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THE TIMES

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Will Mr Healey get the balancing trick right? page 16

Ir Rees rejects joint committee's call o curb immigration

of the main recommen- for stricter immigration put forward by the joint Conservative select com- f MPs were rejected in the ns yesterday by Mr Merlyn rawing on statistics which l that immigration from the mmonwealth and Pakistan fell by a quarter last year (White Paper, page 2), the Home Secretary said there was no need to introduce a new annual quota. His statement pre-empted Mr William Whitelaw, Conservative home affairs spokesman, who is to make an important speech on Tory immigration policy today.

Whitelaw policy upstaged

oyes
ry Correspondent

cal battle on immi- eared to be moving imax yesterday with Rees, the Home firmly rejecting ie main recommen- e joint Labour-Con- select committee month urged the to impose stricter

; his statement in ns yesterday, Mr ged Mr William the Conservative spokesman, who is a much heralded to explain Tory migration.

in spite of jeers Labour MPs, Mr used to show his e would say was Rees's statement basically the Gov- ided to do nothing to the select com- nt.

has been heavily immigrant leaders ncerned with race has created con- confusion, with Conservative MPs mittee apparently rent constructions nimous recommen-

explained to the is statement was ying some of the ned and that a reply would be a White Paper. the controversial Mrs Margaret der of the Oppo- inger of Britain ied" by immi-

confidently say" background of lished yesterday to commitments ingdom passport r the special te, and to those the Immigration and from our f the EEC, there further major igration in the ture".

ibour cheers Mr Rees made clear that the Government rejected what was considered as the main new proposal of the select committee and was interpreted as implying an annual quota of new admissions from the Indian subcontinent.

The annual command paper setting out immigration statistics published yesterday showed a reduction in the figures, he said, and so "there is no need to introduce a new specific annual quota". Mr Rees said it was important to reassure the immigrant communities on that point in the light of the select committee's recommendation which was interpreted as meaning quotas.

The Government would not contemplate removing or refusing entry to children of families settled in Britain if they were over 10 years of age. To do that would be inhumane.

However, he shared the view of the committee that where children would be settling here in any case, for educational and other reasons they should spend their formative years in Britain.

The Government, Mr Rees said, also rejected the recommendation that it should initiate an independent inquiry to consider a system of internal control of immigration. That would mean identity cards for everyone and new powers to require their production on demand. Such an important change in practice and power would be objectionable in principle.

Although the committee was unable to make a recommendation on a register of dependants, Mr Rees said that the Government still held the view that the only feasible scheme for such a register would be discriminatory and incomplete, would involve long delays, and would be expensive.

Mr Rees's statement was warmly welcomed from the Labour benches but was greeted with stony silence by most Conservative MPs.

The Home Secretary interpreted one of the committee's recommendations as urging a higher priority for the admission of wives and children of people settled in Britain. The Government was already giving that priority, he told MPs, but he accepted that staff should be redeployed where necessary to allow greater flexibility.

Mr Rees assured the House that talks were going on to provide greater control over illegal immigration and on illegal employment. But Britain would honour its commitments to the close dependants of immigrants.

The United Kingdom was now and would remain a multiracial society. He pointed out that the total number of primary and secondary immigrants from the new Commonwealth and Pakistan fell from 37,000 in 1976 to 28,000 last year, a reduction of a quarter.

From the Liberal benches Mr David Steel welcomed the statement and urged that the debate should now move away from the easy topic of numbers. But Mr Dudley Smith, Conservative MP for Warwick and Leamington and vice-chairman of the select committee, said Mr Rees had failed to grasp the widespread problem of illegal immigration.

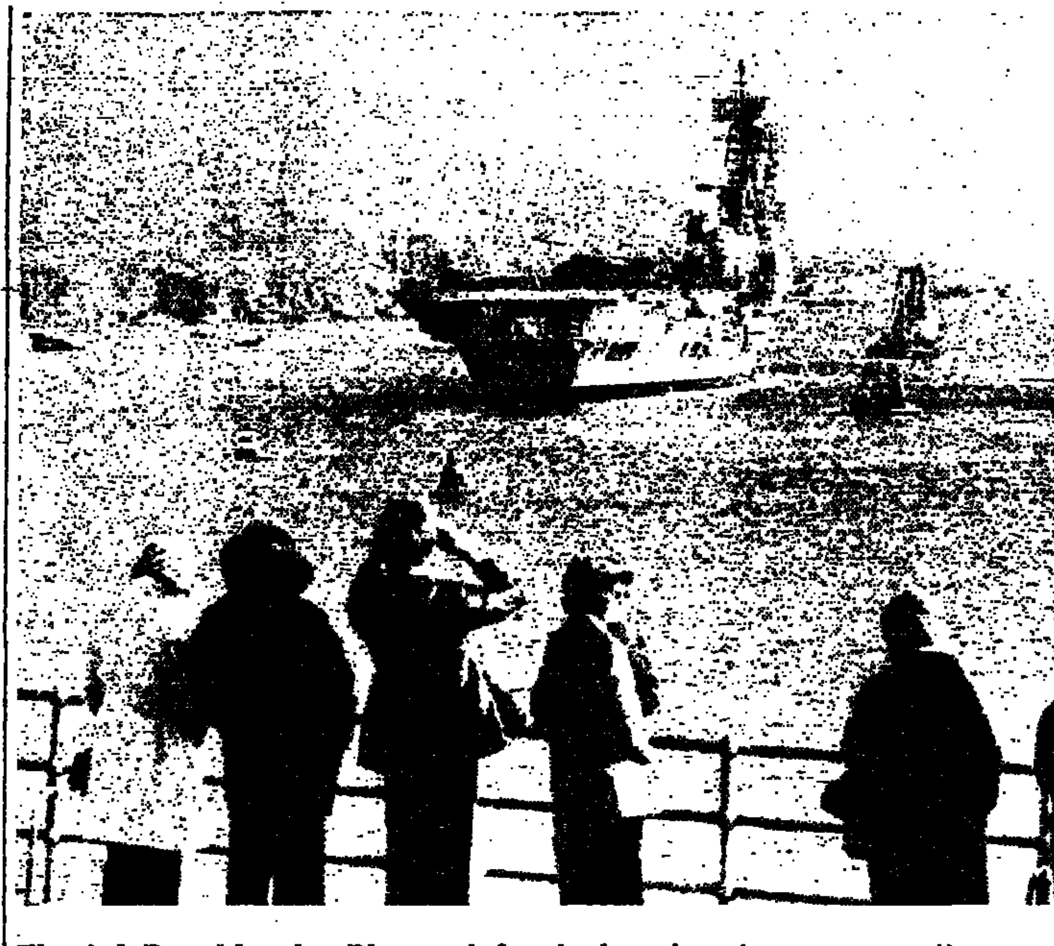
Our Political Correspondent writes: Tory leaders acknowledged without rancour that Mr Rees had carried out a pre-emptive strike by making his statement just 24 hours before Mr Whitelaw was due to unveil the party's revised policy on race relations and immigration.

Mrs Thatcher and other members of the Shadow Cabinet had a hurried consultation when it became known, only a short time in advance, that Mr Rees was to make his statement.

They decided that it was best for Mr Whitelaw to make only the brief intervention that he did. It was argued that if he had made any lengthy comment he could have been drawn into discussing some of the proposals that he plans to set out in detail today.

One member of the Shadow Cabinet said it was perfectly fair for Mr Rees to have used the occasion as he did and he would have "missed a trick" if he had not done so.

White Paper, students' ban and church view, page 2
Parliamentary report, page 9



The Ark Royal leaving Plymouth for the last time (report, page 4).

Photograph by David Jones

Red Cross reports devastation in Lebanon

Beirut, April 6.—Eight out of every 10 towns and villages in south Lebanon were damaged during the Israeli invasion last month, according to a survey conducted by the International Red Cross.

The Red Cross figures have not been officially released, but informed sources said they showed that 82 villages had been damaged and six almost destroyed.

In the worst-hit hamlets, fewer than 10 per cent of the dwellings were habitable, the survey found.

Israeli shellfire also damaged one building in five in the market town of Nabatiyeh, a traditional Palestinian guerrilla stronghold

More than a thousand people, most of them Lebanese civilians, were killed during the seven-day attack, according to independent estimates.

Meanwhile, Mr Muhammad Zaatari, president of the South Lebanon Chamber of Commerce, said farmers who fled the bombardments faced the loss of $30m (about £15.7m) worth of citrus and tobacco crops unless the Israelis withdraw by the end of next month, otherwise the unharvested crops would rot in the fields.

Hundreds of fishermen, especially around the southern port city of Tyre, bombarded by Israeli gunboats, aircraft and artillery, had gone out of business.—Reuter.

Israel may have broken arms agreement, page 6

$778m US order for European Airbus

From Frank Vogl
Washington, April 6

The European consortium, including Hawker Siddeley of Britain, which manufactures the Airbus A300B aircraft has just won a $778m (about £416m) contract in the United States.

The contract, announced jointly today by Eastern Airlines and Airbus Industries, calls for delivery of 23 aircraft over the next five years. It includes options to Eastern to buy a further 25 of the smaller A300B10 models, plus an additional nine of the A300B.

Mr Frank Borman, Eastern's chairman and a former astronaut, gave the European manufacturers a major boost today, not only by signing the Airbus contract, but also by stating that trials by Eastern with this aircraft had proven that it was about 30 per cent more fuel efficient than Eastern's fleet of Boeing 727s and about 20 per cent more efficient than its Lockheed TriStar 1-1011 jets.

The contract involves a large series of detailed financing clauses that will raise questions as to how profitable this deal is for the European manufacturers.

However, the Airbus will be established in the American market, it will be in a better position to win orders from other American airlines and its general world marketing prospects are undoubtedly greatly enhanced.

The contract involved orders worth $140m for engines from the American General Electric Company. Initially about 33 per cent of the construction of the aircraft, including the engines, will be accounted for by American manufacturers and over the 15-year lifespan of the Airbuses the American share will rise to about 50 per cent, with United States companies providing many spare parts.

The aircraft, excepting the engine, is built by five European manufacturers, whose revenues from this deal are likely roughly to reflect their building shares. Hawker Siddeley accounts for 17 per cent of the airframe construction, with German and French manufacturers each accounting for 36.1 per cent and with Dutch and Spanish companies accounting respectively for 6.6 per cent and 4.2 per cent.

Purchase price of the first 19 aircraft to be delivered averages about $25m and the final four aircraft will cost more under a formula agreed between the companies to take into account rising manufacturing costs.

The makers of the Airbus have arranged a credit line for 10 years totalling $250m, with an annual rate of about 8.25 per cent, with European banks, with guarantees from European official export credit agencies.

The makers are also providing $96m in manufacturing financing, while General Electric is providing a further $45m of such financing. The terms of the manufacturing financing for Eastern will depend on Eastern's profitability and it is this factor which makes calculations of the real profits to the Airbus makers almost impossible.

Ethiopia and Russia condemn Owen policy

By David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent

There were strong reactions yesterday to the comments by Dr David Owen, the Foreign Secretary, on Ethiopia, notably his warning to the Soviet Union and Cuba against intervening in Eritrea.

Mr Ayalew Wolde-Giorgis, the Ethiopian Ambassador, who walked out during the Foreign Secretary's speech at the Mansion House on Wednesday night, issued a statement explaining his protest and sharply criticizing the British attitude.

A Note setting out the Soviet position was delivered to the Foreign Office after the Soviet Ambassador had failed to make contact by telephone, Dr Owen being at a Cabinet meeting. This Note, which claimed that Dr Owen had "grossly distorted" the policy of the Soviet Union in Africa, was regarded by the Soviet side as a protest, though it was described by the Foreign Office in diplomatic parlance merely as a *bout de papier*.

"The USSR does not seek any advantages or privileges for itself in Africa", the Note said. Its policy, on this continent as elsewhere, was aimed at building peaceful, friendly relations with all peoples and states on the basis of complete respect for the principles of the inviolability of frontiers, sovereign equality, territorial integrity of states and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

"Moreover", the statement added, "you could not deny the fact that the Soviet Union has done everything possible to persuade the Somali leadership not to commit aggression against Ethiopia. But unfortunately this line of the Soviet Union has not met the support of the West." It said the Somali leadership was in effect pushed on the path of aggression by

Continued on page 6, col 6

Sir Winston expressed wish to be cremated

By Michael Horsnell

Evidence that the funeral wishes of Sir Winston Churchill were disregarded when arrangements were made for his state funeral in 1965 emerged yesterday.

According to documents held by the Cremation Society, Sir Winston had wanted for more than 20 years to be cremated and was still an associate member of the society when he died After lying in state for three days in Westminster Hall he was buried at Bladon, Oxfordshire.

A letter from 10 Downing Street dated February 12, 1943, to Mr P. Herbert Jones, secretary of the Cremation Society, confirms the intentions of Mr Churchill, as he then was, and his wife eventually to be cremated. Signed by a private secretary, it says:

> I am desired by Mrs Churchill to say that she and the Prime Minister wish to make arrangements to be created in the event of death, and with this in view they have completed the enclosed forms. Would you be so kind as to address the policies, or any other correspondence on this matter, direct to Mrs Churchill, marking your envelope "Personal"?

The application forms show that Mr Churchill, then aged 68, paid £4 13s 1d for membership and what was at the time a standard life assurance to secure free cremation at death after six calendar months from the date of membership. Mrs Churchill, then aged 57, paid £3 16s 9d.

On December 16 last year Lady Spencer-Churchill's ashes were scattered at Bladon.

The original Churchill application was framed and mounted by Mr Jones in the society's council chamber. In November, 1964, a few weeks before his death, Sir Winston was asked by Mr Kenneth Prevette, Mr Jones's successor as secretary, if he would supply details, of "inestimable propaganda value", of the reasons why he preferred cremation. That was intended for leaflets which were being prepared by the society.

Sir Winston apparently learnt for the first time that his original membership application was on display. A letter from his private secretary to Mr Prevette dated November 23, 1964, asked, "in view of changed arrangements", for the membership application not to be publicly displayed.

The reference to changed arrangements is taken by the society to mean that those who knew they would be responsible for the state funeral "considered an urn too insignificant on a gun carriage".

The funeral arrangements for Sir Winston were made by the late Duke of Norfolk, the Earl Marshal. Lavinia Duchess of Norfolk was not available yesterday for comment.

Mr Prevette, who raises the question of Sir Winston's funeral arrangements in the society's publication *Pharos*, of which he is editor, told me: "I think there is a strong possibility that his wishes were not carried out."

Kenya shaken

A strong earth tremor lasting between six and seven seconds rocked Nairobi and a wide area of Kenya

owell's 'on t'

nan

Howell, Minister t and Water Re- e Department of ent, was named oliticians at the nal Court yester- n a list of people ered gifts by C. on, a large Bir- ding company. It at in some cases refused.

he list included ler of the Labour irmingham City former Labour and committee

y Cripps, QC, cution, gave no his opening what they were e received. Dur- by the first wit- liam Reed, Bir- architect, Mr , which had not ed up to that

as going through s of people who have received s and came to Howell, MP. Mr ord Stevenson s he?" Counsel is now Minister

remarked that owell was listed ived gin, whisky, ona cigars. Five was said to have mall cigars and Mr Reed, in urther question, not say whether as a director of n the group, ad said that in its were refused were listed. In any's drinks bill an £1,000. The Seventy-one was , but in '73 we

of prominent ans in Birming- n at the opening of Christopher 53, chairman of n.

f Saintbury, near reford and Wor- not guilty to two ng that between he conspired to

age 2, col 4

2 WEEKS

Princess Margaret intends to stay in public life

By Annabel Ferriman

Princess Margaret intends to continue in public life in spite of criticisms from some MPs about her relationship with Mr Roderick Llewellyn.

Buckingham Palace said last night: "We do not know of any plans for her to stop taking part in public engagements. She will be resuming her duties as soon as she is better." She has been suffering from influenza.

The Prime Minister visited Windsor Castle last night for his weekly audience of the Queen. It is thought likely that a main topic was the increase in the Civil List, due to be announced today.

The results of an opinion poll conducted for Independent Television News by Opinion Research Centre, announced yesterday, showed that 73 per cent of the 802 people questioned thought that Princess Margaret's private life style had harmed her standing as a princess.

Of those questioned, 57 per cent thought that she should choose between her royal duties and her friendship with Mr Llewellyn. Thirty eight per cent thought there was no reason for her to make a choice.

Of those who thought the Princess should make a choice, most said she should choose her private happiness and give up her income, but there was a divergence of views between men and women. Sixty-six per cent of women and only 60 per cent of men thought she should choose her private life.

Of the men 18 per cent thought she should choose her royal duties, against 13 per cent of the women.

Forty-five per cent of the men questioned and 54 per cent of the women said that Princess Margaret had been treated unfairly over the past few weeks by the newspapers, television and radio.

Thirty-seven per cent of the sample thought that Princess Margaret's private life style had damaged the standing of the Queen and the rest of the Royal Family, 35 per cent of men and 39 per cent of women holding that view. Twenty-one per cent thought that the Queen's standing had not been damaged.

Our Political Correspondent writes: Responding to many inquiries about the publication of the Civil List Estimate today, Whitehall officials gave advance notice yesterday that people should not expect to receive a breakdown of the allocation of funds to individual members of the Royal Family and their households. That usually comes later.

The block sum will be increased by an amount necessary to keep pace with the effects of inflation on costs and salaries. The allocation is worked out by officials, including a representative of the Queen, and is submitted to the Royal Trustees for final approval.

The trustees are Mr James Callaghan, Mr Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Major Sir Rennie Maudslay, Keeper of the Privy Purse and Treasurer to the Queen.

Allocations are made in relation to the workload of the member of the Royal Family concerned. If a member of the family were to decide to retire into private life it would be open to the Queen to make some provision from her private funds.

In 'The Times' tomorrow

An appreciation of William Hazlitt, England's greatest essayist, by Michael Foot will be published in *The Times Saturday Review* tomorrow. John Hennessy, Sports Editor, discusses the responsibilities of football clubs in combating hooliganism on the terraces. There are also th monthly paperbacks page and an article on the changing Jewish sense of humour.

Czech to quit

Vienna, April 6.—Mr Jiri Hajek has decided to resign as spokesman for the Charter 77 human rights movement as soon as a successor can be found, Czechoslovak dissident sources said today.

Mr Hajek served as Foreign Minister in 1968 under Mr Alexander Dubcek.

Rhodesia begins setting prisoners free

While British and American envoys pressed on with their plans for tomorrow's hoped-for meeting in Salisbury with Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian transitional government announced a further step towards cementing the March 3 internal accord—the release of hundreds of political detainees, as requested by the black nationalist co-signatories. Page 7

EEC summit's task

The formulation of a joint EEC strategy on world economic recovery will be the main task facing the Nine's heads of government and foreign ministers at their summit meeting which opens in Copenhagen today. The talks will provide a test of whether the EEC is serious about making a positive unified contribution on this topic Page 6

French Cabinet aims

President Giscard d'Estaing said at the first meeting of the new French Cabinet that it should aim at progress in relation to the environment, working conditions, workers' participation in management, culture and recreation. But the first priority was economic recovery on which both France's external role and social progress at home depended Page 6

Call for independent checks on economy

A new body, independent of government, employers and unions is needed to make an annual assessment of the country's economic position, Sir John Methven, director-general of the Confederation of British Industry, said. The findings of such a body could have an impact on the level of wage settlements, he said Page 23

Lonhro bid rejected

A £41m takeover bid by Lonrho for Scottish & Universal Investments was rejected by the board last night. Lonrho already holds 29 per cent of the Scottish equity. Its bid placed a value of 132p on each Scottish share. They were trading at 107p yesterday before the board called for a suspension of dealings Page 23

Third London bomb

Another parcel bomb, the third in three days, was delivered in Romford, London, to the home of Mr Ramesh Patel, a Ugandan Asian. It was defused. A leader of Column 88, a neo-Nazi organization, denied that his group had any connexion with the bombs Page 2

Students revive ban on 'racists'

The National Union of Students, at its Blackpool conference, narrowly voted to reintroduce its policy of denying a platform to "racists and fascists". Union leaders including Mr Trevor Phillips, the coloured president-elect, opposed the motion Page 2

Noisy Manila protest

The tooting of car horns, beating of drums, blowing of whistles and banging of pots and pans drowned Manila in an infernal din on the eve of the general election. The noise was in protest against martial law, and in support of the opposition, which accused President Marcos of trying to rig the election Page 8

Railway Food: British Rail is to experiment with cheaper food and menu additions in some trains from Monday 4

Lisbon: British Ambassador asks Portugal to pay compentation to British farmers 6

Harwich: A three-page Special Report which looks at a town that could become one of the main gateways to the Continent 19-21

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Letters: On road building, from Mr Timothy Raison, MP, and others; on a Channel Tunnel, from Mr Ian Curteis
Leading articles: The neutron bomb; Ethiopia

Features, pages 12 and 16
Bernard Levin gets involved in a long stretch; Charles McKean on architects; Second page: Foreign report on Quebec by Patrick Brogan
Arts, page 13
David Robinson on James Ivory's film *Roseland*; Michael Ratcliffe on *A Tale of Three Cities* (BBC2 tonight); Irving Wardle on *Ten Times Table* (Globe Theatre); Stanley Sadie on Martinu's *Julietta* (Coliseum)
Obituary, page 18
Lord Douglass of Cleveland; Professor Rowland Benson; Dr John I. Harris
Sport, pages 10 and 11
Football: England's under-21 side face "impossible situation"; Squash rackets: Hunt reaches final of British Open for seventh time; Racing: Michael Phillips looks at Derby favourite's plans;
Business News, pages 22-29
Stock markets: Early demand petered out and the *FT* index closed 1.2 up at 471.4. Gilts made small gains
Financial Editor: Lonrho tests its paper; Bowater preparing the ground; Cadbury Schweppes: a familiar refrain
Business features: Frank Vogl looks at the economic situation developing around the Carter Administration; Kenneth Owen on the making of an all-round engineer
Business Diary: British Leyland as a dispenser of advice on profit-making

Lord Coleraine

The Times wishes to apologize to Lord Coleraine for an error in the obituary notice of Lady Coleraine yesterday in which she was wrongly described as the widow of Lord Coleraine

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Any morning at 0800 (except Sundays) you can now fly British Airways from Gatwick to Zurich. The return flights leave at 2000 (except Saturdays).

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25% fall in immigrant arrivals announced on eve of Tory plans

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Immigration figures published by the Government in a White Paper last night showed a drop of a quarter last year in the number from the New Commonwealth and Pakistan accepted for settlement on arrival. With foreign nationals included, the fall was 19 per cent.

Mr William Whitelaw, deputy leader of the Conservative Party, is to reveal today Conservative plans aimed at further substantial curbs on immigration. The Government's intentions yesterday were clearly to indicate that immigration is under control without the need for further stringent measures.

The White Paper for the first time compares the inflow over the past 10 years.

The number of non-patrial Commonwealth citizens and foreign nationals accepted on arrival last year was 35,727. In 1967 it was 65,054.

Over the decade, the annual total fluctuated between fewer than 30,000 in 1973 and 1974 and more than 63,500 in 1972, when the figure reflected the arrival of United Kingdom passport holders expelled from Uganda.

The emphasis the Government is placing on the statistics as speaking for themselves is also indicated by the fact that yesterday's report had been foreshadowed by their release earlier this month.

Acceptances for settlement on removal of time limit were also lower than a year earlier; at 15,217 for Commonwealth citizens (11 per cent fewer) and 17,369 for foreign nationals (5 per cent fewer).

One option open to the Conservatives is to suggest a register of dependants of settled immigrants, to be used as a basic for ending the commitment to such categories. But the Franks Committee concluded that a voluntary register would not work. A compulsory register, the committee found, would run into humanitarian and legal objections.

Another option might be to proopse a curb on prospective bridegrooms, though to do that alone would run into opposition on the grounds of sex discrimination.

The Conservatives have long been interested in the idea of a register. In September, 1976, Mr Whitelaw said that "as an essential part of the strategy to bring certainty of fact and purpose into this whole vexed area a register of eligible dependants needs to be compiled in this country".

The question is whether a way can be found round the objections that the Franks committee raised. For Mr Whitelaw went on to say in 1976: "If the register established a higher than expected set of figures then we might have to institute a quota system for those who were accepted".

Parliamentary report, page 9

Described as the world's largest hovercraft, the Princess Anne (300 tons) being launched yesterday from the slipway of the British Hovercraft Corporation's factory at Cowes, Isle of Wight. It will go into service with British Rail Seaspeed.

No phase four for TGWU, leader says

By Paul Labour Editor

Ministerial hopes of a further round of wage restraint received a setback last night when Mr Mostyn (Moss) Evans, the new general secretary of the Transport and general Workers' Union, said: "There is no question of there being aphase four as far as we are concerned."

The union's finance and general purposes committee decided yesterday to try to nullify recent government disciplinary moves under the incomes policy by seeking to reverse the wirhdrawal of public contracts from firms that had exceeded to Cabinet's 10 per cent wage restraint guidelines.

Mr Evans, speaking at his first press conference since taking office on March 29, said: "We want to know where the Government may have taken action on the withdrawal of contracts because firms have exceeded the norm, so that we can make specific, direct approaches. We shall be seeking restoration of government contracts where they have been taken away."

The regional offices of the union are being asked to provide details of such cases. In the meantime the union will continue its resolute opposition to rigid, centralized pay controls.

For four years the union had been prevented from bargaining effectively, directly with employers, Mr Evans said.

"From the views expressed to me by the finance and general purposes committee, they were just as firm and positive against any possibility of further pay policy as they were at our policy conference last year. Their resolve has not softened, and I support them in that quite positively."

The union's leaders are to make separate representations to the Cabinet on measures to alleviate unemployment, arguing the case for joint investment committees in industry that would give the work force a say in deciding how money should be spent to provide jobs.

The union also wants an investment reserve fund to be set up using public finance. It will urge ministers to persuade pension funds and insurance companies to put more money into manufacturing industry at home rather than investing abroad.

The union also wants selective import controls on textiles, electronics, footwear, and cars to protect domestic industry.

Call to have more than one carnival

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent

The carnival at Notting Hill, London, should not be the only one, a report of the Notting Hill Carnival and Arts Committee states. Others should be held elsewhere by black organizations on the same day.

Maximum use should be made of open spaces in the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, and approaches should be made to adjoining boroughs. But the carnival will remain a street festival.

Encouragement of other carnivals is seen as a way of spreading the movement and diluting the crowds that have flocked to Notting Hill, where the event last year ended in police action against violence.

The report, which contains recommendations of a subcommittee, says: "There are no easy answers or solutions to the violence of the streets."

The subcommittee is "aware of the social, political and economic conditions of life of young black people in our inner city areas. For some of them carnival is an occasion of political protest at which they vent their frustrations against society generally.

"We do not condone their actions", the report continues. "Their neglect by the state leads to and gives life to manifestations of violence."

The report, which was prepared by Mr Louis Chase, last year's chairman, calls on black organizations on a national basis to assist in stewarding the carnival which will take place in August. Negotiations should begin as soon as possible with the police, who should be asked to keep a low profile at the carnival.

The West Indian Standing Conference has called a meeting of interested parties to discuss the organization and control of carnivals.

Slow end of Roman occupation detected

By Philip Howard

A theory that the Ro occupation of Britain en not with a bang but in a decline over two centuries been advanced by Dr Ricl Reece of the Institute Archaeology at Durham Uni sity. Hitherto the orthoc has been that town life Roman Britain suffered a line between AD200 and and then revived until sudden end at the beginnin the fifth century. The evid for that theory has been from rubbish layers in Romano-British towns, muc it consisting of coins.

Dr Reece, a specialist in coinage of the period, ar that the rubbish layers which the evidence extracted are in places w rubbish would not be f unless the towns were fa into disuse. Rubbish foun roadside ditches, previ taken as evidence of flou ing town life in the fourth tury, suggests the opp Rubbish would normally cleared from ditches i healthy town.

Dr Reece makes a case gradual slump in town li the fourth century, resu from a slump in comn about AD300. He suggests by the middle of the f century towns were wel the way to becoming the tered agricultural settler that eventually became medieval villages. That put back by more than years the supposed begi of medieval England.

Dr Reece's theory is to be controversial. The r discovery of a riverside w London, which was being at the end of the fourth tury using third-century rial, is matter for contro He says:

"The orthodox theory my theory are built on p evidence in which we less than 1 per cent o area of most Roman The reason that two widely differing theorie be held is that so lit actually known about to Roman Britain, and so m supposed. The solving of fundamental questions good reason for continue cue work."

Neutron bom talks deferred

Labour backbe accepted a request fro Prime Minister last nig they should postpone a cussion on the neutron until next week.

Mr James Ca explained, in a note Cledwyn Hughes, chairr the Parliamentary Party, that he was un attend last night's mee the PLP because he was an audience of the Queen

NUS restores ban on 'f ascists'

From Ian Bradley
Blackpool

The National Union of Students has reintroduced its controversial policy of no platform for "racists and fascists". As a result, several leading Conservatives may find themselves banned from addressing student audiences.

The policy, which was first adopted by the union in 1974, prevented a number of Conservative MPs from addressing students. It was also used as a justification for banning Jewish student societies and speakers.

The union dropped the policy last December. At its annual conference yesterday 273,450 votes were cast in favour of reintroducing it and 233,790 against.

Reintroduction was strongly opposed by the union's leadership. They are worried that it will destroy the unity of the NUS campaign against racialism, which has commanded support from all political groups.

It wa condemned by Conservative, Liberal and communist student leaders and was supported by far left groups and by the National Organization of Labour Students, whose votes were almost certainly crucial in restoring it.

Yesterday's vote was a serious setback for Mr Trevor phillip, the coloured president-elect of the NUS, who appealed to the conference to reject the motion and continue a broad-based campaign against racialism.

Mr Phillips told the conference he had just received two abusive letters. He said: "My defence against threats such as these i the overwhelming unity of the people of this country against racialism, and not the denial of a platform to anyone".

Mr Phillips said after the vote that it would be up to individual student unions to decide who would be denied a platform as racialists. The policy was intened to apply to the National Front. He would oppose any attempt to use it against Mrs Thatcher or other members of major political parties."

Mr David Wilks, chairman of the Federation of Conservative Students, said he feared the policy could lead to the banning of leading Conservatives from speaking

The National Organization of Labour Students said after the vote: "This decision will be seen as a major defeat for the National Front.

Although the return of the "no platform" policy is a triumph for left-wing elements in the NUS, the conference yesterday took a moderate line n student grants and ducation cuts.

It supported its present policy of resonpsible negotiations with the Department of Education on specific anumolaies and rejected a call by the left for a campaign of reut strikes, boyycotts and a demonstration to get a higher grant. The conference also decisively rejected a call for student wages.

Irishman "arrested" n Belfast Sinn Fein last night alleged that Mr James Gibney, aged 23, one of their members, had been detained by security forces on his way to the NUS conference (John Groser writes from Belfast).

He apparently intended to address the conference on conditions in Long Kesh prison and the use of "interment by demand". Mr Gibney spent 14 months in Long Kesb adn gave evidence at the hearing in Strasbourg.

It was suggested that he had been detainer either by the Royal Ulster Constabulary at Aldergrove airport, Belfast, or by police in Manchester. When a representative of the NUS got in touch with Manchester police he was told they had not seen or heard of Mr Gibney.

Union expulsion call, page 4
Diary, page 16

Catholic bishops agree to join fight against racialism

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

The 39 Roman Catholic bishops of England and Wales have joined the leaders of the other main denominations in endorsing a declaration against racialism and the National Front.

The declaration was adopted by the British Council of Churches last November, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Coggan, heading the list of signatories, but the Roman Catholic church is not a member of the council.

The Roman Catholic decision brings that church into line with plans to ask all churchgoers in the country to sign the declaration on April 23, St George's Day. Copies have been sent to each congregation.

The Roman Catholic bishops also decided at their half-yearly meeting this week to invite other churches to join the annual "Prisoners' Sunday", when prayers are said in all Roman Catholic churches for prisoners of conscience.

Another innovation was a decision to add a religious dimension to the May Day bank holiady. The English liturgical Roman Catholic calendar of feasts and special days is to have a commemoration of "the world of work" added to it on May 1.

The bishops decided to issue guildelines to Roman Catholics in Britain on the moral issues likely to underlie the next general election. The president of the Bishop's Conference, the Most Rev G. P. Dwyer, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Birmingham, said it would be ready in June. One of the items certain to be raised in the document was race relations, he said.

At a press conference in London after the bishops' meeting ended, the archbishop said a review had been begun of the possibility of ordaining married, convert Anglican clergymen as Roman Catholic priests. A number of such men had a clear vocatio nto priestly work, he said. Though convert married clergy had occasionally been ordained in the Roman Catholic priesthood abroad, it had not yet happened here.

Archbishop Dwyer said Rome had been cautious in the past, out of a fear that the principle of the celibacy of the priesthood might be undermined. At present convert clergy who are married cannot continue in their vocation to the ministry, but have to work as laymen.

Third parcel bomb found in London

By Stewart Tendler
Crime Reporter

A thiid parcel bomb was discovered and defused yesterday, at Romford, London, in an apparently random attack on a Ugandan Asian.

On Tuesday one parcel bomb exploded at the headquarters of the Communist Party in London and another was defused at the offices of the National Union of Public Employees.

The intended victim of yesterday's bomb, Mr Ramesh Patel, aged 29, a Ford worker, who is away on holiday, has no known political connexions and his name could have been picked out from a telephone directory because it is Asian.

An hour after news of the attack was released a man claiming to represent Column 88, a neo-Nazi organization, telephoned The Daily Telegraph to claim responsibility.

Yesterday's caller said: "We are carrying out these attacks because National Socialism has never been stronger in this country. They will continue."

Nine licensees on whisky charge

Nine licensees from Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire were charged yesterday after a £60,000 whisky raid. They surrendered to their bail at Carlton police station, Nottinghamshire, and were charged with handling some of the whisky hijacked from a lorry in East London two years ago.

Detectives visited their public houses in the Chesterfield and Mansfield districts after discovering that some of the whisky was being sold cheaply. The nine men are due to appear before magistrates at Southwell, Nottinghamshire, on July 7.

Corruption case QC tells of builders' gift list

Continued from page 1

make gifts to officers and members of local authorities to induce them to show favour to C. Bryant & Son, and between 1966 and 1972 conspired with his company and Bryant Holdings and with Alan Maudsley so that Mr Maudsley should show favour in respect of building projects.

Mr Maudsley is a former Birmingham city architect. The court was told that in 1974 he was convicted on charges of corruption.

Two other directors of Bryants and a former director have admitted corruption charges and will be sentenced later. They have been allowed bail.

Mr Cripps said it was a case of the chairman, managing director and other directors of a building company trying to corrupt members of local authorities by giving them Christmas gifts in the first conspiracy allegation, and of trying and succeeding in corrupting in the second Mr Maudsley with entertainment and golfing weekends in Ireland and at Ascot races.

Favour was shown to the company, counsel continued, by his putting them on the lists of invited tenders, if not included, for valuable construction jobs in and around Birmingham. Mr Maudsley would look at the list and if Bryants were not included he would put them on and give them the opportunity of tendering.

The lists would go to the committee and it was usual for the committee to be influenced by Mr Maudsley's wishes. In most cases what he said was accepted by them.

Mr Cripps said that Mr Bryant was not the sort of chairman who was just a figurehead, but was very much in control of what went on in the company. He dominated all the others and could not have failed to know what was going on over the years. It was his policy being carried out by his underlings.

Counsel said there was nothing wrong with simply giving gifts and simple entertaining. In that particular case, however, the quantity and quality of the gifts, the sort of entertaining and the amount involved was considerable. In Mr Maudsley's case it was extremely successful and it was done with the intention to get favours.

Between 1961 and 1973 the total value of building contracts let from Birmingham corporation was £267m. Bryant's share was more than £91m, the next largest being Wimpey, with £32m. That was an indication of the size of Bryant's involvement. The judge remarked: "Bryant's got the lion's share, a very over-nourished lion".

Mr Maudsley had also been in a position to influence amounts of money paid on contract work, getting the money paid when possibly Bryant should not have been paid as much as they were. Once some mosaic work on a new estate was defective and the question arose whether the corporation or Bryant ought to pay half-and-half towards it. Mr Maudsley's influence meant that the city paid.

At Chelmsley Wood certain conditions were not in Bryant's tender but Mr Maudsley got it considered and accepted. He had an analysis that had been made of Bryant's work torn up because he found it unpalatable.

To get that favourable treatment there were golf weekends in Ireland, with hotels and parties paid for.

Once they went to Lytham St Annes for the Open Golf Championship and stayed at an hotel in Manchester, where Mr Maudsley's name was erased from the bill to protect his identity. On that occasion there was also a party of young ladies "to assist in the evening entertainment".

Mr Cripps referred to a Christmas gifts list and said it was not clear whether all the gifts were accepted. There was no doubt that sometimes they were refused or rejected. Most were apparently accepted.

The judge said the list showed a Mr Bond, JP, an Alderman Meadows, a former Lord Mayor, and an Alderman Bowen (now dead), another Lord Mayor. There were quite a few aldermen and there was also a reference to a former town clerk of Solihull.

Other names were those of Alderman Watton (former Labour group leader) and an Alderman Grogan.

In evidence Mr Reed, who was Mr Maudsley's deputy, said that when he started with the corporation he accepted gifts from Bryants but then decided to stop doing so from all sources in 1970 because it was pernicious.

The trial continues today.

Plaid Cymru attack on Liberal tax plans

By Our Political Staff

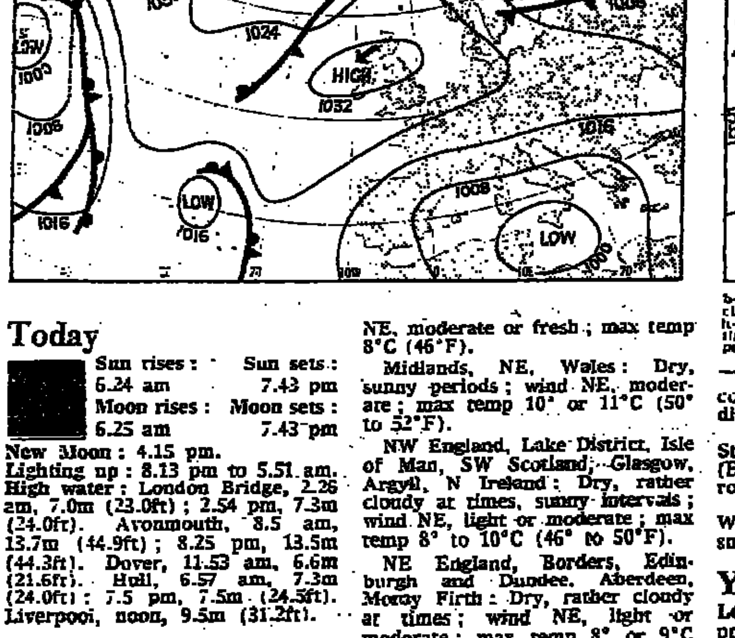
It was unrealistic to think there could be a big overall reduction in the taxation level at a time when continuing unemployment would dictate high levels of transfer payments, Mr Dafydd Wigley, the Welsh nationalist MP, said last night.

He concemned the Liberal proposal for increases in National Insurance contributions as a disincentive to employment.

Mr Wigley, *Plaid Cymru's* spokesman on finance a economy, hoped that a cant step could be ta raising taxation th through higher persor comes, which would atively more benefic those on lower wages.

The party, he said, welcome a standardiza value-added tax at 10 p and an adjustment o benefit to ensure that creased levels were sec those on invalidity and mentary benefits.

Weather forecast and recordings


NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded
(Symbols are on advancing edge)
HIGH
1040
1000
1008
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1052
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HIGH
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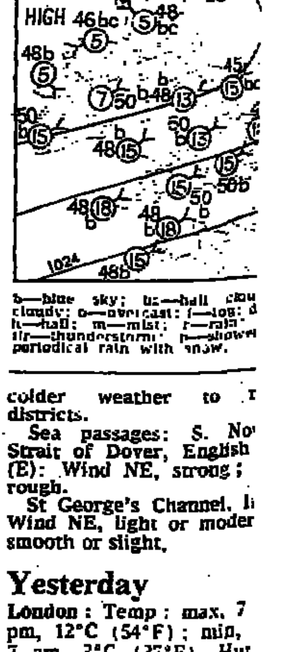

Today

●		
	Sun rises:	Sun sets:
	6.24 am	7.43 pm
	Moon rises:	Moon sets:
	6.25 am	7.43 pm

New Moon: 4.15 pm.

Lighting up: 8.13 pm to 5.51 am.

High water: London Bridge, 2.26 am, 7.0m (23.0ft); 2.54 pm, 7.3m (24.0ft). Avonmouth, 8.5 am, 13.7m (44.9ft); 8.25 pm, 13.5m (44.3ft). Dover, 11.53 am, 6.6m (21.6ft). Hull, 6.57 am, 7.3m (24.0ft): 7.5 pm, 7.5m (24.5ft). Liverpool, noon, 9.5m (31.2ft).

An anticyclone over N districts is slowly declining.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, SE, Central S, SW England, Channel Islands: Dry, sunny periods; wind NE, fresh; max temp 11° or 12°C (52° to 54°F).

East Anglia, E, Central N England: Dry, sunny intervals; wind NE, moderate or fresh; max temp 8°C (46°F).

Midlands, NE, Wales: Dry, sunny periods; wind NE, moderate; max temp 10° or 11°C (50° to 52°F).

NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, N Ireland: Dry, rather cloudy at times, sunny intervals; wind NE, light or moderate; max temp 8° to 10°C (46° to 50°F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth: Dry, rather cloudy at times; wind NE, light or moderate; max temp 8° or 9°C (46° to 48°F).

NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Mainly dry, rather cloudy; wind light, variable; max temp 7° or 8°C (45° or 46°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Sunday: Mostly dry with sunny intervals and temp near normal; outbreaks of rain reaching N Scotland tomorrow will bring colder weather to districts.

Sea passages: S. No Strait of Dover, English (E): Wind NE, strong; rough.

St George's Channel, Wind NE, light or moder smooth or slight.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max, 7 pm, 12°C (54°F); min, 7 am, 3°C (37°F). Hu pm, 35 per cent. Rain, pm, nil. Sun, 24hr to 10.6hr. Bar, mean sea lev 1,026.3 millibars, steady. 1,000 millibars=29.53in.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Algiers	r	11	52	Copenhgn	c	4	39	Lisbon	s	16	61	Oslo	c	5	41
Amsterdm	s	7	45	Dublin	f	8	46	Locarno	c	10	50	Reykjavik	c	7	45
Athens	s	17	63	Edinbrgh	c	5	41	London	s	10	50	Rome	d	13	55
Barcelona	c	15	59	Florence	r	12	54	Luxembrg	s	7	45	Ronldswy	s	8	46
Belfast	f	8	46	Funchal	f	17	63	Madrid	c	12	54	Stockhlm	c	4	39
Berlin	s	5	41	Geneva	c	7	45	Majorca	c	15	59	Tel Aviv	c	18	64
Biarritz	f	13	55	Gibraltar	r	14	57	Malaga	c	15	59	Venice	c	11	52
Birmghm	c	7	45	Guernsey	c	8	46	Malta	c	16	61	Vienna	s	7	45
Bristol	f	8	46	Helsinki	c	[illegible]	[illegible]	Manchstr	r	9	48	Warsaw	f	3	37
Brussels	s	10	50	Innsbruck	c	6	43	Moscow	c	2	36	Zurich	c	7	45
Budapest	c	8	46	Istanbul	r	12	54	Munich	c	5	41				
Cardiff	c	7	45	Jersey	r	8	46	Naples	r	14	57				
Cologne	s	10	50	L Palmas	f	19	66	Nice	f	15	59				

Overseas selling prices
Austria, Sch 18; Belgium, Canaries, Pes 60; Denmark, Finland, Fmk 5.25; France, Germany, Dmk 2.50; Greec Holland, Dfl 2.00; Hongk 6.00; Italy, Lire 700; Lu Lf 22; Madeira, Esc 20.50; Norway, Kr 4.50; Portugal Spain, Pes 60; Sweden, Switzerland, Sfr 2.50; US $1.00; Yugoslavia, Din 24.

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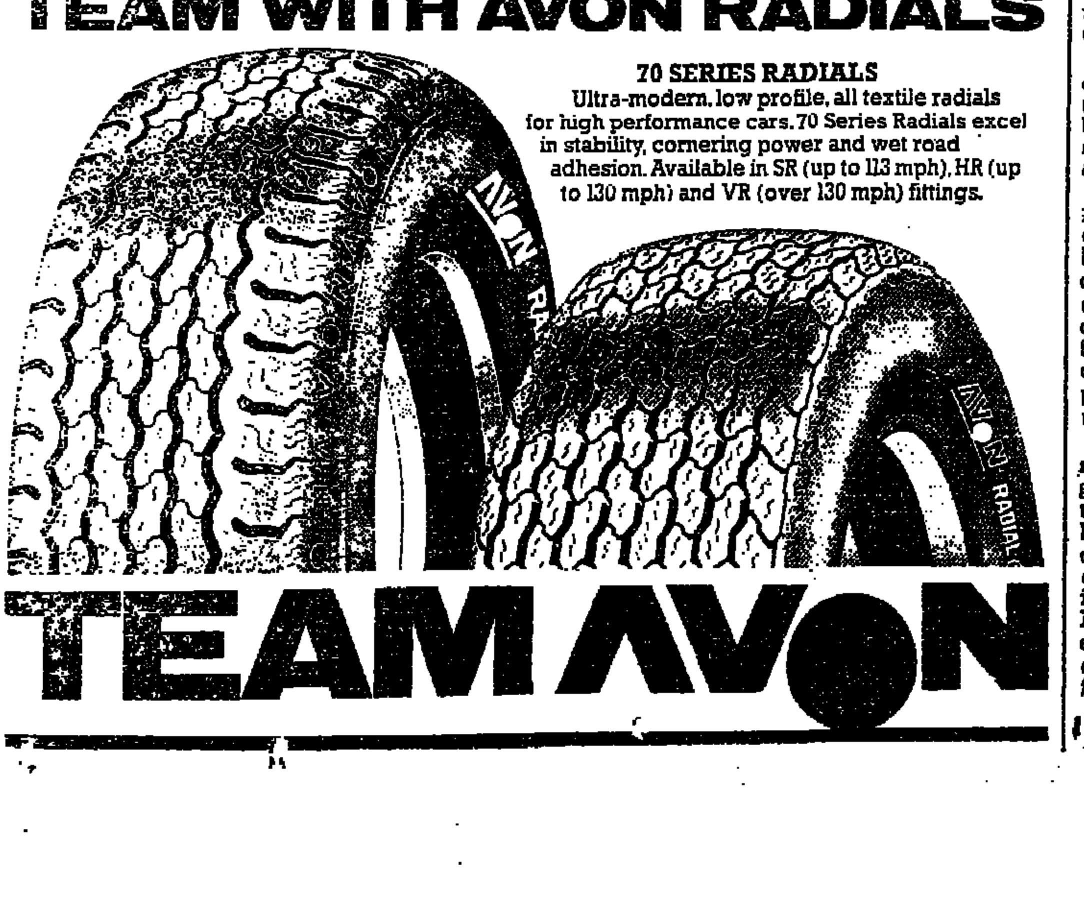

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هكذا صفحة الأصل

Peugeot Win 1978 East Africa Safari Rally

They're shouting "Simba" which in Swahili means "lion", and this is what Peugeots are called in East Africa where the toughest rally in the world is held.

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HOME NEWS

Big rise in grants for purchases by art galleries and museums

By Kenneth Gosling
Arts Reporter

An increase of more than three quarters in the purchase grants for national museums and galleries and the central funds administered by the Victoria and Albert Museum and the Science Museum for the benefit of local collections was announced yesterday in a Commons written answer by Mrs Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science.

In a separate statement Lord Donaldson of Kingsbridge, minister responsible for the arts, said the very much larger grants demonstrated the Government's commitment to help to save the national heritage.

The grants for 1978-79 break down as follows, with the previous year's figures in parentheses:

British Museum, £649,000 (£355,000), 83 per cent increase; Imperial War Museum, £41,000 (£23,000), 78 pc; National Gallery, £1,730,000 (£990,000), 75 pc; National Maritime Museum, £99,000 (£56,000), 77 pc; National Portrait Gallery, £157,000 (£90,000), 74 pc; Tate Gallery, £1,012,000 (£570,000), 78 pc; Victoria and Albert Museum, £610,000 (£327,000), 86 pc; Victoria and Albert Central Fund, £823,000 (£450,000), 83 pc; Science Museum, £91,000 (£60,000), 52 pc; Science Museum Central Fund, £51,000 (£63,000), 29 pc.

The figures reflect evidence of prices rising faster in the applied and decorative arts than for Old Master paintings.

Lord Donaldson denied that the Government had no policy on the heritage: it was a well established one, he said, with several components. There were tax reliefs, export control and acquisition grants, and those could be supplemented by special purchase grants.

It was not a job that could be left to the taxpayer alone. "We have our money on the line", he said, "and so must all others who claim a responsibility to save our heritage."

The key was money and the present economic situation; there were many willing sellers of art treasures and a shortage of cash in Britain to pay for what was on offer. Far too many people were unemployed and they could not relax in the battle against inflation. Every pound of public expenditure on the heritage was a poun dout of taxpayers' pockets and no longer available for other public purposes.

He still hoped the two Canaletto paintings from Warwick Castle could be saved. He thought Birmingham Art Gallery would succeed with the aid of a £137,0000 offer by the Victoria and Albert, and he could not blame the director of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, for withdrawing. "I can only say I am sorry."

On the dispersal of the castle's treasures, he said: "I am basically a libertarian. I believe in limited amount of private property and I do not think it is for a minister to tell a private citizen what to do with his things. But if tahere is any legal way of stopping this, you can count me in."

Of the Warwick Vase, he said the local authority was trying to prove it was a fixture that the owner had no right to move.

Water intake closed as poison seeps into river

From Our Correspondent
York

Water officials in York closed their intake from the River Ouse last night because of a fear of poisoning. Herbicides and pesticides had been washed into ditches and drains feeding the river during a fire in a storage building on a farm at Easingwold. They include paraquat, which has no known antidote.

York Water Company relies solely on the Ouse for drinking water for about a quarter of a million people. It extracts and treats up to 10 million gallons a day.

The chief engineer, Mr Cy Read, said: "We are not taking any risks and will not extract any more water from the river until we have been given the all clear. We do not know how long it will take for the poison to disperse. It could be 16 hours.

"Our consumers will unfortunately have to put up with reduced pressure. We shall be using our reserve supplies in reservoirs.

"We have experts along the river banks monitoring the poison levels and we are watching the quality of the water closely. There is a mixture of highly toxic chemicals, including paraquat, in the river."

Mr Peter Murray, a pollution control officer with the Yorkshire Water Authority, said the drains and ditches leading from the farm to the river had been dammed to stop any more poison escaping. "This accident shows the hazards of storing chemicals. Most of the herbicides and pesticides were in polythene cartons, which melted in the heat."

York District Hospital said it had a two-day emergency supply of water.

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New WRVS uniforms on show in Hyde Park yesterday (Diary, page 16).

Navy's last traditional aircraft carrier begins her final commission

'Farewell big sister' to HMS Ark Royal

From John Chartres
in HMS Ark Royal April

With an Aldis lamp signal duly logged from her chummy ship, HMS Fearless, saying "Farewell big sister, you will be sorely missed", the Royal Navy's last traditional aircraft carrier and the largest ship in the fleet is now beginning her final commission.

The heroine of the *Sailor* television series, known variously to her ship's company of 2,700 souls as "The Ark" or "Big Momma" and the recipient of an average of 40 letters a week is now heading for the Azores, the Caribbean and the United States.

The official Admiralty line is that she will be "paid off" on return to Devonport in December. Although no firm announcement has been made about her future, it is presumed she will be scrapped and that the Royal Navy's special expertise in flying traditional fixed-wing aircraft on and off ships in any climate will be lost.

On board yesterday as the ship's Buccaneer strike aircraft and Phantom fighters embarked for the last time in a series of what the pilots cheerfully call "controlled crashes" at about 130 knots, with a stopping distance of 100 yards, there was an air of some sadness mixed with an acceptance that the future has nearly arrived.

The Fleet Air Arm's strong feelings about the demise of the Ark have been considerably mollified by the victory in the political battle which means that the Service will have a force of vertical take-off Sea Harriers on ships by the early 1980s.

Our departure through the tortuous channel of Plymouth Sound last night was, however, somewhat emotional. The vantage spots of Devil's Point, Rusty Anchor and the Hoe were thick with crowds watching for the last time the spectacle of 50,000 tons and 846 feet of ship threading her way through the marker buoys

At regular intervals for the past 23 years this has given much pleasure to Devonians and much anxiety to a series of captains and navigating officers.

Last night, one felt, added an odd wrinkle to the normally cheerful countenance of Captain E. R. Anson, who flew as a Seahawk pilot in the ship on her first commission in 1955. Last night it was blowing a sharp 20 knots from the north-east, occasionally gusting to 30 knots, and that was just about on the limits which exist between a triumphant spectacle and the embarrassing sight of the Navy's biggest capital ship being "blown on to the putty" in Plymouth Sound in front of a large crowd.

Captain Anson, the Plymouth pilots and the highly experienced tugmasters satisfied the public, however, and gave those of us on board no moments of anxiety. At sea the following comments were made about the phasing-out of the nation's last conventional aircraft carrier.

Captain Anson said: "We have got to stop looking backwards. What we are going to do on this last commission is to work up as usual to the peak wards. What we are going to do committed' from the Nato forces."

Marine Engineer Kenneth Bagnall, aged 17, from Barnsley, said: "I have enjoyed the last 11 months on my first ship and I am looking forward to visiting the States, but she is hard work to keep going. Our accommodation is pretty rough."

Commander (Air) Michael Layard said: "I think we in the Fleet Air Arm would be feeling much sadder if it were not for the prospect of the Sea Harriers".

Chief Petty Officer Mechanician Eddie Aherne, aged 38, from Cork, reputedly with the longest continuous service in the ship, said: "I feel a little sad, because she has been my sort of home for six years. I think I know all her little foibles down in the engine rooms, but there is no doubt she is hard work to keep going."

Fleet Master-at-Arms Peter Robertson, the senior warrant officer on board and the man responsible for the essential discipline in one of the most complicated teamwork operations man has ever devised for himself, said: "I have got a few defaulters to deal with in the morning but there's nothing wrong with the youngsters we have.

"The only thing that annoyed us with the *Sailor* programme was that they showed too much of the lads getting legless in pubs occasionally and not enough of the sweat and toil they do down below and on the top all the time."

In the chief petty officers' mess much of the talk was also about the time spent trying to solve welfare difficulties for young sailors arising out of the present Forces pay.

One aspect remained firmly in the minds of the invited press party as they struggled up the ladder to board an "Ark Airways" helicopter to shore.

We all agreed that we shall never see the like of this again.

BR to offe cheaper food and wider me

By Robin Young
Consumer Affairs
Correspondent

British Rail is to c and widen the range in a third of its bu from next Monday changes are a six-mont ment to test public A railway official sai day that it would " beginning of a new dr at making catering pl positive role on trai

Cuts include 2p o to 13p a cup, 5p off sa 4p off pork pies, 3p cuits and 1p off saus

On Western Regi Speed services pizzas 10p less at 44p. The experiments on Londo Inter-City trains, and tween London and C many Southern Regi and in Scotland.

Additions to the clude beef, chicken sandwiches. pl lunches and fresh fr Southern Region a box" containing sou juice, choice of san large sausage roll, c cuits and a quarter li will be sold for £1.4

Travellers-Fare, th catering service, said had been concentrate lar items. "If yo prices on airports ways, you will pro that from Monday w edge", it claimed.

The announceme within weeks of a c by Mr Peter Parker of British Rail, wh peared before a Com committee, that tra would command m attention. Mr Park mitted that a large of his mail is conc British Rail food on at stations.

Mr George Grant, for Morpeth, said: that more people w buffets. At the mo prices are prohibiti

Flutter ove a flagpole

A public inquiry i into a refusal by a of Transport offici Newby and Son, in to fly flags outside mises in Oldbury, lands.

The official said ing might distract the M5 near by.

Civil Service union chiefs accept 9.5% pay offer

By Christopher Thomas
Labour Reporter

The Civil and Public Services Association yesterday accepted a pay offer within the 10 per cent guidelines. The union's executive voted by 13 to six to fall in line with the other eight Civil Service unions, all of which are accepting the deal.

The CPSA and the Society of Civil and Public Servants will put the offer to meetings in the coming week, but it is confidently expected that there will be formal acceptance by the end of next week.

Mr Kenneth Thomas, CPSA general secretary, said last night: "We have got everything there is to get. To go further than this would be to indulge in self-immolation. This leaves a large debt outstanding, which we will be calling in next year."

The CPSA decision came the day after the Society of Civil and Public Servants had voted at its national executive meeting to accept the offer.

Nex t year's Civil Service settlement will be governed by movements in the private sector as a result of the restoration of the Pay Research Unit, whose work was suspended during the incomes policy.

The offer consolidates phases one and two into basic rates and gives a 9.5 per cent rise. Senior grades who were caught by the £8,500 cut-off under phase one will get an additional £6 a week, giving a total of 13 per cent on average. Those who lost an increment in the scales will have the increment restored.

Union asked to expel NF mem

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter

The General and Municipal Workers' Union, Britain's third biggest, will be asked at its annual congress to approve a call for the expulsion of members who belong to the National Front.

A motion from the Romford branch calls for an instruction to branch societies to withdraw immediately membership from paid-up Front members already in the union and to refuse admission to all who apply.

The move, which will be discussed at the Scarborough congress in June, with three anti-racialist motions naming the National Front, comes after a decision in principle by the National Union of Railwaymen's executive to expel members of the National Front.

The Romford motion, in the preliminary agenda for the congress, published yesterday, says that the Front's policies "if allowed to go unchallenged can only lead to a complete breakdown of democracy and individual liberty".

Membership of the party is said to be "wholly incompatible with membership of the GMWU".

A similar motion from the Croydon branch calls on the union to "Step up the fight to ensure that no member of the National Front or any fascist organization holds a union card and no racialist represents the members in any capacity".

Mr David Basnett, the union's general secretary and chairman of the TUC, has been prominent among union leaders for his anti-racialist stance. In the view of the Romford branch, however, the executive's statements do not go far enough.

The union has th bar National Fro from office under r graph 11, which executive, regional regional committee against officers wh the union's polici interests. But th not apply to ordin ship.

The motions ar create controversy gress. As in the NUR, they could mean that expelled bers could lose the the union has c agreements.

The Prime Mini oblique reference executive decision, Commons on Tues would utterly dep stances in which a lost his job because tical views.

No charge made against businessman

By Our Crime Reporter

Mr John Le Mesurier, the second man interviewed this week by police officers investigating an alleged plot to kil Mr Norman Scott, left Bristol police station yesterday.

The police said that Mr Le Mesurier, a businessman from Port Talbot, West Glamorgan, had not bee charged. He arrived in Bristol on Wednesday as officers were questioning Mr David Holmes, a friend of Mr Jeremy Thorpe.

Mr Holmes left Bristol on Wednesday night and his legal adviser said yesterday that Mr Holmes would not be making a statement or any coment.

Police officemrs, led by Chief Supt Michael Challes, of Avon and Somerset, are investigating allegations that supporters of the Liberal Party hired Mr Andrew Newton to kill Mr Scott, a former acquaintance of Mr Thorpe. Mr Newton served a term of imprisonment for shooting Mr Scott's dog and was released last year.

Man killed himself after stabbing wife

Mr Russell Colin-Jones, aged 31, a London stockbroker, threw himself off Beachy Head after stabbing his estranged wife in the back with a carving knife, it was stated at an inquest at Eastbourne yesterday.

Mr John Dodd, the coroner, was told how Mr Colin-Jones had pleaded with his wife, to live with him again at his home in Canberra Road, Charlton, London. When she refused he became hysterical, snatched a carving knife, stabbed her in the back and then locked her in the garage. Her injuries were not serious.

A verdict that Mr Colin-Jones had killed himself while the balance of his mind was disturbed, was recorded.

Single figure average rate rise claim by minister

The Government's estimates for rate rises in England and Wales this year show that Mr Peter Shore, Secretary of State for the Environment, has achieved his aim of an average domestic rate increase in single figures.

Mr Shore announced in a parliamentary written reply yesterday that the average rise, based on a 92 per cent sample, would be 9.7 per cent. That conflicts with an increase of 11.02 per cent announced by the Rating and Valuation Association on Monday, which was based on an 86 per cent sample of the 403 rating authorities.

Mr Shore said that the Government's estimate was a weighted average which took account of differences in the size of local authorities and hence of the average increase faced by domestic ratepayers.

The association's figures are based on the average increase in rates decided by authorities and are not adjusted to allow for size differences. The Department of the Environment say account must be taken of the size of the authorities.

If the bigger authorities have smaller rate increases, that reduces the average increase overall.

According to the department's calculations, the average increase for domestic ratepayers in the metropolitan districts is 9.3 per cent; in inner London boroughs 7.2 per cent; in outer London boroughs 2.1 per cent; in English non-metropolitan districts 11.6 per cent: and in Welsh non-metropolitan districts 12.3 per cent.

County councils angry letter on reorganizatio

By Christopher Warman
Local Government
Correspondent

A government letter on possible changes to the structure of local government has been criticized by the Association of County Councils.

It complained yesterday about the letter, sent from the Department of Health and Social Security to the Association of Community Health Councils for England and Wales.

Its complaint is that while the letter outlines proposals put forward by the Association of District Councils for some change in the functions of the county and district authorities, there is no mention of the views of the county councils who are opposed to any change.

Mrs Elizabeth C man of the Ass County Councils sai bers were angry letter. "To inform munity health co indeed any other b views of only one stating ours is a w approach to consul

The Government certain bodies wit any commitments a sibility of change, fi by Mr Peter Shore, State for the Envir

The nine largest metropolitan dis another group of 2 ing for the retur powers, including vices, transport a for which they wer before reorganizati

Poor learning linked with le ad contamination

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

A close link between poor learning ability, inattentiveness, and patterns of misbehaviour and the contamination of children with tiny trace sof lead, hitherto regarded as innocuous, has ben established in new research. Evidence was presented in London yesterday of clinical and laboratory investigations in the United States and Britain of the possible effects of "sub-clinical" levels of lead in the body.

The latest study of the effect of lead was a screening programme of 600 children betwen the ages of five and 12 in New York. It shows a strong correlation between behaviour and lead in blood and urine samples.

An even more fundamental discovery of brain damage from traces of lead that have been regarded as harmless was described by Dr J. M. Tesh, of Life Science Research Institute, Stock, Essex.

Yesterday's meeting was organized by the Conservation Society. The extent of contamination in urban areas, largely from car exhausts, which emit 9,000 tonnes a year into the air in the United Kingdom, was described by Dr. Robert Stephens, of Birmingham University.

Dr Oliver David, State University of New York, suggested that it was at least time to revise the notion of a clinical threshold of between 60 and 80 micrograms of lead in a decilitre of blood. Below that level no illness is supposed to exist.

The research on which he based the plea for revision of what constitutes "acceptable" exposure included an elaborate statistical analysis. All the children have levels of lead in their blood that would be regarded as normal for urban youngsters.

Not one was in the category that could be considered synonomous with classic lead poisoning. Indeed, any child who had had special treatment for any condition, such as lead poisoning or for behavioural disturbance, was excluded from the study. Fewer than a hundred of those chosen had lead levels as high as 25 to 55 micrograms, which Dr David said was a range of contamination that had recently come under suspicion.

"We were dealing with a population generally free of manifest psychiatric and learning difficulties, yet an examination of lead l lated with disrupti and learning diff said.

He emphasized th of trying to mea traits that woul brain damage and were characteristic other influences th categorized as p genetic, constitutio haps environmenta

Taking those account, he said th correlation remain lead levels and a effect on child and behaviour.

In the discussi lowed, Dr Tes laboratory work w showed that a singl dose of lead produc irreversible brain patterns of behavio tests matched per of the clinical stu

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in London next week the British and governments Canada ld that all air services the two countries erate from Gatwick, nd London airport, Heathrow.

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nd Portugal are also that their services will have to operate rick.

ns may be expected Canadians, who will Air Canada has an of millions of buildings and facili- athrow.

Airways, which also in base at Heathrow, o move its Canadian Gatwick under the t's plan. The service market ne two countries is m to the two air- arter services are raise that figure

talks next week press the Canadian to liberalize its s and reduce fares. ld like Canada to e with an agreement included with the es under which the ooking period for was reduced from 21.

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l also press Canada ish Airways to fly oints in Canada, in the west.

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campaign to em- ed for better links stry and education yesterday by Sir erland, chairman n Economic Plan-

a letter to Mrs ams, Secretary of cation and Science, needed a greater of the challenges industry.

Caution over extension of auditing powers

By a Staff Reporter

Suggestions by MPs that the Exchequer and Audit Department should broaden its scope from financial monitoring to efficiency audits received a cautious response yesterday from Sir Douglas Henley, the Comptroller and Auditor General.

A report last year from the Commons Expenditure Committee criticized the British system of public audits of government departments and other central bodies as out of date and called for the department to recruit staff capable of making extended audits of management effectiveness.

In a published comment on the report, Sir Douglas says that some of the department's value-for-money audits have tended in that direction and other auditors general abroad are starting to venture into effectiveness audits.

But although he does not exclude the need for an extension of the department's activities, it should be carefully surveyed "to avoid unrewarding incursions by the Auditor General into areas of policy making".

Despite the committee's praise of the broader brief operated by the United States General Accounting Office, he doubts whether such an approach would work in Britain. Many new staff would be needed.

"The United Kingdom approach, which I believe to be sound and sensible, is that it is basically the responsibility of each government department to establish and carry out in-depth reviews appropriate to its activities."

Third Special Report from the Expenditure Committee, Session 1977-78. The Civil Service. Observations by the Comptroller and Auditor General on the 11th report from the Expenditure Committee in Session 1976-77 (Stationery Office, 35p).

'Gimmickry' fear over health service pledge

By John Roper
Health Services Correspondent

There has been only a lukewarm initial response to a proposal by Mr David Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services, that in this year when the National Health Service attains its thirtieth anniversary all the health care unions, including the British Medical Association and the Royal College of Nursing, should agree to a joint declaration of faith in the service and a pledge to patients that they will not suffer because of disputes.

Dr James Cameron, chairman of the council of the BMA, said yesterday that the association was concerned to see whether it was a genuine attempt to provide a means of settling the just claims of a whole section of society without the need for strike action that damaged patients.

"We all, I think, were worried about any possible taint of political gimmickry that might attach to the secretary of state's idea", he said. "The Government has relied for too long on the dedication of large sections of health service employees.

"When it comes to making pledges to patients, we must be certain that such pledges can be fulfilled. Something on the lines of the injection of cash for British Leyland, announced this week, would be a more convincing argument of government intentions towards the health service."

The Royal College of Nursing said that it would be taking a critical look at the health service at its June congress. The health committee of the National and Local Government Officer's Association will discuss the matter in May. The Confederation of Health Service Employees said that it had no notion at present of any form of joint declaration.

There is to be another meeting with Mr Ennals, possibly later this month.

Judge orders keepers not to block all safari park

Fourteen animal keepers who on Wednesday barricaded the entrance to Windsor Safari Park with cars in protest over the alleged ill treatment of animals were ordered by Mr Justice Boreham in the High Court yesterday not to restrict access to the park. But it does not stop them picketing the park entrance.

The order was made against Mr Douglas Cartlidge, dolphin trainer, and three other keepers, who were all made redundant last November, and 10 keepers dimissed on Wednesday after refusing to carry out their normal duties.

The keepers were not present or represented at the private hearing of the case, brought by Windsor Safari Park Ltd, a subsidiary of Trident Television. The order is effective until a further hearing today week.

19 food shops a week close as tastes alter

By Hugh Clayton

So many food shops are closing that the total selling area has fallen for the first time since supermarkets opened almost thirty years ago. The drop, reported yesterday by the Institute of Grocery Distribution, reflects changing eating habits and a reduction in the proportion of income spent on food.

The institute said in its latest annual report on the grocery trade that multiple and Cooperative shops are closing at a rate of 19 a week.

Cooperative selling space remained steady, but supermarket space fell by 200,000 sq ft, about 1 per cent. The reduction followed closures by some of the largest supermarket groups, such as International Stores and Allied Suppliers.

The number of new food shops fell to the lowest ever recorded, but their size is increasing fast.

The average size of food shops being closed is about 2,000 square feet, and the average of those still open is 3,900 square feet. The average size of supermarkets opened rose from 13,000 square feet in 1975-76 to 16,000 square feet in 1976-77.

The rate of closure reflects intense competition among supermarkets. Government surveys show that food spending by most families is either static or falling in real terms. The only large increases are shown by the growing minority with home freezers.

While the number of general grocery shops continues to fall, the number of freezer centres is rising. The northern pattern of supermarket trading through very large stores where vast sales compensate for low profits is spreading to the South.

That trend will put increasing pressure on the survivors of the supermarket pattern of the 1960s.

Retail Grocery Trade Review (I.G.D. Letchmore Heath, Watford, Hertfordshire, £36).

Newspaper report 'not racist'

The *Press Council* has rejected a complaint of racialist reporting against the *Daily Mail*. In an adjudication issued today its says colour was relevant in order to help the police to identify a man.

The newspaper reported that a young white man was "axed to death" in Peckham after a violent argument with his coloured attacker, and quoted residents as saying there had been incidents between blacks and whites.

Mr J. J. Pirie, of Crescent Road, South Woodford, complained that it was not relevant to give the skin colours of those involved; that there was no evidence that the dispute was racial; and that published comments of people in the area were unbalanced, unsubstantiated and selected.

Mr C. J. Rees, managing editor of the *Daily Mail*, told the council the report had come in at night, with time against the reporter. He had believed the information was relevant to his report which was published in good faith. The *Daily Mail* was very aware of its responsibilities and gave identification by colour only when it was relevant. The "unrepresentative" sources complained of were a man living near by and the police.

The council's adjudication was:

Whilst colour is not always relevant to a news story, it was clearly relevant in this particular case to help the police identify a man for whom they were searching. There is no evidence to suggest that the reference was intended to have any racial connotation. The complaint against the *Daily Mail* is rejected.

BR road haulage plan is withdrawn

By Our Parliamentary Staff

The Government yesterday *withdrew* a controversial proposal which its opponents maintained might have allowed British Rail to develop a road haulage business in competition with private companies.

During the Commons committee stage of the Transport Bill the Government had put forward an amendment to road and rail container carrying company, back to British Rail from the National Freight Corporation.

The amendment would have given British Rail power "*where it appears to them expedient*" to use collection and delivery vehicles throughout a *given journey*.

Mr John Horam, Under-Secretary for Transport, said that originally the aim was to ensure that Freightliners could operate the same sort of service provided under the NFC.

There was *opposition* from the road haulage industry. Conservative and Labour backbenchers *objected when* the committee met on Tuesday.

Mr Horam yesterday accepted that there were misgivings about British Rail's ability to develop a road haulage interest, which was not the intention. The Government would devise a narrower proposal.

Damages for TV director

Miss Angela Pope, a freelance television director, accepted substantial damages and costs yesterday in settlement of a High Court libel action over a newspaper article which attacked her integrity in directing a television programme on comprehensive schools. She had sued *The Observer* and Clive James, one of its journalists.

Mr Peter Bowsher, QC, her counsel, told Mr Justice Park that the BBC showed the *Panorama* programme, filmed in Faraday High School, Ealing, in March, 1977.

Miss Pope had been prepared for robust criticism because of the strong views on comprehensive education, but *The Observer* article six days later suggested that she had been purposefully selective in her material and unscrupulous and no respecter of truth.

Mr Andrew Pugh, for the defendants, said they regretted their unjustified attack upon Miss Pope's motives and apologized.

Two security guards shot in £65,000 raid

Two security guards were shot and wounded yesterday by four raiders who escaped with about £65,000 from outside the offices of Security Express Ltd, at Belasis Avenue, Billingham, Cleveland.

The men shot the guards in the legs and made off with the money. The guards were taken to hospital but were not seriously wounded.

l commission to study 'arrest records'

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use of records ple arrested but charge are to be the Royal Com- minal Procedure. he National Coun- iberties raised the the records with fice after a case of the Grunwick a defence witness d in court about

l has asked Mr Home Secretary, the case of Mr Thomas, of north June Mr Thomas, film editor, was s taken to Wem- ation. d after giving his ness. In January or the defence in a case at Barnet Magistrates' Court, giving evidence about the authenticity of film taken in November.

Mr Thomas has told the NCCL that in cross-examination the prosecution lawyer was given a piece of paper and then questioned him about being arrested outside the Grunwick factory.

The NCCL has asked Mr Rees about the practice of keeping arrest records, how they are kept and who has access to them.

The council said: "There are strict controls on the use of records of criminal convictions. It cannot be right that there should be fewer controls on the use of records kept on people who have been taken into the police station but not even charged." There is no Home Office guidance to the police about such records.

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Reporter

icers yesterday offices of *The* monthly news- National Union and warned Mr les, the editor, of court proceed- considered after ion in the news- officer in an s Act case.

Silkin, QC, the eral, has begun ainst journalists *The Leveller*, a ine, and *Peace* m of the nuclear movement. The s named Colonel e evidence at gistrates' Court, mmittal proceed- journalists, and dier, despite a ainst his identifi-

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March 22, we Peter Wing Ming for trial accused 330. We would it clear that Mr ger of the Chuen aurant, is in no with the Peter mentioned in our

20 pub managers for trial

Twenty public house managers from London and Sussex were committed from Lambeth Magistrates' Court, London, yesterday on bail for trial at the Central Criminal Court accused of a fraud involving fruit machines. They pleaded not guilty to theft, dishonestly receiving money and conspiracy to steal at Bass Charrington public houses.

Two managers facing similar charges were remanded on bail to appear at Tower Bridge Magistrates' Court on April 24.

Woman murder charge

Arthur Edward Spratt, aged London, was remanded in custody for four days at Hatfield Magistrates' Court, Hertfordshire, yesterday, charged with the murder of Mrs Joan Naughton, aged 48.

Factory fire

Fire yesterday destroyed part of the factory of Dowty Rotol, Ltd, at Staverton, Gloucestershire, which makes aviation components.

Chicago report

A full report from the recent conference of the American Association for Higher Education in Chicago appears in *The Times Higher Education Supplement today*. Dr George Tolley discusses the "steady state" polytechnic and Pier Paolo Giglioli reviews a new study of Italy's universities.

The only pocket television. Anywhere in the world.

Most 'portable' TVs are no easier to move than an overloaded suitcase. And wherever they are, they need mains electricity (or, would you believe, a car battery) to work.

If you ever get as far as taking one abroad, you can be sure it won't work. Because it's built to receive UK standard transmissions, not foreign ones. (In fact, just about every country in the world transmits on different thingummies.)

So much for so-called 'portable' TVs.

Now there's a portable TV that goes around the world, works across the world.

It's the new Sinclair Microvision.

It gives you clear, sharp pictures. With crisp quality sound. And it can fit in your pocket.

It's no problem to take it on holiday. To Brighton or Bermuda, Harrogate or Honolulu.

It's discreet enough to use at the office. To keep in touch with current affairs, the World Cup or the weather.

It's personal enough to use at home. So you can watch the early news at breakfast, afternoon racing in the garden shed, and the late movie in bed.

It's all you need to be first with important news – like the forthcoming Budget.

It works on boats, in caravans or the back of cars. It's happy on the beach or in the bathroom.

You can watch the mixed doubles on Wimbledon (Centre Court) from Wimbledon (No. 2 Court). You can watch televised Action Replays while you're sitting in the grandstand.

When we say portable...

Different countries use different transmission standards. But Microvision works in most countries of the world where there's a TV station. Unlike, any other TV, Microvision is multi-standard.

It's so small it fits in your pocket.

It has built-in rechargeable batteries (how many other TVs have that feature?).

To save battery power it has a mains adaptor.

To boost battery power, it has a battery charger.

And because other countries have different mains electricity, it has *another* battery charger and mains adaptor, for use outside the UK.

It also has a car dashboard connector, for use in places where there's no mains electricity.

It has a personal earphone for use where there's no peace and quiet.

It has a screen-hood for use where there's no place to hide from the noonday sun.

And like every truly portable item, it has a smart black leatherette carrying wallet (in case your pockets are full).

It's British-designed and British-built by Sinclair Radionics. It has a strength and durability that withstands everything from household knocks to a bumpy landing in the Bolivian jungle.

Microvision costs £225.00 (including all accessories and VAT). And like every other Sinclair product, it gives you incredible value for money.

Microvision. It gives you a whole lot more than any other TV. Yet it all goes in your pocket!

What you get with Microvision

Microvision TV receiver: 4 in x 1⅝ in x 6⅝ in, weight 30 oz, screen 2 in diagonal.

Push-button selection for UHF/VHF; UK, USA or European transmissions (which covers the six continents).

Controls for on/off, brightness, contrast, line-hold, frame-hold.

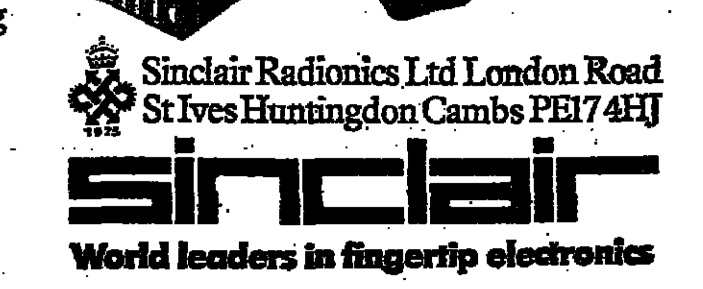
Continuous tuning, channel-markers, built-in aerials, delayed automatic gain control, automatic frequency control.

Accessories as detailed, plus International Transmission Standards Guide and comprehensive guarantee.

Where to get it

Arnotts, Binns, Debenhams, D. G. Leisure, Dixons, D. H. Evans, Fortnum & Mason, Frasers, Harrods, Jenners, Kendal Milne, Rackhams, Underwoods, and other fine stores.

The Sinclair Microvision



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World leaders in fingertip electronics

WEST EUROPE

Summit in Copenhagen seen as test of EEC's willingness to aid world economic recovery

From Michael Hornsby
Copenhagen, April 6

The summit meeting of EEC heads of government, which opens here tomorrow with the foreign ministers also present, will be seen as a test of whether the Community is at last serious about making a significant contribution to world economic recovery instead of merely talking in vague terms about the need for action.

The hope is that Mr James Callaghan and his colleagues will be able to agree on the main elements of a broad, five-point economic strategy. This would then be elaborated on at monthly meetings of EEC finance ministers, with the aim that detailed proposals should be endorsed at the next EEC summit in Bremen in early July.

The European Community would then present the United States, Japan and Canada with "a common and powerful front" at the western economic summit in Bonn in mid-July.

That, at any rate, is the programme sketched out for member governments in a memorandum circulated to them this week by Mr Roy Jenkins, President of the European Commission.

The problem the heads of government face is how to create the conditions in which Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, can be persuaded to abandon his determined opposition to any further reflation of the German economy. This appears to be impossible without greater international currency stability.

With 24 per cent of gross national product accounted for by exports, of which 40 per cent go to other EEC countries, the Germans argue that parallel stimulatory action by their Community partners must play a critical role in German economic recovery. So too must action to prevent the constant appreciation of the mark against the sickly dollar.

Otherwise, the Germans say, purely Keynesian pump-priming of their domestic economy is more likely to push up prices than stimulate growth or create new jobs. Their weaker EEC partners, however, have so far been deterred from expansionary measures by fear of inflation and plummeting exchange rates. It is this vicious circle which heads of government will be trying to break tomorrow.

One of the possibilities that may be discussed is the creation of some link between those currencies which move freely on foreign exchanges, such as the pound and the French franc, and those other Community currencies associated with the mark in the jointly controlled float known as the "snake". There is even talk of the French franc returning to this currency mechanism.

Mr Callaghan, long a champion of free floating, is now understood to see more merit in the "snake" concept. For his part, Mr Jenkins suggests making more use of the EEC's accounting device, the unit of account, as a kind of parallel currency "for credit and settlement in our internal exchange rate relationships" and in "transactions between public authorities and in operations in Euro-currency markets".

With his election victory behind him, President Giscard d'Estaing is seen to have more room for manoeuvre and his recent meeting at Rambouillet with Herr Schmidt was apparently devoted to discussion of a new economic and monetary initiative. Mr Callaghan is expected to give his colleagues a glimpse of next week's expansionary British budget and this could help to weaken the main pretext for continued German inaction.

There is no dispute that the EEC must achieve higher growth. Members' economies are not expected to grow this year by more than between 2.8 per cent and 3 per cent, compared with the rate of between 4 per cent and 4.5 per cent considered necessary last autumn merely to prevent the number of unemployed expanding beyond six million. The aim is now to achieve the higher rate over the period from mid-1978 to mid-1979.

Aside from growth and currency stability, there is general agreement that progress must be made in three other areas: increasing long-term capital flows and aid to the developing world; reducing dependency on energy imports, especially by the United States; and avoiding trade protectionism.

As part of their general economic discussions, the heads of government are expected to agree on the need to maintain pressure on Japan to reduce its large trade surplus with the Community and the rest of the world. Special emphasis is likely to be given to the proportionately very low level of Japanese aid to the developing world.

There is likely to be general agreement that member governments should avoid unilateral protectionist measures against the Japanese for fear of jeopardizing a successful outcome of the multilateral trade talks in Geneva, which are due to end in July. But the EEC leaders will make clear that they expect clear signs of a turn-round in Japan's trade surplus by the time of the Bonn Summit.

On other matters, Mr Callaghan and his Community partners are expected to agree to hold the first direct elections to the European Parliament between June 7 and June 10 next year. The other possible, though less likely set of dates is May 17 to May 20. The elections cannot all be held on exactly the same date because most countries insist on going to the polls on different days of the week.

The EEC leaders are expected to discuss the situation in the Middle East, the Horn of Africa, Rhodesia and Namibia (South-West Africa), as well as how to cooperate better in fighting international terrorism. The French have also insisted on bringing up the question of American uranium supplies to the EEC, which are threatened because the United States has asked the Community to renegotiate the existing supply agreement.

France puts economy before social change

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, April 6

President Giscard d'Estaing was surrounded by familiar faces when he presided over the first Cabinet meeting of M Raymond Barre's third Government at the Elysee Palace today.

"The spitting image of his fathers", is the comment of the midwife in the cartoon of Jacques Faizant in *Le Figaro* today, as Marianne holds out her new-born offspring to M Barre and M Giscard d'Estaing.

"You take the same and start all over again", is the comment widely heard over the new team. In a sense, this was inevitable. M Barre could not be expected to disown the line to which he has stuck for more than 18 months, of the priority of economic recovery over all others, and which was vindicated at the polls last month.

At the same time, some disappointment is voiced that the popular desire for change shown also in that election should have found so little expression in the appointment of the new ministers.

The change is in the structure of the Finance Ministry, the adjunction to the Ministry of Labour of responsibility for worker participation in management; the extension of the power of the Minister of the Environment to town planning and housing, and of the responsibility of the Minister of Health to the family.

The President told the Cabinet meeting that "the new government structure will make it possible for it to develop the qualitative aspect of social progress, that of environment, working conditions, participation, culture and recreation".

But the first priority must go to economic recovery, the condition of France's external role, and of social progress at home. Political "overture" or liberalization required patience and time. "It would be vain to try to force the pace".

Some newspapers point out, that this new Government is not designed to last until 1981, but that once the economic situation is restored, and structural reforms completed, a really new government will take over.

What has happened in the National Assembly today provides some justification for the President's cautious approach to change. His wish for a "reason able cohabitation" between majority and Opposition in Parliament has foundered on the hostility of the Gaullists and the reticence of the Socialists. The first opposed the suggestion of the Non-Gaullist UDF that two chairmanships of standing committees should be given to the left The second refused to accept one, if the Communists received none. Both Socialists and Communists refused to take part in today's vote in protest.

Ambassador asks Portugal to pay ousted farmers

From Jose Shercliff
Lisbon, April 6

Lord Moran, British Ambassador in Lisbon, made a plea today for British farmers in Portugal who were dispossessed of their properties after the April 1974 revolution.

Speaking at a luncheon of the Anglo-Portuguese Chamber of Commerce in Oporto, Lord Moran spoke of the Portuguese Government's attitude to compensation for foreign investors.

He said: "Foreign investors clearly ask themselves what the Portuguese Government's record on compensation is. It has been pointed out that British and other claimants whose properties have been expropriated have received no compensation as yet and that in particular British farmers whose properties were taken over nearly three years ago have had no compensation. This has naturally discouraged those in the United Kingdom who might have been thinking of investing in Portugal.

"I very much welcome therefore the remarks made by the Prime Minister in an interview given to a correspondent of *The Times* the other day that compensation would be paid soon to the British farmers concerned."

Lord Moran emphasized that Britain was still Portugal's largest trading partner. Trade exchanges had totalled more than £55m last year. He added: "I am sure there is scope for further expansion of this trade . . . I want to see trade in both directions continue to grow."

Britain had started a programme shortly after the revolution of aid in health, education and business management. Plans had also been prepared to enable Portugal to benefit from British experience in fisheries and communications.

A modest capital aid programme of £5m was "another symbol of our desire to assist this country to develop its economy and provide a better standard of living for its people". Lord Moran said. Nearly 23,000 people were employed in Portugal owing to British investments.

The Ambassador recently signed an agreement with Portugal granting $20m as Britain's share in an international loan to help Portugal.

German anti-terror team resents failure reports

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, April 6

The Federal Criminal Office has attempted to dispel the impression of complete failure in the police search for terrorists since the kidnapping and murder of Herr Hanns-Martin Schleyer, the industrialist.

A spokesman disclosed that 38 terrorists had been arrested since the kidnapping of Herr Schleyer seven months ago. He admitted, however, that those caught on West German soil were only minor figures.

The terrorists involved in the murders of Herr Siegfried Buback, the federal prosecutor Herr Jurgen Ponto, the chief of the Dresdner Bank, and Herr Schleyer had all been identified and proof of their participation established, he said. This was an "outstanding criminological achievement".

He also pointed out that the notorious Baader-Meinhof band and the Berlin-based "June 2 Movement", which kidnapped, Herr Peter Lorenz, the Christian Democrats' leader in Berlin, had been broken.

West Germans have been wondering why, with the vast manhunt after the Schleyer case, and with their modern equipment and supposed efficiency, the German police forces have apparently drawn a blank.

The photographs of more than 20 wanted terrorists are pinned up in public buildings all over the country, but so far only one of these, and four other leading figures have been caught—either in Holland or in Switzerland.

The Federal Criminal Office, which heads the search for terrorists by the various *Land* police forces, believes that they have sought refuge abroad.

The impression of failure has been heightened by recent reports of bureaucratic bungling which prevented the police from following up tips which might have enabled them to rescue Herr Schleyer soon after his capture. An investigation is in progress.

The spokesman said that reports of failure and inefficiency were not only untrue but also disheartening to the police. They say: "Here we are working day and night and people say we are not doing anything".

Support grows for jailed East Berliner

From Our Correspondent
Berlin, April 6

Mr Eugene Bird, a former United States governor of Spandau prison known for his campaign to achieve the release of Rudolf Hess, has appealed to President Carter to help free an East Berliner, Nico Hübner, from prison.

Herr Hübner, aged 22, was arrested for refusing to serve in the East German Army on the ground that as a resident of a demilitarized city he was exempt from military service.

The matter was discussed in the Berlin House of Representatives today on the request of the Christian Democrats and both the House and the Senate demanded his immediate release.

Herr Dietrich Stobbe, Chief Burgomaster, spoke of the East Germans' continual violation of the city's demilitarized status and of the need to guard that status.

The Western allies are considering the case, but their chances of achieving anything seem thin.

Four arrested near Naples in Moro search

Rome, April 6.—Police today arrested three men and a woman possibly linked with the Red Brigades terrorists who kidnapped Signor Aldo Moro, president of the Christian Democratic Party, in Rome three weeks ago.

The arrests were made in a dawn raid on a summer apartment, o nthe coast about 25 miles north of Naples. Arms, ammunition, a revolver silencer, two two-way radios, and documents published by an extremist group were found.

Police said the documents could lead to the search for Signor Moro, until now concentrated on Rome, widening to include other parts of Italy.

Meanwhile bombs damaged a bank and two car showrooms in Rome last night while a petrol bomb in Bologna damaged an office. The attacks apparently reflected far-left anger at a police ban on a demonstration planned for Rome tomorrow.—Reuter.

Oil firm wins boycott call damages

From Ian Murray
Paris, April 6

The French Shell Company yesterday won an action against the French Consumers' Association (UFC) for damages arising from the association's published appeal to boycott the oil company's products. The company was awarded 10,000 francs (£1,150) which is to be donated to help to indemnify the Bretons whose livelihood has been affected by the wreck of the supertanker Amoco Cadiz.

The action was brought because the association called for the boycott when it was learnt that Shell International had in 1975 signed a contract for transporting oil on board the Amoco Cadiz. The consumers' call came after the Friends of the Earth organization had occupied the Shell offices in Paris. There were at least two bomb attacks on Shell premises in the days after the wreck.

Giving judgment, the court said that while the tragic consequences of the wreck had aroused an understandable determination to find out who was responsible and to prevent it from happening again, an organization "to preserve its credibility" should not unjustly attack anybody whose responsibility had still to be established.

The court said that the French Shell Company was neither the owner of the ship, nor the owner of its cargo, nor was the cargo eventually intended for it. "The brutal denunciation" of the company at a time when the public were emotively involved in the shipwreck could only have prejudicial consequences for the company and its employees.

The Consumers' Association in a statement after the judgment said it was ironic that while the victims of the shipwreck would have to wait years for compensation, the association had been charged damages within a matter of days. The case had gone against them, they said, only because of the subtle distinction between Shell International and Shell France.

Meanwhile 30-knots gusts of wind off the Brittany coast are driving patches of oil back on to the shore. Several beaches which have so far not been affected have now been covered by black oil, notably at Saint-Pol-de-Léon, near Roscoff, and Carantec, in Morlaix Bay. The two favourite tourist beaches of Trestraou and Trestignel of the "pink granite coast" have also been affected for the first time.

Scientific tests being carried out at the Brittany Oceanographic Centre show that so far only about 300 of the 220,000 tons of oil from the Amoco Cadiz have been dissolved by the sea. The small amount has, however, been responsible for the death of millions of shellfish which have absorbed the poisonous petrol with the water.

Our Shipping Correspondent writes: Liberia is to hold a public inquiry into the Amoco Cadiz wreck in London in June. It is expected to lat about a week and will be open to the public and the press.

The chairman will be Sir Gordon Willmer, former Lord Justice of Appeal and a member of the British Shipowners' Arbitration Associaion. His deputy

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Remains of ex-President brought home to Spain

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, April 6

Closing ranks in a way they had failed to do in his life time, Spanish Communists and Socialists paid homage here today to Señor Francisco Largo Caballero, the late President of the Republic, as his body was brought back to his homeland for burial.

A coffin bearing the remains of the socialist leader arrived in Madrid by air from Paris, where he died in exile in 1946 at the age of 76. Relatives and a delegation of the general Labour Union, which he once headed, received the coffin and took it to the union's headquarters.

The Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, the Popular Socialist Party and the Spanish Communist Party all arranged special ceremonies in honour of the late President. His body is to be reinterred in Madrid's civil cemetery, next to that of his wife, on Saturday. Until then it will lie in state at the union headquarters.

Although he was called "the Spanish Lenin" because of his revolutionary attitude, he lost the support of the communists at a critical moment during the Spanish Civil War. Señor Largo Caballero was President from September, 1936, two months after the outbreak of the Civil War, until April, 1937.

In another political development, Señor Suárez, the Prime Minister, has told the Congress that he intends to continue to seek a consensus on policy until after the approval of a new constitution.

Apparing before th Lower House last night to give his first addres to Parliament this year, Señor Suárez denied that there had been any "government crisis". He said that the shake-up last month was the result of the resignation of Professor Enrique Fuentes Quintana from the post of Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs.

The Prime Ministr defended his practice of seeking general agreement among leaders of the various parties before adopting any political or economic course. He called for a "truce" in the meantime.

The special plenary session of Congress lasted until after midnight and was resumed again this morning.

Señor Manuel Fraga Iribarne, a conservative and once General Franco's Ambassador in London, rejected the Prime Minister's idea and called for simpl majorit yrule.

"We have not come here to ask the Government to quit, but to ask it to govern, to govern, to administer. . . . The horse has been saddled long enough. It's timeto ride."

OVERSEAS

Mr Vance finds Israel may have broken arms sales agreement

From David Cross
Washington, April 6

After much heart-searching, the United States Administration has concluded that the Israeli Government may well have violated its arms agreement with Washington when its forces invaded southern Lebanon.

But in the interests of keeping the faltering Middle East peace negotiations alive, the Administration has no intention of taking the matter further by, for example, withholding future arms supplies. This decision emerges clearly from a letter sent by Mr Cyrus Vance, the Secretary of State, to Mr Thomas O'Neill, the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Under the terms of the 1952 mutual defence assistance agreement between the two countries, the Israeli Government is required to use American arms supplies "solely to maintain its internal security, its legitimate self-defence, or to permit it to participate in the defence of the area of which it is a part." The agreement also calls on Israel not to undertake any act of agression against any other state.

In his letter published here late yesterday, Mr Vance says that "in the circumstances I must report that a violation of the 1952 agreement may have occurred by reason of the Israeli operations in Lebanon."

In recent discussions here, Israeli leaders have said that they intend to comply with last month's United Nations Security Council resolution calling for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon Mr Vance says. "We are actively engaged in discussing with officials of the Israeli Government the date for the completion of such withdrawal.

"In these circumstances, including the ongoing efforts to restore momentum to the vital peace negotiations and Israel's assurances that it intends to withdraw from Lebanon, I am not recommending . . . any further action", he adds.

The Administration's investigation of the use of American arms by Israel in southern Lebanon was begun after considerable concern was expressed in Congress about its legality. Mr Paul Findley and Mr Charles Whalen, two Republican members of the House of Representatives, told Mr Vance in a letter last month that they were greatly disturbed by the implications.

he Israelis have consistently denied any infringement of the arms pact. They insist that their attack in southern Lebanon was required for legitimate self-defence reasons in the light of repeated incursions into Israel by Palestinian guerrillas based in that country.

The effect of he Administration's clear refusal to endorse this argument is likely to cause further irritation among Israeli leaders about the current course of American policy towards the Middle East. But Administration officials here do not consider that such pique will have any appreciable impact on any future peace negotiations.

Michael Knipe writes from Jerusalem: The Israeli Foreign Ministry today rebutted Mr Vance's contention that the arms agreement had been breached. A spokesman said that according to Israel's understanding of the agreement no conditions had been violated.

In southern Lebanon yesterday three Israeli soldiers were killed by Palestinian guerrillas. Disclosing the incident today, an Israeli military spokesman said that six soldiers and one civilian had advanced beyond the Israeli front line in the vicinity of Ras al Ayin, south of Tyre. The Palestinians had opened fire on them. Two of the survivors, although wounded, managed to return to Israeli-held territory. The other two were missing.

David Watts writes from Hasbaya, southern Lebanon: The Palestine Liberation Organization said tonight they were holding one Israeli prisoner and the bodies of four others killed south of Tyre. They said the fourth man was killed while trying to escape.

More join bomb lobby to sway Mr Carter

From Our Own Correspond
Washington, April 6

Although President Car now clearly reassessing position on the future o neutron bomb, there are dications here that he modified his personal p ence not to proceed wit programme.

Since the news of his tive decision first car public attention earlier week, mounting pressur him to change his mind been building up from all both here and abroad.

One of the latest a came from leaders of the ful armed services commi the House of Represent They protested in a lett urged him not to aband programme once and for

Mr Charles Percy, an ential Republican senato Illinois, has joined some colleagues in the Senate claiming that the Pr would be making "a mai take" if he decided unil not to produce and depl controversial weapon.

One of the most p arguments being used f porters of the bomb after so many years of r it should not simply carded without trying to some military concessio the Soviet Union. The f this argument has be hanced by the recent c made by Mr P. A. Abr the Soviet Ambassador Germany, that the bom be the basis for nego with his country on othe

The West German ment, as well as Mr principal foreign advis urging Mr Carter to leave his options o future production and ment of neutron weap a decision is taken to duction now they want be accompanie dwith a to reconsider the positi later stage.

In one of the few comments to come Cabinet member on the in the past few da Harold Brown, the Secretary, was careful suggest that the neutr is vital to the West's needs. He told di correspondents yester while from "a purely point of view the could improve Nato's the final decision based primarily o national political c tions.

Mr Judy Powell, t House press spokes close adviser to Mr C listed the four ma which the President ing up before annou final decision. They impact of the neutron the capacity and inte the Warsaw Pact i Europe; the views of Nato allies in Euro any neutron weapons sited; the West's g duce Nati and War forces in Central Eu the cost effectiveness weapons systems.

Mr Powell has indi the high cost of produ tron weapons (each s cost up to $1m) was o factors which influe President's personal p to end the programm

Leading article

Iranian general dies after arrest for spying

Teheran, April 6.—Iran today announced the arrest and subsequent death in detention of an 85-year-old retired general accused of spying for the Soviet Union.

The announcement, made at a time when "foreign-backed elements" are being blamed for a wave of rioting, appears to signal a stiffening of official resolve to quell the trouble.

Reports in the government-controlled press named the general as Ali Akbar Darakhachani, the second Iranian general in four months to be accused of working for Moscow.

General Darakhachani was arrested on March 27, at the height of the present unrest during which several people have been killed and substantial damage has been done to property.

Both wings of the ruling Rastakhiz Party have increased their demands that "anarchists, opportunists and mercenaries" be suppressed.

Official sources said General Darakhachani was held for questioning after a man travelling in a car with two Soviet Embassy employees handed him a parcel in a street on March 27. The man was a Russian working for the Irano-Soviet transport company.

After telling security agents that he had been in close touch with the Soviet Embassy for a long time and had supplied information, the general fell ill and was taken to hospital where he died of a heart attack, the sources said.

Last December, Major-General Ahmed Moqarrebi was executed after being convicted of spying for the Soviet Union. In January a senior Education Ministry official, Mr Ali Naqi Rabbani, was sentenced to death for the same offence, but the Shah suspended the sentence.—Agence France-Presse.

'An affront to honour of Ethiop

Continued from page 1

those who were now trying to cast a shadow on the policy of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Señor Jorge Bolanos, the Cuban Ambassador, is also seeking a meeting with Dr Owen, to discuss his remarks. The ambassador said yesterday that he wanted to give the Foreign Secretary "the correct facts". He will see him on Monday, on Dr Owen's return from the European summit meeting in Copenhagen. In view of the latest developments in the Horn of Africa, it is expected that the Nine will have some discussion of African policy today.

The Ethiopian Ambassador said in his statement yesterday that he had walked out during Dr Owen's speech because he had understood, from his meeting with him earlier in the week, that Britain's position was based on non-interference in Ethiopian affairs.

Dr Owen "referred to the Eritrean regional problem as if it were a question of a liberation movement like Rhodesia", and then went further into the question of the sovereign right of Ethiopia to seek and obtain any assistance in any form from any friendly countries, in this particular case Cuba and the Soviet Union. This was "strange and uncalled for", the statement said.

"I could not see it but as an affront to the honour and dignity of Ethiopia and its revolution", the ambassador declared. "There was no other way for me to express my strong resentment at his remarks than in the manner I did."

The question of the Eritrean region was an internal matter which would be solved by the revolution as it saw fit, the statement added. A nine-point programme had been put forward to solve the problem in a peaceful way, but "the secessionists in Eritrea have not so far responded to it". *Instead*, they had continued to blow up bridges, mine roads and create havoc and destruction.

Nor were they doing this alone, as Dr Owen had said, the statement went on. forces were working night, directly and ind aid and abet them and arms and petrod

"These are the countries on the one the reactionary Arab Saudi Arabia, Egypt on the other, in t attempt to turn the into an Arab lake."

In such circumsta statement concluded, was fighting a war against the secessio also those forces w made peace impossib region. Ethiopia had right to seek assistanc the aggression. "The security of the Horn as well as that of Rho southern Africa is th

Michael Binyon wr Moscow: There has Soviet comment ye Owen's speech, but ing *Pravda*, the Party newspaper, com "provocative" the exercises off the Ethiopia.

Leading article

Brezhnev tour of Siberia ends in Vladivostok

From Our Own Correspondent
Moscow, April 6

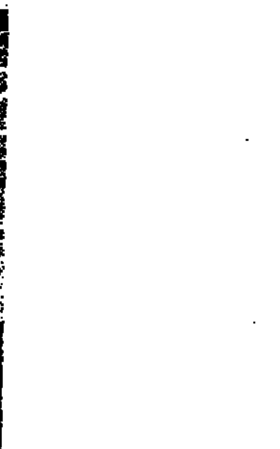
President Brezhnev today arrived at Vladivostok, the eastern port at the end of the Trans-Siberian Railway.

This presumably ends his train tour of Siberia and the Soviet Far East, during which he inspected military installations along the Chinese frontier and toured factories and industries in the main towns at which he stopped.

The President is expected to fly back to Moscow to begin preparations for his visit to West Germany next month.

Combating terrorism

Perth, April 6.—Sir Robert Mark, former Scotland Yard Commissioner, left here last night for London after completing a report advising the Australian Government how to fight terrorism.



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odesia announces sed release political detainees

derick Cleary
April 6

a's new ruling Executive ncil announced today ral hundred political have been released ral hundred are due eased. The continued of people, some of e been held for many been a bone of conh African nationalist o signed the internal agreement.

ment by the council aid that under the cord the transitional nt was required to the release of Much progress had n this direction and me for the release of ntial number of had been drawn up. ease would be phased ubject to essential feguards. During the the next week the orders authorizing of several hundred would be signed and

ion, there were 254 had already been m detention, subject restrictive conditions their movements. All upon them would drawn.

ement said the re- been made possible cumstances brought te settlement agree- ny of the detainees prepared to support and work within the of the agreement. released would be give an undertak- y would not partici- subversive or other ivity.

s Chikerema, vice- the United African uncil, said in an day that guerrillas ed to harass the after one-man one- s would be severely The Government ed from the general ould not tolerate ntinued fighting.

e lack of interna- ition for the inter- t and the continua- ing sanctions were threats facing the any threat of war ervention. He chal- Patriotic Front Joshua Nkomo and Mugabe, to return y and test their e polls.

tive Council has d on the allocation e ministerial coun- ite and nine black ch is to run day-to-

bel Muzorewa, leader of the United African National Council (UANC), will nominate three ministers to handle the following portfolios: Justice, Law and Order and Public Service; Finance, Commerce and Industry; Transport, Power, Mines, Roads, Traffic and Posts.

The Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, leader of the ANC (Sithole), will nominate three ministers for: Defence and Combined Operations; Agriculture; Foreign Affairs, Information, Immigration and Tourism.

Chief Jeremiah Chirau, head of the Zimbabwe United People's Organization, will nominate three for: Internal Affairs, Local Government, Housing and Works; Education, Health, Manpower and Social Affairs; Water Development, Lands, Natural Resources and Rural Development.

A Government spokesman said it was agreed that each of the three parties would be represented in the ministries that handled security matters, namely Internal Affairs, Law and Order, Defence and Combined Operations. The Executive Council will deal directly with the war

Mr Ian Smith, the Prime Minister, will nominate the nine white ministers. The names are expected to be announced next week.

The allocation of portfolios follows reported sharp disagreements between Bishop Muzorewa and Mr Sithole on which group should handle sensitive portfolios, particularly Internal Affairs, Defence and Law and Order.

It has also been announced that a constitutional committee to draft the new majority-rule constitution has been set up. Each of the parties will have two representatives on the committee under the chairmanship of Mr George Smith, Director of Legal Drafting, who will be assisted by Mr J. A. R. Giles of the Attorney-General's office.

Lusaka, April 6.—Mr Jonn Graham, the British representative, arrived in the Zambian capital today for talks with Mr Stephen Low, his American co-negotiator, on reviewing the Anglo-American proposals for a Rhodesian settlement.

With Mr Low, who is the United States Ambassador to Zambia, Mr Graham is to meet Mr Mugade and Mr Nkomo in Maputo, Mozambique, on Friday to discuss a planed meeting between the Patriotic front leaders, Mr Cyrus Vance, the American Secretary of State and Dr David Owen, the British Foreign Secretary, in Dar Es Salaam next week.

After 10 years in office, Mr Pierre Trudeau remains as formidable a figure as ever.

Poll possible on Trudeau anniversary

From John Best
Ottawa, April 6

Mr Pierre Trudeau marks his tenth anniversary in office two weeks hence, and he may celebrate it—give or take a few days—by launching Canada into a federal election campaign.

Speculation is growing more intense every day that the spry, 58-year-old Prime Minister will dissolve Parliament towards the end of this month and call a national vote for the latter part of June. Two months are normally required between dissolution and the calling of an election.

June 19 and June 26 are being mentioned as possible election dates.

It will be the fourth time since he came out of nowhere to win the Liberal Party leadership on April 6, 1968, that Mr Trudeau has gone to the Canadian people for a mandate to govern.

The first time was a few days after he was sworn in as Prime Minister on April 20, 1968, to replace the late Mr Lester Pearson, retiring after five years at the job. Mr Trudeau, then a swinging bachelor who was captivating Canadians with a breezy style and a charisma they had previously not known in their politicians, led the Liberals to the first majority victory they had won since 1953.

Under his leadership the party was twice more returned to power: in 1972, when it won with a minority of Commons seats, and in 1974 when it regained its majority.

The coming campaign promises to be the liveliest, probably the nastiest and possibly the closest-run that Mr Trudeau has ever had to face. The Conservatives, official opposition party with 95 seats to the Liberals' 136 in the present 264-seat House—to be enlarged to 282 for the next Parliament—have a new leader to pit against him.

He is Mr Joe Clark, just 38 years old, a left-of-centre Tory elected two years ago to replace Mr Robert Stanfield, who had lost three straight elections to Mr Trudeau. The new leader, who comes from a small town in Alberta and has been an MP since 1972, is still not widely known throughout the country. However, he has performed well in the Commons and has been gaining remarkably in confidence.

Mr Trudeau, for his part, looks as formidable a campaigner as ever, if for different reasons than those which propelled him to victory 10 years ago.

For large numbers of Canadians he has become the devil incarnate: he is perhaps more deeply despised by more people than any previous Prime Minister.

Yet many people, while professing the most total dislike, still maintain that he is the only person with the stature to pull Canada through its present troubles, including most notably those associated with the threat of separation by French-speaking Quebec.

When Mr Trudeau first became Prime Minister, it was on a popular wave of enthusiasm for his concepts of a "just society" on the one hand and national unity on the other.

There is now fairly general agreement that the talk of a just society was hardly more than just that—talk—and the Prime Minister himself has long since ceased using the expression.

It was supposed to be in the first place a strategy for eliminating regional economic disparities in Canada, but such disparities have only widened in the past 10 years.

Mr Trudeau is still regarded by many as the fearless champion of Canada's national unity, however, even though his bilingualism policies are detested in some parts of English-speaking Canada

Perhaps the most enigmatic thing of all is that he has bothered to stay around long enough to become a 10-year Prime Minister. Many thought when they gave the leadership to this restless millionaire's son from Montreal—after he had spent a brief three years as an MP—that the covenant would turn out to be a short one. Before long he would tire of the job and its pressures and resume his old, footloose ways. As a Conservative organizer put it in the 1968 campaign: "Sooner or later he's going to break."

Mr Trudeau has found power too appealing to do anything of the kind.

Quebec 'separate', page 12

Salaam meeting will test the real intentions of Patriotic Front leaders

t-line states link Zimbabwe and Namibia issues

s Ashford
, April 5

60 days will be the future of ka", Mr Andrew American repre- e United Nations, r day in Dar es

leaders north of river would dis- n that time it e clear whether pts to find poli- in Rhodesia and uth-West Africa) The leaders of the line" states ilure will not only er intensification a wars in the two t would probably eventual inter- of those wars to Cubans and one side and the s on the other.

s of the "front there is a clear he Rhodesian and es. Failure of the tive in one would dy be matched by he other. They if South Africa eject the latest osals on Namibia with its internal solution, then it will also decide to give full support to the internal settlement in Rhodesia.

This they want to avoid at all costs. It is therefore, likely that they will try to persuade the two leaders of the Rhodesian Patriotic Front, Mr Joshua Nkomo and Mr Robert Mugabe, to compromise at the proposed new conference in Dar es Salaam this month on those issues over which there was disagreement during the meeting in Malta in February.

They believe the only way of persuading the four signatories to the internal Rhodesian agreement to attend a new conference of "all parties" is for the Patriotic Front first to give its broad approval to the revised version of the Anglo-American plan. Even if that happens, the chances of convening an enlarged conference would, in the words of one black diplomat, be "a very long shot".

Derided and reviled though the internal settlement is in black Africa, there can be no denying that it has had a profound effect on the attitudes of the "front line" states towards Rhodesia. For a start it has made them much more enthusiastic about the Anglo-American proposals. It has also made them aware of their own failure to have any effective influence on Rhodesia, or for that matter on their own protégé, the Patriotic Front.

The "front line" leaders appear to be at a loss about what to do next. The communiqué issued at the end of the recent summit in Dar es Salaam contained the now familiar call for an intensification of the war. But the war has been intensified for the past five years and still shows no sign of bringing about an early collapse of the Smith regime.

The only alternative, therefore, is to continue talking while the war goes on. The only way they can do this with any hope of success is through the British and Americans who, they feel, can still persuade Mr Ian Smith and his three black partners that internal agreement will not receive international recognition unless the Patriotic Front is involved.

In their public statements the "front line" leaders appear convinced that the internal agreement cannot possibly work as it stands. Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole and Chief Jeremiah Chirau are portrayed by them as stooges who have become so discredited by doing a deal with Mr Smith that they have lost most of their support within the country. The "front line" leaders believe that Mr Smith's intention in signing the agreement on March 3 in Salisbury was, in the words of a Zambian "position paper", "to cause confusion and conflict among Africans in Zimbabwe and within the Organization of African Unity and the international community".

There can be no doubt, however, that the "front line" leaders have hidden fears that the internal agreement could work, that sanctions could begin to crumble and there would be gradual recognition once a black government was installed in Salisbury next year. They were alarmed by the initial reaction to the internal agreement by Dr David Owen, the Foreign Secretary, and by the warm response it received in the British and American press.

It took a considerable amount of persuasion by Mr Young during his recent visit to Dar es Salaam and Lusaka to persuade them that Britain and the United States were not about to abandon their own proposals.

The forthcoming meeting in Dar es Salaam set for April 15 to be attended by Dr Owen, Mr Cyrus Vance, the United States Secretary of State, and the leaders of the "front line" states and the Patriotic Front, will provide an opportunity for the British and Amercans to show that they are still committed to their plan as the best way of solving the Rhodesian problem.

It will also enable the British and Americans to see whether the Patriotic Front leaders have the political will to take part in a negotiated settlement and submit themselves to the test of elections, or whether they are interested only in seizing power by force.

Even if broad agreement is reached in Dar es Salaam, there will still be serious obstacles to overcome before the internal and external parties can be brought together round a conference table.

The internal leaders have said that there can be no question of their departing from the Salisbury agreement. The external ones will have nothing to do with that agreement. So how does one move forward from there?

The "front line" leaders do not seem to have the answer. They can only hope that the British and Americans may have found one. If not, they may decide finally to abandon their two-pronged diplomatic military approach to Rhodesia and declare themselves outright for armed struggle as the only solution to the Rhodesian conflict.

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Afrikaners cut links with Dutch church on race issue

From Ray Kennedy
Johannesburg, April 6

South Africa's Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk (NGK), the establishment church of the Afrikaners, has severed links with its Dutch mother church, which this week renewed its support for the World Council of Churches' programme against racialism.

Support for the programme involves contributing to a fund to aid black liberation movements.

Dr F. O'Brien Geldenhuys, director for ecumenical affairs for the NGK, said in Pretoria that the decision was a clear support for terrorism. By its vote the Dutch church had severed its ties with the NGK.

The Rev David Beukes, Moderator of the General Synod of the NGK, added, however, that the break was not necessarily final. Describing the split as comparable to "two brothers who no longer live in the same house", he suggested that links could be restored in the future.

The decision, by 53 votes to 12, was made at the Synod of Reformed Churches in Holland at Lunteren on Tuesday.

It renewed support for the anti-racialism programme suspended in May, 1976, after the fund issue threatened a breach between the Dutch church and the NGK. The NGK is the largest of the three Dutch Reformed sister churches in South Africa.

In January a six-man mission from the Dutch church visited South Africa to examine its ties with the NGK, discuss alternatives to the WCC fund, and examine what action the NGK had taken to reduce racial tension in southern Africa.

The mission returned to Holland frustrated and despondent about what it had found.

Although the Dutch are aware that there is considerable soul-searching on the racial issue among Afrikaner churchmen, they have been disappointed over threats by NGK leaders since the January mission that a vote for the WCC fund would lead to a severance of ties.

The WCC fund makes grants to liberation movements in southern Africa for "humanitarian needs".

Among the South Africans at the Lunteren Synod was the Rev Sam Buti, leader of the black NGK in South Africa, who said he was "very, very happy" about the decision.

It is felt here that the WCC fund issue was one where the Synod felt it had to choose between supporting the South African NGK or its three black daughter churches, which are seen as victims of apartheid.

Appointments also on pages 15 and 28

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Applications are invited from men or women with suitable administrative experience for the appointment of Academic Registrar. Salary not less than £8,106 (under review). Further particulars are available from The Secretary and Registrar, The University, Southampton, SO9 5NH to whom applications (10 copies from applicants in the United Kingdom) should be sent before 5 May, 1978.

University of Ife—Nigeria

Applications are invited for the post of SENIOR LECTURER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY. Candidates should have a good first degree in Pharmacy, Pharmacology, Physiology or Biochemistry and a postgraduate research degree (preferably PhD) in Neuropharmacology. An interest and ability in administration will be an advantage. Salary scale: N7,764 to N8,724 per annum (£6,579 to £7,393 per annum) (£1 sterling equals N1.18). There may be supplementation of £1,892 per annum (sterling) for married appointee or £736 per annum (sterling) for single appointee (reviewed annually and normally free of all tax) and provision of children's education allowances and holiday visit passages. 25 per cent of salary contract addition (partly taxable) is also payable. Family passages; biennial overseas leave; medical and pensions schemes; various allowances. Detailed applications (two copies) with curriculum vitae and naming three referees to be sent to Registrar, University of Ife, Ile-Ife, Nigeria, by April 17 1978. Applicants resident in the United Kingdom should send one copy to Mrs. A. Biggs, Inter-University Council, 90-91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT. Further details may be obtained from either address.

Victoria University of Wellington
NEW ZEALAND
DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
LECTURER

Applications are invited from men and women for a Lectureship in Business Administration. Persons who have qualifications and interests in marketing, operations, management or organisational behaviour with a strong interest in business analysis, decision making and research methodology are sought. Undergraduate and graduate programmes as well as diplomas for practising managers are offered. Further enquiries to Professor T. D. C. Cullwick, Chairman of the Department in the University. The salary scale for Lecturers is NZ$10,585 to $12,964 p.a., including cost of living and other allowances. Fares paid to New Zealand.

Prospective applicants should obtain conditions of appointment and method of application from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.

Closing Date: 28 April 1978.

The University of Manchester

TEMPORARY LECTURER IN DRAMA

Application are invited for this post, tenable for up to two years. The appointee will take tutorials and organize practical projects, and should be interested in undertaking and/or supervising Studio and University Theatre productions. Teaching and research interest in at least one of the following areas an advantage: Elizabethan and Jacobean, Modern German, Russian, Oriental theatre or p.a.: £3,333-£3,975. Superannuation. Particulars and application forms (returnable by April 23rd) from the Registrar, The University, Manchester, M13 9PL. Quote ref: 68/78/T.

Bedford College
(University of London)

LECTURER IN PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Physical Chemistry from 1 October 1978. Applicants should hold a Ph.D. degree of a British University or its equivalent; some postdoctoral experience would be an advantage. Gross salary range £3,806 p.a. to £7,106 p.a. (under review). Particulars and application forms (returnable by 4 May) available from Senior Assistant Secretary (Personnel), Bedford College, Regent's Park, London NW1 4NS (Tel. 486 4400, Ext. 312).

Manager
Programme Administration

Thames Television is looking for a Manager for Programme Administration at its Euston studios. The successful candidate, male or female, will be responsible to the Controller of Programme Administration for managing a section of 25-30 people in the Features Department, and will have day to day contact with programme and servicing staff at all levels.

Experience of contracts negotiation is required and a working knowledge of television production would be a distinct advantage. Salary would be negotiable between £5,000 and £6,000.

Apply in writing to the Senior Staff Relations Officer, Thames Television Limited, 306-316 Euston Road, London NW1 3BB.

THAMES

ilea INNER LONDON EDUCATION AUTHORITY

HORNIMAN MUSEUM,
London Road, Forest Hill SE23 3PQ.

Keeper of Musical Instruments

Salary range: £5,399.80-£6,254.80
(inclusive of London Weighting and Phases 1 and 2 Supplements).

Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for the Keepership of the Department of Musical Instruments. The person appointed will also be responsible for organisation of the annual concert series.

Application forms and further particulars from the Education Officer (EO/Estab 2A/1), Room 367, The County Hall, London SE1 7PB. Please enclose a stamped addressed foolscap envelope. Forms to be returned by 28 April, 1978.

SENIOR SALES PERSON
STEEL PLATES/SHEETS

A well known and well established group of companies in the Steel Industry located in East London urgently require an experienced person to fulfil the above position. Applicants should be ambitious, self motivated and have a good working knowledge of the relevant products with established contacts in the industry. Salary by negotiation. Aply in confidence to

Box 0639 K, The Times

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Newcastle upon Tyne

CENTRE FOR RESEARCH IN PUBLIC AND INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS
AN EVALUATION OF ECONOMIC INSTRUMENTS OF POLLUTION CONTROL

Applications are invited for the position of

RESEARCH ASSOCIATE

in connection with the abovementioned programme of research, which is financed by the Department of the Environment, and which is to be directed by Professor C. K. Rowley, Mr. B. Beavis and Mr. M. Walker. The position is for one year only from the date of appointment, which will be as early as is convenient to the appointed candidate. Applicants should possess a First or Upper Second Class Honours degree in either economics, mathematics or statistics. An interest in computing would be an advantage (though not essential). Salary will be according to age, qualifications and experience on the national salary scales 1B and 1A within the range £3,333 to £4,405 per annum (subject to review). Membership of the appropriate University superannuation scheme will be required. Further particulars are available from Mr. B. Beavis, Department of Economics, The University, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 7RU, with whom applications (3 copies), together with the names and addresses of three referees, should be lodged not later than April 28th 1978.

The University of Manchester

ADMINISTRATIVE/GRADUATE ASSISTANT

IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXTRA-MURAL STUDIES

Applications are invited for this post to start July 1st, 1978. Duties include administration of courses for the public, certificate courses and departmental publications. Candidates should have a first or upper second Honours degree. Some administrative experience an advantage, but applications considered from persons graduating in 1978. Salary ranges pa (under review): £3,333-£5,627 (Administrative Assistant) or £2,904-£3,139 (Graduate Assistant). Level of appointment will be according to age, qualifications and experience. Particulars and application forms (returnable by April 24th) from the Registrar, The University, Manchester M13 9PL. Quote ref: 63/78/T.

University of Birmingham

DEPARTMENT OF GERMAN

Applications are invited for a

LECTURESHIP IN GERMAN

from 1st October 1978. A special interest in and qualifications to teach Goethe and/or Schiller will be an advantage; other areas in which an appointment might be made are Contemporary German Language or the Seventeenth Century.

Salary on lower part of scale £3,333-£6,658 (under review) plus superannuation.

Further particulars from Assistant Registrar (Arts), University of Birmingham, PO Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT to whom applications (6 copies) naming three referees, should be sent by 29th April, 1978

CHAIR OF ORAL SURGERY

AT THE ROYAL DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON SCHOOL OF DENTAL SURGERY

The Senate invites applications for the above Chair. Candidates should obtain further particulars from the Academic Registrar (Room 12), Senate House, Malet Street, London, WC1E 7HU, before submitting applications (10 copies). Closing date 4 May, 1978.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University College of Swaziland

Applications are invited for the post of

SENIOR LECTURER/LECTURER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF LAW

Candidates should possess at least a basic degree qualification. Previous practical or teaching experience will be a recommendation. The appointee will be required to lecture to both degree students and students in the sub-degree programmes offered by the School. Salary scales: Senior Lecturer: E7182-E8694 p.a. Lecturer I: E5733-E7056 p.a. (£1 Sterling=E1.641). The British Government may supplement salaries in range £1452-£1818 p.a. (sterling) for married appointee and £NIL-£438 p.a. (sterling) for single appointee (currently under review and normally free of all tax) and provide children's education allowances and holiday visit passages. Short-term contracts for two or four years for expatriates. If appointment is for a limited period, a 25 per cent gratuity is paid in lieu of superannuation for the first two years of service; 27½ per cent for the second two years. A 10 per cent inducement allowance is payable to those not qualifying for supplementation; Family passages; education allowances; biennial overseas leave; various allowances. Detailed applications (2 copies) with curriculum vitae and naming 3 referees to be sent to Registrar, University College of Swaziland, Private Bag, Kwaluseni, Swaziland by 28 April, 1978. Applicants resident in the UK should also send one copy to Mrs. A. Biggs, Inter University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT. Further details may be obtained from either address.

University of London

UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE AND SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION EXAMINATION

The Council invites applications for the following appointments:

CHIEF EXAMINER FROM JUNE 1979

ADVANCED LEVEL GEOLOGY
ALTERNATIVE ORDINARY LEVEL GERMAN

CHIEF EXAMINERS FROM JUNE 1980

ADVANCED LEVEL TECHNICAL DRAWING
ORDINARY LEVEL MATHEMATICS SYLLABUS B—(NEW SYLLABUS)

Applicants should be graduates or hold appropriate qualifications and should be between the ages of 25 and 65 with three years recent teaching experience; experience in G.C.E. examining would be an advantage.

Application forms and particulars of remuneration, conditions of appointment and duties may be obtained from the Secretary to the University Entrance and School Examinations Council, University of London, 66-72 Gower Street, London WC1E 6EE to whom completed forms should be returned not later than 5 May, 1978. Applicants should enclose a self addressed label.

University of Warwick

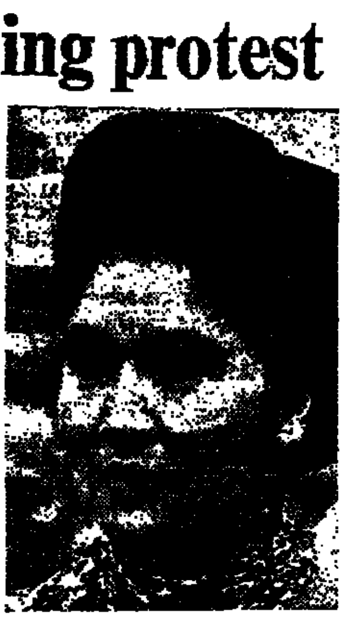
RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP IN RECENT ECONOMIC HISTORY

Applications are invited from graduates in Economics, Economic History, or Econometrics for a S.S.R.C. two-year research training award in Economic History leading to a Ph.D. and to be held in the Department of Economics. It is hoped that the award holder would work within the field of recent British or International (Quantitative) Economic History. For further details please write to Professor A. G. Ford, Department of Economics, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL. Please quote Ref. No. PG/33/78.

Filipinos sound horns and beat drums in vote-rigging protest

From Peter Hazelhurst
Manila, April 6

Manila erupted in a cacophony of tooting horns, beating drums, whistles and the banging of pots and pans shortly before 9 o'clock tonight as tens of thousands of Filipinos demonstrated against martial law and allegations that President Marcos had rigged the general election to be held tomorrow.


Mrs Imelda Marcos: Bitter election contest.

The demonstration was provoked by a chain letter, initiated by an unknown supporter of the main opposition group, the "Laban" (People's Power). It asked democrats to come out on the eve of the election and make a noise. At 8.50 pm the noise rose across the city as motorists and taxi drivers began to toot horns in the main thoroughfare.

The noise increased as housewives ran out on to streets, beating pots and pans.

The authorities had issued a warning that anybody creating a disturbance tonight would be arrested. The threat was ignored. Prostitutes in the Del Pilar bar area danced on the street banging pots and pans. Kettle drums could be heard from rooftops and thousands of spectators crowded pavements for 20 minutes to cheer blasts of hooters from passing cars.

Opposition leaders alleged today that President Marcos had created "one million ghost voters" to ensure that his wife, Imelda, was not defeated in the election tomorrow to an interim National Assembly.

The election is the first since President Marcos imposed martial law in 1972.

Mr Lorenzo Tanada, a leader of the Laban, told a press conference tonight: "We all know that there will be massive cheating tomorrow. Although we are technically permitted to send observers to the polls, the Election Commission has refused to provide the Opposition with all the addresses of polling stations or the complete list of voters."

Twenty million voters are to elect 165 representatives to the interim National Assembly. The Laban which has limited resources, is contesting 21 seats in Metro Manila, the stronghold of Mrs Marcos, the Governor of Manila.

President Marcos's New Society Movement is expected to capture most of the seats in the Assembly. The election has essentially become a bitter contest between Mrs Marcos and her husband's chief political rival, Mr Benigno Aquino, who has led the Laban's campaign from his cell in a Manila jail.

Claiming that Mr Aquino has emerged as the strongest candidate in the capital, Mr Tanada, a former senator, alleged that the regime had taken steps to rig the election and ensure that Mrs Marcos wins a seat.

"We are apprehensive that all of your candidates might lose. They will have to resort to massive cheating if Mrs Marcos obtains a higher number of votes than Mr Aquino. And if Mr Aquino, our strongest candidate loses, then they will have to make sure that all other opposition candidates lose."

A Laban spokesman said tonight: "Within a few hours the election will begin and yet the Opposition has not been provided with a full list of the voters. It is now impossible for us to check variations or dispatch observers to every polling station. We believe the regime is attempting to create one million ghost voters."

A spokesman for the Election Commission denied the allegations tonight. He said that President Marcos wanted to establish a precedent for free and fair elections as the first step in a return to a democratic system of Government. The Opposition, he claimed, had received a full list of voters and the addresses of all polling centres.

However, the official posters advising people where to vote contain a proviso in small print: "Note. This list of voting centres is not complete and does not yet include new centres that may be established due to the overcrowding of existing ones."

The Opposition *quoted* an official announcement that 500,000 transient workers who *had not registered on the* voters' roll in the capital would be allowed to vote.

Mr Tanada alleged that thousands of members of the Air Force and Navy had been transferred to Manila to cast their vote in favour of Mrs Marcos.

The Opposition also claims that the regime is using "the stick and the carrot" to induce teachers, who will count the ballot papers, to mark sheets in favour of the ruling party. During the campaign President Marcos offered teachers better working conditions and other benefits. Mr Tanada alleged today that mayors were exerting pressure on the teachers.

Observers from the Opposition will be prohibited from escorting officials who will carry the final returns from polling stations to the Election Commission. They will also not be allowed to place their stamps on the returns at polling stations.

Political parties will not be furnished with official copies of the results when counting is completed. "This will mean that we will have no evidence to substantiate the official count if the results are changed between polling stations and the main centres", Mr Tanada said.

Mr Tanada said that voters who had received special green and red cards from the Election Commission would be allowed to vote even if their names did not appear on the voters' roll.

Mr Francisco Rodrigo, a Laban candidate, said that the party had not entered the election with the illusion that it could gain any form of power. "Even if we are all elected to the National Assembly we could do little. The constitution provides President Marcus with absolute power."

Chairman Hua pleads for Mr Bhutto's life

From Our Correspondent
Islamabad, April 6

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, the Chinese leader, is reported to have pleaded with the Pakistan Government against the death sentence passed by the Lahore High Court on Mr Zulfikar Bhutto, the former Prime Minister, for instigating a political murder in 1974.

Musawat, the Urdu newspaper, owned by Mr Bhutto, today reported that the Chinese Ambassador in Islamabad had had two meetings with General Zia ul-Haq, the military ruler of Pakistan, and one meeting with President Chaudhry, to plead for Mr Bhutto's life.

According to Musawat, Chairman Hua warned the Pakistan Government that the execution of Mr Bhutto would seriously harm Pakistan. He said that Mr Bhutto was the architect of the Sino-Pakistan friendship for which he had worked ceaselessly for nearly two decades.

The Pakistan Foreign Ministry has kept silent on reports of foreign intervention on behalf of Mr Bhutto. However official sources have admitted that appeals for mercy have ben received from a number of Middle East countries.

Mr Bhutto's appeal against the death sentence is to be heard by the Supreme Court early next month.

Mr Ahmad Raza Kasuri, the former MP who escaped death in the murder attempts, but whose father was killed instead has written to foreign envoys in Islamabad asking them and their governments not to intervene on behalf of Mr Bhutto.

He said: "Let justice take its normal course without let or hindrance". He suggested that the envoys should follow the proceedings on Mr Bhutto's appeal to find out for themselves the facts of the case.

Newspapers reported today that the Punjab police had prevented Mr Bhutto's supporters from atempting a bomb attack on the Lahore High Court building at the wekend. A number of people were arrested.

The newspapers quoted Punjab police sources as claiming that three former federal ministers and a number of parliamentarians had been involved in planning acts of sabotage, including the dismantling of railway tracks.

Commons motion: An all-party motion, with more than 100 signatures, was tabled in the Commons expressing concern about the sentence on Mr Bhutto.

It called on the Government "to impress on the present Pakistan military administration that implementing this sentence would cause revulsion and do immense damage to the standing of Pakistan abroad".

Indian workers shot by police

Delhi, April 6.—Nine workers were shot dead by police in Madhya Pradesh, central India, yesterday during a protest by some 2,000 workers against [illegible], All India Radio reported tonight.

Quoting officials, it said the police were attacked after they arrested a workers' leader.

Policemen killed in bomb attack

Buenos Aires, April 6.—A bomb exploded in a police station here today, killing two officers, one of them the deputy chief, and causing extensive damage.

Two other officers were seriously injured in the pre-dawn blast on the north-west fringes of the city. They were taken to hospital in helicopters.—Agence France-Presse.

Law Report April 6 1978

Assaulted wives need not testify

Metropolitan Police Commissioner v Hoskyn

Before Lord Wilberforce, Viscount Dilhorne, Lord Salmon, Lord Edmund-Davies and Lord Keith of Kinkel

A wife is not a compellable witness against her husband where he has been charged with violence on her by him, a majority of the House of Lords held on a review of the common law authorities going back to Coke. In so deciding their Lordships overruled *R v Lapworth* ([1931] 1 KB 117), a decision of the Court of Criminal Appeal by which the Court of Appeal in the present case had held itself to be bound.

The House, Lord Edmund-Davies dissenting, allowed an appeal by Edward William Hoskyn, of Shipton Street, Bethnal Green, against the dismissal by the Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Geoffrey Lane, Mr Justice Cusack and Mr Justice Croom-Johnson) of his appeal from the ruling of the trial judge (Judge Leonard) at the Central Criminal Court on an indictment, inter alia, for wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm to Janice Grimshaw (whom he had married a few days before his trial) that she was not only a competent but a compellable witness to give evidence against him.

The Court of Appeal certified as a point of law of general public importance the question "whether a wife is a compellable witness against her husband in a case of violence on her by him".

Mr C. F. Ascher for the appellant; Mr Richard Du Cann, QC, and Mr David Miller for the commissioner.

LORD WILBERFORCE said that the appellant had been charged (inter alia) with (1) assaulting one Bailey and (2) wounding Janice Grimshaw with intent to do grievous bodily harm. That was her maiden name because at the date of the alleged wounding and of the committal proceedings she was not married to the appellant. The marriage only took place two days before the trial was due to begin. However, at the trial, the appellant's wife she was.

When Janice Hoskyn (as she had then become) was called by the prosecution, she showed herself unwilling to give evidence. Exchanges took place with the judge which amounted in law to her being treated as a compellable witness, and she gave evidence accordingly. She did not give the evidence expected of her by the prosecution, was treated as a hostile witness, and committed herself to a number of inconsistencies.

In summing up the judge in effect advised the jury to disregard her evidence where it was not corroborated; but it was given and heard by the jury and part of it, if believed, was highly damaging to the appellant. In relation to the charge of violence upon her by her husband, ought she to have been treated as compellable?

Since most prosecutions for violence by a husband were initiated by the wife, she would normally be willing to give evidence against him: *R v Morgan* ([1976] AC 182). But cases must have occurred where, after a charge had been made and before trial, a wife, in the interests of her marriage, had second thoughts and when it came to the point did not wish to give evidence against her husband and would do so only under compulsion. It was thus surprising that there was so little authority on the point which now concerned their Lordships. There was only one direct authority *R v Lapworth* in which the Court of Criminal Appeal (Mr Justice Avory, Mr Justice Swift and Mr Justice Acton) held that the wife was compellable. The law which it stated was repeated in 1954 by a dictum by Lord Goddard in *R v Algar* ([1954] 1 QB 279,285). It was also accepted by the Criminal Law Revision Committee in its ninth report in 1972 (Cmnd 499, para 144).

One started from two certain points. First, in principle, anyone who was a competent witness was a compellable witness (*Ex parte Fernandez* (1861) 10 CB NS 3, 39); that general rule was a constitutional principle underlying our whole system of justice; but, as Mr Justice Willes added, it applied "unless he can show some exception in his favour". The only certain exceptions seemed to be the Sovereign and persons protected by diplomatic immunity; but those cases provided no analogy for the treatment of a wife. The case of a spouse was, however, capable of inclusion under the words "some exception": Was it so included?

Secondly, a wife at common law was incompetent to give evidence against her husband, the incompetence, according to the authorities, resting on the doctrine of the unity of husband and wife coupled with the privilege against self-incrimination. The danger of perjury was also invoked, and the repugnance likely to be felt by the public seeing one spouse testifying against the other.

To that second rule as to competence limited exceptions had been recognized. The clearest related to cases of rape or personal violence: that rested on the opinion of the judges given in *Lord Audley's* case, accepted by the House of Lords ((1631) 3 State Trials 402) and followed in cases in 1726 and 1784. The reason for it was that unless that were so the wife would have no protection save in the unlikely event of a third person being present.

The privilege not to testify against a spouse was established by the time of Coke. In a passage disparaged by Wigmore and described by Bentham as "the grimgribber nonsensical reason", Coke said: "Note, it hath been resolved, that a wife cannot be produced either for or against her husband, quia sunt duae animae in carne una, and it might be a cause of implacable discord and dissention between them, and a means of great inconvenience." Gilbert in his *Law of Evidence* had moved from Coke's mediaeval doctrine of "one flesh" to a modern rationale derived from the unity of interest.

None of those authorities nor any authority until the nineteenth century dealt with the question of compellability in cases where the wife was competent; and the references in decided cases were sparse.

The word "compellability" seemed to be of comparatively recent origin. It appeared first in Lord Brougham's Evidence Act, 1851; but section 3, dealing with criminal proceedings, maintained the protection of persons charged and the husband or wife of such persons—none of whom were to be competent or compellable to give evidence. In his Lordship's view the words "competent and compellable" in section 2 of that Act suggested that competency and compellability were two different things, and section 3 recognized that a spouse could be competent without being compellable.

Some 27 statutes were passed between 1853, the date of Lord Brougham's second Law of Evidence Act, and the Criminal Evidence Act, 1898, dealing with competence and compellability in a number of contexts. His Lordship thought that the most that could be drawn from those statutes was that, as a matter of parliamentary language, it was recognized that competency and compellability were distinct one from the other.

The 1898 Act at last made persons charged with criminal offences and their wife or husband competent to give evidence. Section 4(1) provided that the "wife or husband of a person charged with an offence under any enactment mentioned in the schedule to this Act may be called as a witness either for the prosecution or defence and without the consent of the person charged". That section gave rise to the important case of *Leach v Rex* which reached the House ([1912] AC 305).

The question was there directly raised whether the wife of a person charged under a scheduled Act (the Punishment of Incest Act, 1908) was a compellable witness. The Court of Criminal Appeal held that she was. The House took a different view, having had the benefit of full argument. The opinion of the House was expressed in three speeches, delivered without an interval for consideration.

Earl Loreburn, Lord Chancellor, referred to "a fundamental and old principle . . . that you ought not to compel a wife to give evidence against her husband in matters of a criminal kind". The Earl of Halsbury said: "Since the foundations of the common law it has been recognized that" to compel a wife to give evidence against her husband "is contrary to the course of the law.

Their Lordships were there dealing with a point of statutory construction—section 4 of the 1898 Act—and were not called on to pronounce on the position at common law, so that anything they said, expressly or by implication, about the latter would be outside what they were called on to decide. Nevertheless his Lordship could not believe that they would have used such strong and unqualified expressions if they had thought that there were special cases, outside the ambit of the Act, in which a wife was compellable.

When *Lapworth* came to be decided in 1931 the Court of Criminal Appeal was content to distinguish *Leach* as a case on a point of statutory construction. That they were *formally* entitled to do. Their own judgment as to the common law rested on two arguments. First, the general argument that in English law all competent witnesses were compellable. That, of course, was true, but it did not resolve the particular question whether the wife of an accused person, who clearly enjoyed a special status, was within or without that rule.

Secondly, they founded on an observation during argument attributed in the *Leach* case by the *Criminal Appeal Report* to the Earl of Halsbury: "I should have thought that if the known state of the law was that, in order to confer competency, you had to enact it, the fact that you simply used the word 'competent' did not necessarily mean 'against his or her will'"; and they read it as meaning: "if the known state of the law is such as to confer competency without a statute, then compellability follows as a matter of course from that fact"—a complete non sequitur.

His Lordship respected the views of those experienced judges as to the practice, but against it they gave no weight to such authority as could be found which showed that the better opinion was against compellability. Nor did that court examine in any depth, or indeed at all, the fundamental question: whether a wife was in principle not a competent witness on a criminal charge against her husband. That was because of the identity of interest between husband and wife and because to allow her to give evidence would give rise to discord and perjury and would be to ordinary people repugnant. Limited exceptions had been engrafted on that rule, of which the most important and now relevant related to cases of personal violence by the husband against her. That required that, as she was normally the only witness and because otherwise a crime would go without sanction, she be permitted to give evidence against him.

But did that permission, in the interest of the wife, carry the matter any further, or did the general considerations, arising from the fact of marriage and her status as a wife, continue to apply so as to negative compulsion? That argument had in just that form been put to the House of Lords [in the *Leach* case] and in a general form answered in the affirmative. It was not faced in *Lapworth* at all.

His Lordship had reached the conclusion that *Lapworth* was wrongly decided and must be overruled, that the general principles stated in *Leach* applied, and that the wife should be held non-compellable. He would allow the appeal and quash the conviction.

Viscount Dilhorne and Lord Salmon delivered speeches for allowing the appeal.

LORD EDMUND-DAVIES, dissenting, said that when the House was called on to determine a question of law on which there were no binding precedents and no authorities directly in point and where it had accordingly to perform an act of law making, the decision largely turned on what was thought most likely to advance the public weal.

His Lordship described the stab wounds and other injuries sustained by the wife, and said that Lord Justice Geoffrey Lane had pointed out that in cases like the present the court was not dealing merely with a domestic dispute between husband and wife but investigating a crime, and that it was in the interests of the State and the public that evidence of that crime should be freely available to the court trying the crime—particularly where the wife or the husband was the only person who could give evidence of the offence; and it had seemed to him that there was no reason for departing from the ruling in *Lapworth*.

His Lordship had the misfortune to think that the law as his fellow members conceived it to be was inimical to the public weal, particularly at a time when disturbing disclosures of great violence between spouses were rife. Nor could he accept that if spouses subjected to violence were to become compellable witnesses against their attackers it must be left to Parliament to say so. On the contrary, it was open to their Lordships to declare here and now that such was already the law, were they minded to do so.

The only decision directly bearing on the certified question was *Lapworth*. In that case Mr Justice Avory claimed to be doing no more than asserting what had long been the law. The decision itself must surely have since been applied in countless cases, without any known expressions of outrage or resentment. His Lordship considered it was a decision which should find favour with the House. He would dismiss the appeal.

Lord Keith agreed with Lord Wilberforce.

Solicitors: R. Voss & Son; Solicitors for the Metropolitan Police Commissioner.

Act too ambiguous to jail a man

Director of Public Prosecutions v Goodchild

Before Lord Diplock, Viscount Dilhorne, Lord Salmon, Lord Fraser of Tullybelton and Lord Scarman

The House of Lords held that it would be irrational and unjust to construe the Misuse of Drugs Act, 1971, in such a way as to convict a man of the serious offence of unlawful possession of a Class A drug, namely, a cannabinol derivative, after he had been found in 1975 to be in possession of some leaves and stalk only from a cannabis plant of which a cannabinol derivative (THC) was naturally contained in the leaves but was at the time an unseparated constituent. Lord Diplock, on an analysis of the Act, said that "a man should not be jailed on an ambiguity".

[The definition of "cannabis" has been amended by the Criminal Justice Act, 1977, to include the whole of the plant except the mature stalk and fibre produced from it and the seeds.]

Their Lordships allowed an appeal by Kevin John Goodchild, of Fareham, Hampshire, from the Court of Appeal (the Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Melford Stevenson and Mr Justice Slynn) (*The Times*, July 2; [1977] 1 WLR 1213) which had dismissed his appeal against his conviction by a jury on a count of being in unlawful possession of a controlled drug (Class A), namely, a cannabinol derivative, within the meaning of section 5 and Schedule 2 to the Misuse of Drugs Act. He had pleaded guilty after a ruling by Judge McLellan at Portsmouth Crown Court that possession of leaf and stalk of the cannabis plant which proved on analysis to contain traces of a cannabinol derivative (THC) constituted the offence and was fined £25.

The appellant had been found to be in possession of about ½lb of cannabis leaf and stalk and was in due course charged on indictment with unlawful possession of controlled drugs, on three counts laid in the alternative describing them as: (1) a Class B controlled drug, namely, cannabis; (2) a Class B controlled drug, namely, cannabis resin; and (3) a Class A controlled drug, namely, a cannabinol derivative.

At his first trial at Portsmouth Crown Court in 1976, Judge Brodrick ruled, on the basis of expert evidence, that the material found in his possession was cannabis and that he also had in his possession a cannabinol derivative, THC, since that had been identified as a constituent of the material found in his possession. Following those rulings, the appellant pleaded guilty to possessing "cannabis" but not guilty to possessing a "cannabinol derivative". That count was left on the file.

His appeal against his conviction on the first count was allowed by the Court of Appeal (the Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Talbot and Mr Justice Slynn) (*The Times*, January 15, 1977; [1977] 1 WLR 473) on the ground that the statutory definition of cannabis was restricted to the flowering or fruiting tops of the plant, and that leaf and stalk alone did not fall within the definition.

At a second trial on the "cannabinol derivative" count, the appellant pleaded guilty after Judge McLellan's ruling. The Court of Appeal upheld the judge's ruling and certified a point of law of general public importance, namely, "whether on the true construction of the Misuse of Drugs Act a person in possession of some leaves and stalk only from a plant or plants of the genus cannabis may thereby be in possession of a cannabinol derivative naturally contained in those leaves, in contravention of section 5(1)".

Mr Randolph Boxall and Mr Roderick Cordara for the appellant; Mr Ian Kennedy, QC, and Mr Michael de Navarro for the Crown.

LORD DIPLOCK, in a botanical analysis of the plant Cannabis sativa, said that the resin when separated from the plant contained a higher concentration of narcotic than the plant itself; and the highest narcotic content was in cannabinol and cannabinol derivatives after they had been extracted from the resin.

Schedule 2 to the Act specified what were the controlled drugs dealt with by the Act and allotted them to three classes, A, B and C. By section 25 and Schedule 4 the maximum penalty on indictment for having possession of a controlled drug was seven years' imprisonment for a Class A drug, five years for a Class B drug, and two years for a Class C drug.

Schedule 2 contained more than 120 drugs, most in Class A; but cannabis and cannabis resin were listed in Class B. The majority of drugs in all three classes were man-made; all were described by their scientific names. There were, however, a few drugs which also occurred naturally in plants, fungi and toads.

By section 37 "'Cannabis' (except in the expression 'cannabis resin') means the flowering or fruiting tops of any plant of the genus Cannabis from which the resin has not been extracted, by whatever name they may be designated", and "'Cannabis resin' means the separated resin, whether crude or purified, obtained from any plant of the genus Cannabis". They were included as items in the Class B list, but "cannabinol, except where contained *in cannabis or cannabis resin*" was in Class A as were "Cannabinol derivatives", an expression defined in Part IV of Schedule 2 as meaning "the following substances, *except where contained in cannabis or cannabis resin*, namely tetrahydro derivatives of cannabinol and 3 alkyl homologues of cannabinol *or of its* tetrahydro derivatives". The italics were his Lordship's.

His Lordship, turning to the certified question, said that the 1971 Act was a criminal statute. It made the gravity of the offence of possessing depend on the class of listed drug into which the particular substance in his possession fell. Most of the listed drugs in the three classes were described by their precise chemical name and were synthetic substances which did not occur in the natural state. In the case of those drugs there was no room for doubt or ambiguity. A substance was either the described synthetic drug or it was not.

But there were some listed drugs which, although they could be synthesized, also occurred in the natural state in plants, fungi and animals, and those included some of the most used narcotic drugs. It would not be a natural use of language to say, for instance, that a person was in possession of morphine when what he really had was opium poppy straw from which whatever morphine content there might be in it had not yet been separated; nor did his Lordship think that it would be apt use of language to describe the poppy straw as a "preparation or other product" containing morphine, since that expression was inappropriate to something found in nature as d tinct from something man-m

Regarded simply from the po of language, the matter was beyond doubt as respected specific narcotic ingredie found in opium poppies by inclusion in the list as separ items "opium" and "po straw" as well as morphine, baine, codeine and several ot specified alkaloids which were might be constituents of op and of poppy straw. His Lords would conclude that prima fac reference in Schedule 2 to a sp fic drug by its scientific name not include a reference to naturally occurring substance which the specific drug wa constituent but from which it not yet been separated.

So prima facie one would suppose that possession of na ally occurring leaf and stalk the plant Cannabis sativa of w a cannabinol derivative, THC, an unseparated constituent c be charged under the Act as session of a "cannabinol de tive".

The argument to the con depended on the presence of words of exception which his L ship had italicized. Those, it suggested, gave rise to an i ence that but for the excep cannabinol and cannabinol de tives, notwithstanding that were contained in the natural stances cannabis or cannabis r would have fallen within the nition; and accordingly posse of cannabinol and canna derivatives in however sm quantity if contained in any rally occurring material than one falling within the tory definition of cannabis or nabis resin would constitut offence of possession of a A drug.

Such inference as to the of enacting words that cou derived from the presence proviso or exception notoriously a weak one, the proviso or exception have been inserted per ma cantelam. In any event it give way whenever the quences of applying it wou irrational or unjust.

In the instant case the app would have been liable convicted of the more s offence of unlawful possess a Class A drug, whereas if he had had included part flowering or fruiting tops cannabis plant and so conta greater concentration of binol derivatives, he could have been convicted of the offence of possession of a B drug, to wit cannabis its

His Lordship would constr Act so as to avoid that irr and unjust result. A man not be jailed on an amb His Lordship would allo appeal and quash the con for the offence of ur possession of a cannabinol tive.

Viscount Dilhorne delive concurring speech, and Salmon, Lord Fraser and Scarman agreed with Diplock.

Solicitors: Amphlett & Donnelly & Elliott, Gosport.

Visiting judge

Mr Justice Diemont, a ju the appellate division of the African Supreme Court, sat bench with Lord Justice and Lord Justice Orr in the of Appeal.

Law Society examination results

In the Law Society's Part I Qualifying Examination held on February 1, 2 and 3, the following candidates were successful under the heads shown. (An asterisk indicates a distinction.)

The heads of examination are: 1, constitutional and administrative law and English legal system; 2, contract; 3, torts; 4, criminal law; 5, land law.

Passed (wholly or in part):

BIRMINGHAM

D. E. Acton, 16; Marie Andrews, 123; Jacqueline A. Binder, 5; M. F. Blick, 1*23*45; Jacqueline A. Boardman, 5; Sheila R. Briggs, 5; B. Bushell, 1234*5; D. E. Chalder, 134; Vivien C. Chamberlain, 5; Jill L. Cookson, 12345; N. J. L. Fardon, 1; I. Giggal, 15; Corinne E. Goldie, 4; I. S. Grindal, 12345; Katharine M. Harrison-Hall, 12345; M. A. Harvey, 1; J. D. S. Hawley, 125; J. A. Hulme, 5; Jane-Marie Iliff, 45; J. Johnson, 5; Lynne I. Jones, 5; G. Kay, 12345*; C. Leafe, 4; T. J. Lester, 1; Patricia A. Lloyd, 15; A. P. Long, 123*4*5*; A. H. Lowick, 1234; P. A. McEvoy, 234; M. P. Machon, 135; T. J. Morris, 4; A. O'Brien, 5; J. B. O'Connor, 1345; R. J. L. Pass, 5; Karen H. Phillips, 5; P. Preet-Ryatt, 1; D. A. Price, 2; N. G. Rea, 5; Denise E. Rushton, 1; Ellen P. Sellors, 45; D. A. G. Small, 1234*5; Gillian C. Smith, 1*234*5*; M. C. Smith, 6; S. J. Southall, 245; Margaret M. Stroud, 12345; G. J. Thomas, 123; P. D. E. Thomas, 5; Yvette M. Thomas, 1; J. K. Trueman, 234; Lesley M. Voulstaker, 25; Evelyne Wee, 23; Beverley J. Weedon, 234; F. R. Whale, 1; D. L. P. Williams, 12345; M. S. Williams, 4; P. R. Wilson, 5.

BRISTOL

Penelope J. Ackerman, 24; Denise J. Alexander, 2345; Judith P. Badham, 1; J. A. Balmer, 1; G. S. Bateman, 3; Shenagh I. Bayne, 12345; G. Baynham, 345; R. McN. Boyd, 3; G. P. Brandon, 15; Jane E. Brook, 13; I. C. L. Brookfield, 345; S. J. Brown, 2345; D. J. Browne, 15; Anne M. Cachia, 234; S. R. Clark, 12345; A. C. A. Desmond, 123*45; Caroline J. Dickson, 124; P. K. Dodson, 1; Barbara K. Edwards, 3; E. D. L. Edwards, 134; D. G. G. Evans, 25; Judith M. H. Evans, 2; J. E. Excell, 1234*; Rosalie J. B. Fuller, 3; Josephine George, 234; Susan E. Gleeson, 12345; S. E. Gowing, 5; J. P. Guard, 5; T. J. W. Hale, 35; T. A. Hames, 134; A. B. Harper, 234; Hilary F. L. Hastings, 2; R. L. Hayward, 1234; Anne E. Helme, 1234*5; K. M. Heynes, 5; N. P. Hodges, 5; S. P. J. Horsman, 5; R. E. Holland, 134; Alison J. Howell, 1234*5; A. G. Hughes, 2; Sharron E. Icko, 1*34; A. J. M. Jaffray, 245; G. S. Jones, 2*34*; Fiona I. Kemp, 1*2345; Penelope A. Kidd, 12345; Victoria Kinsey, 12345; R. J. Knutzen, 5; A. C. Larman, 1234; Susan Lumbard, 1234*5; W. J. C. Lysaght, 5; G. M. McLellan, 5; H. C. C. Minto, 25; S. W. Mottram, 2; Nancy L. Nagle, 2345; I. K. Nelson, 1; B. J. O'Toole, 1*234*5; R. M. Parnall, 2; Joan M. Pipher, 12345; Susan M. Prytherch, 12345; T. C. Read, 5; S. A. Richards-Bond, 1; Vanessa M. Robinson, 245; R. S. Robson, 4; J. A. Ross Esplan, 131; P. D. Rouse, 1234*5; N. C. C. Sherman, 5; M. J. Snowdon, 1; Martha F. Street, 123; M. Symonds, 5; W. G. G. Thomas, 1245; P. Walsh, 1231; D. M. J. Warren, 5; Carol A. White, 4; N. P. Williams, 12345; Patricia M. Williams, 12345; R. M. Williams, 5; Deborah A. Wilson, 12345; D. A. Woodward, 5; J. L. York, 345; Janet G. Youngson, 12345.

LEEDS

Christine A. Andrews, 1; K. Arkley, 2*; S. J. Atkinson, 12345; P. Attewell, 125; D. P. Bacon, 2345; Julie C. Bales, 12345; T. W. Bigwill, 15; S. Brocklehurst, 12345; W. J. Casey, 135; S. A. Catterall, 2; Caroline A. Caulton, 1; A. J. Chatterton, 3; G. A. Clarke, 135; Susan M. Clarke, 12345; P. C. Collinson, 5; A. Cotterill, 145; D. S. Coutts-Wood, 12; C. C. Deans, 15; D. J. Dinwiddie, 125; A. Edwards, 124; P. J. Firth, 5; N. A. Fradgley, 2; S. Gleeson, 1; C. C. Goodway, 23; B. Hamlin, 2345; C. Hardwick, 5; Patricia J. Hibbard, 123*45; Kathryn J. Holden, 12345; R. L. Hudson, 12345; P. Kelly, 1; Felicity O. M. Laws, 14; A. McGrath, 2; K. Mason, 1; P. A. Metcalfe, 1; J. Peacock, 1; Susan C. Pickup, 15; D. I. Rackstraw, 1; W. T. Richardson, 1; J. A. R. Ridley, 15*; G. Shephard, 1; S. P. Smithson, 5; Alison M. Stott, 235; Sandra G. Taylor, 13; S. D. Tierney, 125; T. W. Truscott, 1; C. G. Vigar, 25; F. R. Walker, 5*; M. Webster, 1; Penelope J. Winnard, 12*345; C. R. Wiper, 5; G. G. Woods, 125.

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Susan B. Abrams, 1*2345; Andrea Adam, 3; R. S. Adams, 3; Christine J. Adrian, 1; Gabrielle M. Ainscough, 12*34*5*; Susan Alterman, 5; P. C. B. Amin, 1234; W. R. Arbuthnot, 124; G. Armstrong, 4; S. P. Arnold, 5; Joyce M. Arram, 1; [illegible]

[illegible] D. A. Haig, 123; J. E. Hall, 12345; N. J. Hampson, 1235; M. J. Haran, 45; P. A. Hardingham, 5; C. T. Hardy, 1 5; L. R. B. Harris, 234; R. Harris, 2 3 5 5; J. T. Hart, 3 5; D. R. Hartley, 5; Judith M. Hartwell, 234; C. E. J. Hayward, 2; Gillian Haywood, 12*, E. F. Hemming, 5; W. H. Hestall, 2 3 5; M. P. Hill, 12345; C. Hodder, 1; J. P. W. Holloway, 12345; D. A. Holt, 3; Yew Seng Hon, [illegible]

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(Addition to list published on October 12, 1977)

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SPECIAL REPORTS

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take vigorous action to enforce the immigration control. In 1977 over 1,100 deportation orders were made and in addition nearly 500 illegal immigrants were removed.

Immigration is a part but only a part of the wider question of race relations. Those who have come to this country have contributed much to British life. They have the assurance that we will honour our commitments to their close dependants.

The United Kingdom is now, and will remain, a multiracial society. Our overriding responsibility is to do all in our power to make it a harmonious one. We have no doubt that in this we have the support of the overwhelming majority of our fellow citizens.

The Government are committed to this in their policies for employment, education, the inner cities and other matters. We seek justice and equality of treatment for all who live in this country.

That is the purpose to which all of us in the House and the country should devote our energies. (Labour cheers.)

Mr William Whitelaw, chief Opposition spokesman on home affairs (Penrith and the Border, C), questioning the Home Secretary, said—The statement shows that basically he intends to do nothing in response to the select committee's report. We do not accept this as in any way satisfactory. I shall make our detailed reasons for this view clear tomorrow. (Loud Labour laughter.)

Mr Rees—What I have said out of some 30 recommendations is that we are not in favour of a quota or register and that we are not in favour of internal registration. I would have thought that the Opposition after all their talk of the last few months could at least have said something in this House.

Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party (Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles, L)—I warmly welcome the statement. Will he confirm that the White Paper which has been published, summed up, means that immigration has declined, is declining and will decline, and that the trend of the figures this year demonstrates that this is likely to be so?

The debate should shift away from the relatively easy topic of numbers and on to the much more difficult social problems of youth unemployment, housing and education in the deprived areas, which necessarily involve expenditure. (Labour cheers.)

Mr Rees—He is right about the statistics. There are also some interesting figures which show that since we joined the EEC fewer people have come from Europe to live in this country.

On his second point he is right. What we should be putting our minds to is the problem of race relations. That is what we should be concerned about. It matters. I am glad he at least has supported what we said.

Mr Sydney Bidwell (Ealing, Southall, Lab)—In view of what has been forthcoming from Conservatives, it is urgent that the content of the select committee's report and its full meaning can be adequately debated so that we can sort the facts from the fiction. This would further defuse the situation. If we can get agreement between the two major parties surely it is in the interests of race relations.

Mr Rees—The Government will be publishing the White Paper as soon as possible. He was on the select committee and would be able to tell us straight away the difference between the facts and fiction.

Mr Dudley Smith (Warwick and Leamington, C)—His statement is deeply disappointing and fails to grasp the problem of illegal immigration which is widespread and has nothing to do with identity cards.

One of the most important recommendations of the select committee, and a unanimous one, was that primary immigration to this country should be ended. At present the main source of primary immigration are the so-called male fiances.

Does he agree with the select committee that in these circumstances male fiances should be put right at the end of the queue?

Mr Rees—He says primary immigration should be ended. He is wrong. Fiances are not part of primary immigration. He shows how little he knows about the matter. Primary immigration is falling and falling rapidly.

Primary immigration is not just of coloured people. It covers people from all parts of the world.

On fiances, he makes a statement now which is directly contrary to the report he signed. He talks about massive illegal immigration and has not given one bit of information to justify it. He always does this. He wants to make it worse than it is. (Labour cheers.)

Mr Nicholas Budgen (Wolverhampton, South-West, C)—Would he agree with the select committee proposals that male fiancés should go to the end of the queue? That would only create misery and uncertainty in the immigration community.

It is much better to follow the straightforward and honourable examples of the Prime Minister when Home Secretary in 1968 and withdraw the right of male fiances to come to this country.

Mr Rees—What the select committee said was that, subject to this review, we make no recommendations about husbands. I said on fiances that we would be even more flexible in what we were doing in different parts of the world. So, as the select committee says, if one changes priorities there may well be a marginal change.

The Government's view on male and female fiances is quite clear: we have a responsibility. If Mr Budgen says no, he should consider what the situation would be in a European context if his policy was that of the Government.

Miss Helene Hayman (Welwyn and Hatfield, Lab)—Will he reiterate that the select committee report does not recommend any different treatment of male and female fiances and resist any pressure to return to the discrimination against husbands and fiances of British women that existed prior to 1974?

Mr Rees—She is correct. There is no intention on our part to return to a discriminatory policy.

Mr Terence Higgins (Worthing, C)—Will he confirm that the figures show that it is not necessary to break British commitments and bring a foreseeable end to immigration in this country? To impose a quota, far from accelerating an end to immigration, would delay it and be against past commitments of both sides of the House.

Mr Rees—I agree fully with what he has said and put in his letter to *The Times* recently.

Miss Joan Lestor (Eton and Slough, Lab)—The reasons some of us have been critical of the report of the select committee is that Mr Dudley Smith and Mr Sydney Bidwell have already put different interpretations on their own recommendations.

When people talk about immigration it is a great pity, and the report repeats the error, that they immediately put it into the context of colour, ignoring the fact there is a great deal of immigration of people unidentifiable by the colour of their skin.

Mr Rees—The figures do repay close investigation. People talk as if the immigration taking place into this country is that of 10 or 15 years ago. The report has been put to the Government from an all-party select committee and we shall give it the close attention it deserves.

What I have referred to today are those matters that seem to me would have caused the greatest concern. I felt the Government should make clear their view at an early stage.

Mr Ronald Bell (Beaconsfield, C)—Have we not been told for 15 years or more that immigration has declined is declinig and will decline? 8he total acceptances for settlement last year, with adjustments for the deferment of husbands and any reasonable allowance for illegal overstaying, amount once again, as they have continually for the past 18 years, to between 50,000-60,000. He has proposed to do nothing about that.

This concept of a multiracial Britain is one that has no support outside a very small political circle. The country wants to see something done about the inflow and size of the immigrant community already here.

Mr Rees—He talks about what has been said about statistics in the past. He has his own view on that. I have published comprehensive statistics over the past 10 years.

I suggest Mr Bell reads and studies them and make a conservative, or a radical, estimate of what might happen in the future. He will see that we will have a very small immigrant population in this country.

I have just returned from the United States and seen what that country has done in the face of major immigration problems in the past 10 to 15 years. If we cannot deal with our relatively small problem, we have no right to lecture the rest of the world. We should put our own house in order.

Mrs Gwyneth Dunwoody (Crewe, Lab)—Will Mr Rees resist any attempt to give extra powers to police forces to check on immigrants at their place of work without having clear evidence that some kind of crime has been committed?

Mr Rees—The TUC and the CBI are concerned about illegal employment. We want to find a method of dealing with this that is not just a creeping method of using identity cards. But illegal employment is something that ought to be dealt with and it is our intention to find a scheme that everyone would accept.

Mr Ivor Stanbrook (Bromley, Orpington, C)—Will Mr Rees cut out the eyewash about commitments and come clean with the British people and be specific about the commitments?

The *only legal commitment* is to the wives and young children of immigrants already here before January 1973. The only moral commitment that matters is the interest of the British people here.

Mr Rees—I am sorry he calls it eyewash. They are exactly the same words used by Mrs Thatcher and Conservative Front Bench spokesmen. In the 1971 Act and in the rules there are commitments and this Government will stick by them.

Mr William Molloy (Ealing, North, Lab)—Many Opposition MPs want to represent this matter as a racist issue and frighten the ordinary people of country in the hope they are going to get some political gain by talking of this nation being swamped.

Mr Rees—The word "swamped" has been used by somebody in the Opposition. The figures today show clearly that we are not being swamped. Anybody who gives that impression is wrong.

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of public policy than were involved in the immigration question but he was not quite sure that the statement was so certain that that was what the inquiry would mean.

Britain seemed to let people in when the countries they came from did not provide anything like reciprocity of treatment for her own nationals. Britain should delicately and diplomatically impress on their Commonwealth and other friends that Britain was independent, too, and that what was sauce for the goose was sauce for the gander.

Lord Avebury (L) said the figures showed no cause for anxiety.

The Abingdon Market Place Bill and the Union Theological College of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland Bill were read the third time and passed.

The Housing (Financial Provisions) (Scotland) Bill and the Import of Live Fish (Scotland) Bill completed the committee stage.

The Conservation of Wild Creatures and Wild Plants (Amendment) Bill also completed its committee stage.

House adjourned, 6.15 pm.

Budget statement on Tuesday

The main business in the House of Commons next week will be:

Monday: Motions on National Enterprise Board (Financial Limit) Order and on Financial Assistance to British Leyland Ltd.

Tuesday: Budget.

Wednesday and Thursday: Debate on the Budget.

Friday: Private Members' Bills. Employment Protection Bill, report; Protection of Children, committee; and Internationally Protected Persons Bill, committee.

The main business in the House of Lords will be:

Monday: Debate on collective bargaining.

Tuesday and Wednesday: Progress in committee on Scotland Bill.

Thursday: Progress in committee on European Assembly Elections Bill.

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons

Today at 11: Private members' motions on working of the common agriculture policy: economic problems of the North of England; and local authority home loans.

British nuclear test proceeds: needed to maintain the effectiveness of weapons

Mr Frederick Mulley, Secretary of State for Defence, refused, in response to **Mr Frank Allaun** (Salford, East, Lab), to abandon the British nuclear test due to take place tomorrow (Friday) at Nevada.

The minister said it was required in order to maintain the effectiveness of Britain's nuclear weapons. In accordance with the usual practice an announcement would be made as soon as the test had taken place.

Mr Allaun—Would it not assist the Anglo-American-Russian test ban talks if Britain set a lead by forgoing this one?

What is the purpose of such a test if it is not a step towards a new nuclear weapon, which the Government have forsworn, since you do not need to test nuclear bombs to see if they have gone stale like a piece of cheese?

Mr Mulley—There is no one who is more anxious to have a comprehensive test ban than myself or the whole of the Government. I made proposals to that end in Geneva as long ago as 1968.

If I thought for one moment that the British test would deter that very desirable objective we would not have one.

While the other nuclear states are testing no advantage would be gained by our curtailing one of the very few tests that we have.

As to the purpose of the test, while I have a great regard for Mr Allaun's sincerity and persistence on nuclear matters, I do not regard him as the greatest expert on nuclear technology. (Conservative laughter and cheers and some Labour interruptions.)

I can assure him that we have no plans for any new generation of nuclear weapons. There is value in a test of this character.

Mr Eldon Griffiths (Bury St Edmunds, C)—There will be many people who recognize that the rapid build-up of Soviet nuclear strength requires that we maintain the credibility of our nuclear efficiency. Therefore, we support this test that is to take place. (Conservative cheers.)

Mr Mulley—The sole purpose is to maintain the effectiveness of our nuclear weapons.

Mr Richard Crawshaw (Liverpool, Toxteth, Lab)—Would the minister assure the House that while he will make every effort to bring down the level of armaments throughout the world, he will not do anything to place our armed forces at a disadvantage in relation to anyone else? (Conservative cheers.)

Mr Mulley—That is a very good summary of what I am trying to do in my present office.

Mr Emlyn Hooson (Montgomeryshire, L)—There is a good deal of anxiety in this country about a nuclear test of this kind. (Some Labour cheers.) Can the minister give an assurance that there is no intention by this Government of surreptitiously developing another generation of nuclear weapons and that any decision on that would be taken openly and after proper debate in the House, and that this test is unconnected with any intention of that kind?

Mr Mulley—I can give him that assurance. I have said repeatedly and I say again, that we have no plans for any new generation of nuclear weapons and anyone who doubts that is doubting my integrity.

Mr Ernest Fernyhough (Jarrow, Lab)—Since this test is to improve weapons that we have and there are supposed to be enough to destroy the entire population of the world, what answer can we give to nations who we are trying to persuade not to go in for these weapons?

Mr Mulley—While there is no reliable official information as to the number of tests that have taken place, the Stockholm Institute's Year Book is a good test and we have had two tests in the period 1972-76 out of 185 recorded, 86 of which were by the Soviet Union. (Conservative cheers.)

Mr Richard Luce, for the Opposition (Shoreham, C)—While we welcome any progress made towards an international agreement to ban nuclear tests, in the meantime we would support the British Government's duty to the British people to ensure that we preserve the operational efficiency of the British nuclear deterrent. (Conservative cheers.)

Mr Mulley—That is the sole purpose of the test.

Prime Minister orders study of proposition in leading article on money supply

The Prime Minister (Mr Callaghan) indicated that he was having a study made of the proposition in *The Times* today which predicted a 15 per cent inflation rate next year as a consequence of the increase in the money supply.

The issue arose during exchanges on a question about Mr Callaghan's meetings with the TUC and CBI.

In the course of these **Mr Nicholas Budgen** (Wolverhampton, South-West, C) asked when he next meets the TUC and CBI, he should draw to their attention the leading article in *The Times* today which predicts a 15 per cent rate of inflation next year as a consequence of the increase in the money supply over the last 12 months.

He should remind them that there is, in the circumstances, no chance of a reflationary budget which does not have the effect of increasing the rate of inflation.

Mr James Callaghan (Cardiff, South-East, Lab)—I read that interesting article against the background of the knowledge that the leader writer, if I guess the style correctly, is a wellknown monetarist. (Shouts of "Peter Jay".)

It seems to me he was sensationalizing a little by annualizing—by translating into an annual rate—the increase in money supply over the last three or four months. That would not necessarily be borne out over the full 12 months.

I am having a study made of this proposition, because we should not in any circumstances return to the bad habits of the Conservatives in 1972. (Labour cheers.)

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab) began the exchanges by commenting—He should tell trade union leaders that in her lust for power the Leader of the Opposition (Mrs Thatcher) will do almost anything. (Labour laughter.)

First, she stabs her ex-leader (Mr Heath) in the back. Then she took elocution lessons. Then she moved the policy of the Tory Party on immigration towards the National Front. Then she is seen drinking whisky with the editor of a Tory newspaper, *The Sun*. (Loud Conservative protests and Labour cheers.)

The Speaker (Mr George Thomas)—Order. He has a question to ask. The Prime Minister is not responsible for the Leader of the Opposition. He can only be questioned on those things for which he is responsible.

Mr Skinner.—Mr Callaghan should tell the Labour Party, both here and outside, that we shall fight the election not on expediency, but on principles fashioned by the Labour Party and trade union movement. (Labour cheers.)

Mr James Callaghan (Cardiff, South-East, Lab)—Yes. The TUC and CBI both understand this proposition. I find in my discussions with them that what they are principally concerned with is how best to cooperate with each other and the Government in getting higher industrial production in making our way out of the world recession and raising the standard of life of the people of this country. In addition, ensuring there are good industrial relations. These are matters we usually discuss, and with great effect.

Mr Nicholas Fairbairn (Kinross and West Perthshire, C)—He should remind the TUC and CBI that they do not, as they claim, represent the people of this country entirely. They represent a small fraction. It is people in small businesses who are likely to produce the production we need.

Mr Callaghan—Neither the CBI nor TUC. I find in my discussions, would claim any more than that they represent their own members. It is the Government's responsibility therefore to have the national interest as a whole in their charge. That is why we cannot always agree either with the TUC or CBI.

Mr Walter Johnson (Derby, South, Lab)—When he next meets the CBI and TUC, he should convey the congratulations of this House to Sir Kenneth Keith and all the workers involved at Rolls-Royce in achieving the massive order from Pan Am for the RB 211.

This is a magnificent achievement by a nationalized company in fierce competition with private enterprise. This reflects great credit on everybody concerned. (Labour cheers.)

Mr Callaghan—Yes. It does, especially as I understand this order was won on the technical merits of the engine, which goes to show this country can still produce what is necessary against world competition.

If we are to distribute congratulations fairly—and I have already written a personal note to Sir Kenneth Keith—we ought to congratulate the Tory Party on nationalizing Rolls-Royce. (Loud Labour cheers and laughter.)

Parents can be fined and made to compensate

Juvenile courts were required to take into consideration all the circumstances of a child's background before deciding what order, if any, to make in care proceedings, **Dr Shirley Summerskill**, Under Secretary, Home Office, said.

In my view (she said) the court's power to bind over parents to take proper care and exercise proper control over their child is a sufficient reminder of parental responsibility.

She was replying to **Mr Michael McNair-Wilson** (Newbury, C) who had asked the Home Secretary to take steps to introduce parental liability as a circumstance to be considered in cases involving children under 10 years of age.

Referring to the minister's answer, **Mr McNair-Wilson** said—That could mean nothing will be done to impose a real penalty on the parents. I suggest that parents should be fined when they choose to refrain from restraining their children from committing petty crimes.

Dr Summerskill—There is already power in the case of children over 10 for the parents to be liable to pay a fine or compensation and the Criminal Law Act, 1977, raises the level of fines as well as providing additional powers to enforce payment on parents. I do not think these are sufficiently well known.

Mr Timothy Rathbone (Lewes, C)—Would she consider whether it would be advisable to extend those powers to cover parents of children under 10?

Dr Summerskill—Children under 10 are not able to be convicted of criminal offences. I would like to see how the changes in the Criminal Law Act operate before we consider further changes.

Blood supplies to private hospitals

Mr Eric Deakins, Under Secretary for Social Services, in a written reply, said—In 1976 1,844,363 units of blood were collected by the National Blood Transfusion Service in England and Wales. About 2 per cent was supplied to private hospitals, clinics and nursing homes either in the form of whole blood or of components.

No charge is made for the blood itself or for the blood from which blood products are derived and the additional cost to the National Health Service of handlig and processing this blood would be difficult to assess retrospectively.

It is, however, the intention that the NHS should not be out of pocket when blood and blood products are supplied to the private sector of medicine and a scale of charges which reflect handling and processing costs will be worked out as soon as a basis for apportioning all the relevant item of expenditure has been settled.

Klan man did not behave like visitor

Any Home Secretary should be careful to the degree he used the criterion "conducive to the public good" to exclude a person from Britain, **Mr Merlyn Rees**, Home Secretary, said. A variation order was served on Mr David Duke, the Ku Klux Klan leader, curtailing his stay because of the way he behaved.

Mr Peter Rost (South-East Derbyshire, C) had asked if the minister would call for a report from the chief officer of police on the steps taken to apprehend Mr Duke.

Mr Rees (Leeds, South, Lab)—I am satisfied that the police took all reasonable steps in the case, bearing in mind that a varaition order must be served personally and carries no power of arrest. I see no reason to call for a report.

Mr Rost—Does not this *incident* involve an important matter of principle and that is what criteria the Home Secretary of a democratic state should apply in using his discretion in deciding which visitors from abroad should be allowed entry and which visitors should not?

Why, for instance, should members of the Ku Klux Klan or scientologists be banned but others who might represent a more serious threat to the state, such as Marxist revolutionaries and subversive agents, should be admitted freely?

Mr Rees—It does raise difficulties for a Home Secretary but the point of the question was on the methods. When a man arrives here as a tourist there is no way of telling what his views are and that should not be a reflection on the immigration service or the police.

I took a judgment on the way the man behaved when he came. It was not the behaviour of a visitor. He went around the country having his picture taken outside the Home Office and Parliament. He was better off back in the United States and when he arrived in Washington the other day, when I was there, nobody took any notice of him.

Mr John Lee (Birmingham, Handsworth, Lab)—How long did it take for Mr Rees to make up his mind that he should not be allowed to stay here and how much did it cost chasing him? Is there a list of Ku Klux Klan members in the Home Office to enable them to be intercepted in the future. (Conservative shouting "They are all in the NUR.")

Mr Rees—It would be impossible to get lists of people in the Ku Klux Klan to the ports to have them checked. I put a stop on one man who was a leader but given the large numbers of people coming here, it is impossible to put this burden on the immigration service.

Mr Emlyn Hooson (Montgomeryshire, L)—Am I right in thinking that the criterion that the Home Secretary applies in such cases is whether the person coming here is *misusing the hospitality* of this country and that that applies whatever his political views are? (Shout of "Like Peter Hain".)

Mr Rees—The criterion is "behaviour conducive to the public good". Any Home Secretary ought to be careful to what degree he uses that power. I took a judgment on this man with regard to the way he behaved in the current position. But the heading is "conducive to the public good".

Existing law could have curtailed parliamentary broadcasts

The Independent Broadcasting Authority Bill proposed an interim extcision of the authority's life for two and a half years to enable it to continue pending publication and parliamentary consideration of Government proposals on the future structure of broadcasting, **Dr Shirley Summerskill**, Under Secretary, Home Office (Halifax, Lab) said when she moved the Bill's second reading.

She said it would postpone the expiry of the IBA from July 31, 1979, to December 31, 1981. The Queen's Speech had announced that a White Paper would be formulated in the light of the Annan report on broadcasting and the many comments received subsequently.

There was no prospect of legislation during the present session to implement Government proposals, in particular to provide a statutory framework for the future of independent broadcasting. Such legislation could not be on the statute book much before the middle of 1979, by which time the life of the IBA and its contracts with the television and radio companies would have expired, or been on thh poont of expiring.

It would have been manifestly undesirable to leave an industry employing some 13,000 people and with a turnover of £300m any longer in a state of uncertainty about its future, at any rate in the short term.

The second purpose of the Bill was to prevent subsections of the Independent Broadcasting Authority Act, 1973, which required programmes to exclude opinions on matters of political controversy, interfering with the broadcasting of Parliament.

Unless parliamentary broadcasting was removed from the scope of the Act, it could be construed as requiring the IBA to exclude from its parliamentary broadcasting any expression of opinion on matters of political or industrial controversy or to current public policy by any MP or peer who was a director of an independent television or independent local radio station.

The Bill removed another section of the 1973 Act which required the exclusion from programmes of certain religious matters and of items publicizing charitable or benevolent institutions unless their inclusion had been approved by the IBA.

Mr William Whitelaw, Opposition spokesman on home affairs (Penrith and the Border, C) said in the circumstances there was no alternative to the Bill and the Opposition would support it. The temporary nature of the Bill in practice made it virtually impossible to change any of the franchises in the next three years. That would be welcome to existing companies, and in many ways might be for the best.

It was unsatisfactory they should be debating this Bill without the promise of a Green or White Paper announcing the Government's conclusions on the Annan recommendations.

The committee reported a year ago, and even this Government should be able to make up their collective mind in that time. It was an open secret that the Home Secretary (Mr Rees) and his colleagues could not reach any agreement.

It was hoped that the IBA and the companies took notice of the reports that young people were influenced by violence on the screen and that it might contribute to juvenile crime. If there was any doubt then the companies should err on the side of caution, and what was true of violence was true of sex.

More complaints were received about bad language on television than violence. Bad language was not particularly necessary on the screen and efforts should be made to remove it.

The Government should exercise power in the appointments to the IBA and that board must exercise a powerful influence on ITV companies in maintaining standards.

Mr Austin Mitchell (Grimsby, Lab) said there was prolonged dithering about a fourth channel when what should be under consideration was a fifth and sixth channel and extra channels from cable and satellite transmission. Columbus, Ohio, had 33 television channels serving a population the size of Leeds.

There was a strong case for handing the fourth channel not to the companies but to the IBA and letting the companies compete by submitting programmes to that channel.

Sir Paul Bryan (Howden, C) said independence from Government influence and interference was always regarded as one of the chief virtues of the broadcasting system. But this independence was confined to the narrow aspect of editorial independence. In every other respect Government interference, or the prospect of some impending Government decision, hung over the industry like a permanent dampening fog.

The Bill was read a second time.

Questions about the activities of Special Branch

After **Mr Alexander Lyon** (York, Lab), a former Minister of State, Home Office, asked at question time if there would be any objection to his reading the file that he asserted was kept on him "in box 500", **Mr Merlyn Rees**, Home Secretary, replied amid laughter that Mr Lyon would find it was not worth reading.

Mr Rees added, during the exchanges, that he was satisfied that there was no abuse by Special Branch which concerned itself not with politics but with attempted subversion, either from the extreme right or left.

Mr Robin Cook (Edinburgh, Central, Lab) had asked if the Home Secretary would exclude legitimate political activity from his department's definition of subversion.

Mr Rees—I see no reason to depart from the definition given in the House of Lords by Lord Harris of Greenwich, Minister of State, on February 26, 1975, which was "activities which threaten the safety or wellbeing of the state and are intended to undermine or overthrow parliamentary democracy by political, industrial or violent means".

Mr Cook—Why is it necessary for the Home Office to go much wider than the definition offered originally by Lord Denning in 1963 which defines subversion as the contemplated overthrowing of government by unlawful means?

Is he not aware that under the present definition it includes those attending anti-apartheid meetings and those who enrol as students with the Workers' Educational Association? If he is not aware of that, would he prevent the police from noting their names?

Mr Rees—On the WEA case I have reminded the police force concerned that I was, and would be happy again to be, a tutor in the WEA—(Shouts of "You will be")—but it was considered too long a possibility to bother about.

There are difficulties in this respect. Definitions of this matter, however they are drawn, are not sufficient. I know what I mean when I have duties to perform in this respect.

Iam not worried about people who have political views and express them in this country but subversion is a different matter. I do not believe it can be defined firmly.

When it arose at the Windscale inquiry I can assure him that I am certainly not worried about those whose views are against the use of atomic power. It would be wrong to argue about definitions.

Mr Lyon—Does it not concern him that the scandal of the Special Branch in Australia took place under a chief constable who was once Chief Constable of the North Riding of Yorkshire?

One ought to consider the powers of the Special Branch and the security services and if they are so innocuous, does Mr Rees mind if I look at my file in box 500?

Mr Rees—He would find it was not worth reading. (Laughter.)

We in this country ought to be extremely proud that we have not had the excesses followed in other countries. It is because we are careful about the use made of it.

I do not believe it comes out of inquiries; it comes out of good sense. That is the job of any Home Secretary. I am satisfied that there is no abuse.

Mr Eldon Griffiths (Bury St Edmunds, C)—Would he not agree that it is important to deal with subversion before it arises as well as after it has arisen?

Is it not a perfectly reasonable activity that the Special Branch should monitor activities that could lead to threats to the state? Would he say that a hardworking and often overstretched arm of the police service does a first class job for Britain?

Mr Rees—The Special Branch do an excellent job. It would be wrong to bring them into the political aspect of their work. It would be a mistake because it is going too far in the wrong direction; it is something which quite properly is not talked about.

The impression so far is that they are concerned with political work. That is not true They would be concerned with subversion, not just from the left but from the right.

'It seems the election has already started'

It seemed that the election campaign had already started, **Mr James Callaghan**, Prime Minister, said during questions about a speech by Mr Wedgwood Benn about private ownership, and about the Labour Party manifesto.

He told Mrs Thatcher, Leader of the Opposition, that she must wait in patience for the Labour Party programme and policy to be published and put to the electorate.

Mr Nicholas Winterton (Macclesfield, C) had asked the Prime Minister if the public speech by Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, in Bradford on March 10 concerning private ownership of farms, factories and banks represented Government policy.

Mr Callaghan (Cardiff, South-East, Lab)—His speech was more a statement of philosophy than of policy—(Conservative laughter)—his theme being that democracy is the best safeguard of personal freedom and of values, and that private ownership does not guarantee human freedom.

He added that socialism without democracy is no socialism at all.

This proposition seems to me to be borne out both by historical experience and can be verified by current observation of the international scene. (Cheers and laughter.)

Mr Winterton—Will the Prime Minister tell the House and the country in more principled terms—(Labour cries of "Oh")—why he allows the Energy Secretary's repeated and damaging calls for the nationalization of farms, land and factories to go unrebuked, particularly as the Prime Minister owns substantial land in Sussex?

It is about time that he stood up and said that he opposes these pseudo-Marxist policies that are being pursued by his party, and not only by his party, but within his Cabinet. (Conservative cheers.)

Mr Callaghan—Mr Winterton has not read the speech with the care it deserves. I have studied it extremely carefully and I am grateful to Mr Winterton for drawing it to my attention. I thought it was excellent in the way Mr Benn portrayed the philosophy of freedom and democratic socialism.

If Mr Winterton reads it he will find he has translated a negative about private ownership into a positive. I suggest he goes back and reads it again.

Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party (Roxborough, Selkirk and Peebles, L)—Does he recall the last time I questioned him on a speech by the Secretary of State for Energy the Prime Minister expressed the hope that we would take less of a morbid interest in the views of Mr Benn and more in his own?

That advice seems to have fallen on deaf ears as the latest copy of the speech has disappeared from the Commons library. (Laughter.) Could I, without benefit of the authorized version, ask him to confirm that as long as the Lib-Lab agreement exists none of these interesting ideas are likely to see the light of day?

Mr Callaghan—I understand it is the desire of Mr Steel, which I fully appreciate and approve of, that in due course he should resume the full independence of the Liberal Party. I cannot anticipate that we are likely to have a united manifesto whenever the call to the people comes, and we shall devise our own manifesto in due course.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Leader of the Opposition (Barnet, Finchley, C)—As the Secretary of State for Energy is known to want massive further nationalization and as the Labour programme includes demands for massive further nationalization of banks, insurance, land, building, and many major industrial companies, will the Prime Minister say whether he accepts or rejects that programme? (Conservative cheers.)

Mr Callaghan—She will be satisfied in due course—(Conservative cries of "Answer")—when the programme and policy of the Labour Party is published in full and the electorate are asked to decide on it. Until then I suggest she waits in patience.

Mrs Thatcher—Why does the Prime Minister not give a straight answer to a straight question? As he is Leader of the Labour Party presumably it is his programme, unless he repudiates it. Does he repudiate it?

Mr Callaghan—The issues about which the election will be fought in due course—indeed it seems to me that in some ways it has already started—will undoubtedly appear and be printed and be discussed. I am bound to say for anyone who believes in a mixed economy, as I imagine a number of us do—on this side, not on that side—the one phrase that caught the imagination of the people of this country, and which has undoubtedly influenced their attitude to public ownership, was what Mr Edward Heath said about the unacceptable face of capitalism. (Labour cheers.)

Net increase of police force: more publicity

Dr Shirley Summerskill, Under Secretary, Home Office, in a written reply, said—We do not yet have any figures for March, but there were 884 resignations from the police service in England and Wales during January and February been reasonably satisfactory and there was a net gain in strength of 150 over the two months, bringing the total to 108,351.

In another reply, Dr Summerskill said—Budget provision for national publicity in 1978-79, subject to parliamentary approval, has been increased to £793,000 which is £200,000 more than in 1977-78.

Football

Time, not Yugoslavia, is the main threat to England's young hopes

England's attempt to win the European under-21 championship could be shattered by let another confrontation between club and country. England reached the last four with a goalless draw against Italy in Rome on Wednesday. They meet Yugoslavia in the semi-final round and both legs must be played before the end of April. Ron Greenwood, England's manager, now faces an impossible situation.

The Football Association have provisionally arranged to play the first leg in Yugoslavia on April 19—the same night as England meet Brazil at Wembley. Neither international takes priority over League games and Aston Villa, Nottingham Forest and West Bromwich Albion are all playing that week. England would again be without key players such as Woodcock and Anderson, of Forest, Statham, Regis and Cunningham, of Albion, and Deehan, of Villa.

Mr Greenwood then faces further problems if England have to stage the return a wek later. Ten first division games are arranged for the Tuesday and Wednesday and there are similarly full programmes in the other divisions. The Football League yesterday stressed that they would be unable to help. An official said: "It is extremely unlikely that clubs would be allowed to postpone League games that week. The only games that can be switched are for major internationals like the World Cup.

"I think it is a case of adopting a wait-and-see attitude. By then, Forest could have clinched the title and other issues may also be settled, in which case managers may be willing to release players for the under-21 match."

The League would be unfilling to postpone games because they have promised Scotland full support in their build-up to the World Cup. "If we start postponing games it could bring about complications in that respect'. The FA's only hope is to ask UEFA for an extra week in which to complete the tie.

An FA spokesman confirmed: "We have tentatively fixed to play the home game during the last week in April. We will contact Yugoslavia in the morning because, at this stage, we have no idea what their plans are for the next three weeks." Accordimg t UEFA rules, the under-21 final must be played by May 22.

All four qualifiers—England, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and East Germany—failed to reach the finals of his year's World Cup. England, Yugolsavia and Bulgaria have further underlined their hopes for future senior competitions by earning places in the finals of the European youth (under-19) tournament.

Yugoslavia qualified by an aggregate score of 2—1 with a 2—0 home victory over Hungary. Bulgarie edged through on an away goal with a 3—0 win over Denmark in Sofia after the Danes had won the first leg 4—1. East Germany, beaten 3—1 by Czechoslovakia in the first leg, took revenge with a 5—1 victory in Halle.

Spain beat Malta 2—0 in Madrid on Wednesday for an aggregate victory of 4—0 and a place in the finals of the youth competition, to be played in Poland from May 5 to 14. The 16 finalists will be divided into four groups, with the four teams in each group playing each other in Southern Poland between May 5 and 9. The group winners wil meet in the emi-final round in Krakow on May 12 and the final and the play-off for third place will be played on May 14, also in Krakow.

GROUPS: A: Italy, Portugal, W Germany, Scotland B: Norway, Greece, Netherlands, USSR. C: Iceland, Hungary or Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Yugoslavia. D: Poland, Spain, England, Bulgaria.—Agencies.

Today's fixtures

Kick-off 7.30 unless stated.

SECOND DIVISION: Fulham v Southampton.

FOURTH DIVISION: Southend v Darlington (7.45); Southport v York.

RUGBY LEAGUE: First division: Hull Kingston Rovers v Bradford Northern.

German chins droop as Brazilian tails go up

Hamburg, April 6.—Helmut Schön, manager of West Germany, the world champions, said that he intended to retain his present pool despite last night's disappointing 1—0 defeat here by Brazil. "Our chins are still a long way from the ground and we see no reason for panic", he said.

bemoaned the side's lacklustre performance, Mr Schön said he would not bring back his former captain, Franz Beckenbauer, for the World Cup finals in June. The 32-year-old central defender, transferred from Bayern Munich to New York Cosmos last year, would not be fit enough to take part in the finals; nor were the conditions Cosmos would set for the release of Beckenbauer clear.

"Being beaten like this by one of the best teams in the world can teach us more than a lot of easy victories", Mr Schön, who will retire after the World Cup finals, said. "The Brazilian team has been playing together for weeks, while we just had two days to prepare for this match."

Football commentators here agree with him that he has his hands full to produce a side who can retain the trophy. The long goal, scored by Nunes, a substitute, in the seventy-fifth minute, understaed Brazil's dominance over a team who went to pieces in the second half.

West German attacks usually fizzled out because of misdirected passes, or from merciless tackling that surprisingly drew only one caution; and the atrocious West German passing was made to look even worse by the speed with which the Brazilians intercepted and controlled the ball.

Unlike last Caturday's game in Paris, when France beat them 1—0, the Brazilians did not tire in the second period. Rather was it the traditionally super-fit Germans who seemed to weary. Their vain efforts to get on level terms were accompanied by a storm of derisive whistling and chants of "Stop it, stop it", from the 61,500 capacity crowd.

In Rio de Janeiro, Joao Saldanha, a former manager of Brazil, predicted that West Germany would not easily reach the quarter-final stage of the World Cup. He also criticized Brazil's lack of attack on the left, and said this would have to be remedied if they hoped to join Argentina, Italy and the Netherlands in the last four.

Argentina served notice that they are serious contenders with an easy 2—0 win over Romania in Buenos Aires. They dominated from the start. It was their fourth consecutive win. Daniel Passarella, their captain, scored both goals. They were brilliant efforts, the first a high leap and header at a corner, and the second, in the 33rd minute, when he thundered home a free kick into the upper left corner of the net.—Reuter.

A builder and a destroyer: Jimmy Bloomfield, Orient's manager (left), and Peter Kitchen, their centre forward.

Payne losing a battle that Beattie expects to win

David Payne, Orient's most experienced outfield player, is losing his battle to play in the FA Cup semi-final tie against Arsenal at Stamford Bridge tomorrow. A hamstring injury received at Bolton last weekend is not responding to treatment and Bennett, a former club captain, is likely to replace him.

Payne, who has alternated in the side with Bennett for most of the season, is a former England under-23 international and played over 300 games for Crystal Palace before joining Orient in 1973. With Roffey and Grealish fit after injury, Payne or Bennett is the only selection worry for Orient. Arsenal have already announced an unchanged side and Walford will probably be named as substitute.

Ipswich Town's manager, Bobby Robson, is optimistic about Beattie's chance of being fit for the other semi-final, against West Bromwich Albion at Highbury. He trained yesterday and is expected to take over from Osman after missing Saturday's League game dith a calf strain.

Cantello, who has struggled against an ankle injury since last November, passed a fitness trial in a Central League match against Preston on Wednesday night but Albion's manager, Ron Atkinson, said: "I cannot take the chance at Highbury.

"This is the first time I have had the opportunity of watching Len in a full match. His standard of play is most impressive but to put him in the side in such an important match as the semi-final would be unfair to him and to the club."

Mr Atkinson has named a party of 13 which includes the side that beat Leicester City at Filbert Street last Saturday and dismissed Derby County and Nottingham Forest in previous rounds. Robson is added to the 12 and will contest the substitute's place with Cunningham.

Ian MacFarlane, Leicester City's acting manager, must wait until next Tuesday before knowing the extent of his sudden promotion at Filbert Street. Mr MacFarlane, named as caretaker manager after Frank McLintock's resignation, would like a chance to make it a permanent appointment.

"The question of whether to advertise for a new manager has not yet been considered", John Smith, the secretary, said.

Derby County's manager, Tommy Docherty, yesterday urged the Football League to end transatlantic loans. After learing that several North American sides are interested in borrowing George, Mr Docherty said: "My own feeling is that there should be a complete ban on loan trasnfers to America. If one player is loaned, then others will want to go and if that happened, it could mean teams starting their season with half their players in America."

Wednesday's results

The following results were received too late for some editions yesterday:

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES: Argentina 2, Romania 0; Poland 5, Greece 2; Mexico 3, Bulgaria 0; Iran 0, Yugoslavia 0; Soviet Union 10, Finland 2; West Germany 0, Brazil 1.

SCOTTISH CUP: Semi-final round: Dundee United 0, Rangers 2.

EUROPEAN UNDER-21 CHAMPIONSHIP: Quarter-final round: Bulgaria 3, Denmark 0 (Aggregate 3-3), Bulgaria won on away goals); Hungary 0, Yugoslavia 2 (Yugoslavia won 2-1 on aggregate); East Germany 5, Czechoslovakia 2 (East Germany won 6-5 on aggregate); Spain 2, Malta 0 (Spain won 4-0 on aggregate).

Fines may be reintroduced

The Football Association, worried by an increase in misconduct, may revert to fining players next season. Fines went out with the advent of the disciplinary points system six years ago, but, with dismissals reaching a record number, some committee members feel that cash penalties should be reintroduced.

At the moment it is left to clubs to fine players, but the FA admitted yesterday: "Consideration is being given to the possibility of amending that arrangement, and to whether the present punishments imposed by the FA for misconduct by players are adequate."

An FA official explained: "A review of the disciplinary system is carried out at the end of every year. Fining players has been suggested but we will not know whether this is necessary until the end of the season. That is when we will know how many players are being dealt with by their clubs."

He added: "If managers have not fined players then the committee may feel that we should do so." Fines used to be about £50 but some clubs now punish players up to a week's wages.

The disciplinary committee, in conjunction with Ted Croker, the secretary, and Alan Hardaker, his Football League counterpart, are also drafting some proposed amendment sto the current code of conduct.

Squash rackets

Jahan is left with only a mark of respect

By Rex Bellamy
Squash Rackets Correspondent

Geoffrey Hunt, from Melbourne, four times champion and twice runner-up, reached the final of the British Open squash rackets championship for the seventh time when he beat Hidayat Jahan by the unexpectedly clear-cut margin of 9—4, 9—1, 9—3 in 47 minutes at Wembley yesterday. Hashim Khan, who contested eight finals and lost only one, advanced to the final of the over-55 event.

The margin of Hunt's success was a mark of respect for his opponent. Jahan, who was born in Lahore and now lives at Wallington in Surrey, beat Hunt at Sheffield last month and his recent form has indicated that there was a possibility he might do so again. But Hunt was badly in need of match practice when they met at Sheffield and he has since become a much sharper competitor than he was then.

Even so, Hunt knew that it would be hazardous to let Jahan get away to an early lead. "He is playing so well at the moment that I couldn't give him anything." Hunt said later. "I didn't want to muck around. If he does well, he gets more confident and hits more winners. So I had to stifle him as much as I could.

"I was in front of him for most of the match and he played a succession of uncharacterically bad shots. His approach to the second game was very strange. He seemed to come out for it rather half-heartedly and gave me three or four easy points that I didn't have to work for."

Jahan's decline in the second game doubtless arose partly from a brief weariness that was as much mental as physical. He had played well in the first game, going for his shots with discretion and, for the most part, precision. He did make a few backhand errors, but on the whole his squash was considerably better better than his tally of four points may suggest.

His frustration sprang from the fact that Hunt, as quick in his footwork as he was in his anticipation, spent his energy freely in an effort to deny Jahan any reward for the severity of his shots. Jahan found it difficult to win a point, whereas Hunt produced a variety of winning shots.

That games was disconcerting for Jahan, who had little to show for 18 minutes of strenuous and skilful effort. In the second game, he looked puzzled and harassed, as if he no longer knew what to do. It became clear, too, that although Hunt was as nimble as ever, Jahan was no longer as quick in getting to the short ball. He lost the second game in only seven minutes but made Hunt fight for the third, which lasted three times as long.

Throughout the match, Hunt's tactical discipline was remorseless and exemplary and his concentration wavered only for a brief period in the middle of the third game. He took the ball as early as he could, yet moved it about the court with an accuracy that made Jahan stretch too far too often. This was a performance of the highest quality from a champion, who seems to have the knack of producing his best squash for the big occasion.

Hockey

Britain save face with late penalty

Great Britain saved a point with a late penalty stroke in the universities' international quadrangular hockey tournament which began at Peffermill, Edinburgh, yesterday. They drew 1—1 with West Germany.

West Germany scored in the ted a short corner. Britain forced first minute when Heinck conver- several short corners towards the end and three minutes from time the Germans were penalized for persistent running from the line before the hit was taken. The penalty stroke was converted by McConnell.

In the remaining match Belgium achieved a 1—0 victory over France.

Today's fixtures: 10.0, Belgium v West Germany; 11.0, France v Great Britain; 2.30, Belgium v Great Britain and West Germany v France.

Rugby League

Featherstone fined £100

Featherstone Rovers were yesterday fined the maximum of £100 by the Rugby League for fielding a reserve team on Easter Monday for a game was an important relegation match for their opponents, Castleford, who gained two points. Featherstone were also severely reprimanded.

Golf

The young master Player thinks he will be better than the old 'un

Georgia boy: Master Robert Oosterhuis keeps a s flagging eye on dad as he practises on the green.

Augusta, Georgia, April 6.—Gary Player, of South Africa, has special reasons for wanting to win his third United States Masters golf championship here this weekend. "I played in my first Masters in 1957 and I won my first tour tournament in 1958 (the Kentucky Derby Open). It would be nice to win 20 years apart."

Player, aged 41, has a hidden wild card—his 15-year-old son, Wayne. "He's coming in for the tournament", his father said. "He's a zero handicap. He doesn't think he'll be as good as I am. He thinks he will be better." Player added a warning: "He will, too."

The 5ft 7in, 10st 10lb Player, who harnessed his skills to become one of the four men to win the four main championships—the Masters, the United States and British Opens and the United Staes PGA—almost busted a button on his jacket when he started talking about his offspring.

"He is taller than I am, extremely strong and a fine player. Whether he becomes great will depend on his dedication. We won't know that until he turn pro, when he is 20. He already has won the state championship and he won his club title by 12 strokes."

Player said that his son did not benefit by the reputation of his father in South Africa. "They treat him mean sometimes", he said, criticizing junior golf administration. "Once he hit a ball in the water and played two balls on each side of the water—an optional ball. He got a five with each ball.

"What did they do? They penalized him 10 strokes. Another time there was a near-empty bus going to a tournament. They wouldn't let him ride. I told him to take a taxi. It's good for him. If you're ever going to be a champion, you've got to suffer. You must carry your own bag, get homesick, play hurt. Worst thing in the world is to spoon-feed a kid."

It was natural that someone should ask the double Masters winner if Wayne had patterned his game after his father. "No, he's more like Jack Nicklaus", father said. "He's built like Nicklaus—big legs and hips, short Nicklaus—big legs and hips, short arms. He swings like Nicklaus. Nicklaus is his hero. He has Nicklaus's pictures plastered all over his wall at home." No picture of dad? "A little snapshot", Player said.

Wayne's hero figures he has a 50-50 chance of winning the Masters at the Augusta National Golf Club. Nicklaus is not one to make rash statements, even though he has won this event a record five times and is the favourite virtually every time he plays in one of the four leading tournaments.

"In the last 15 Masters, excluding my first one as a pro and my three as an amateur, I've felt probably 10 times that I've come in here playing as well as I can", he said. "I won half of those times. Now my game is better than it ever was, and I'm as well prepared as can be."

He is off to his best start ever, having won twice and finished second twice in his last four events; he is driving the ball 10 to 15 yards farther, having returned this year to a driver with a smaller angle on the club face. He points towards the fact that it has been two years since he won the last of his 14 "big four" events.

David Graham, the only Australian invited to the Masters, has also been playing well enough to be rated as a threat. "It would be nice for an Australian to win it", he said. "We never have." The only overseas winner was Player, whom Graham believes is again a serious contender. There are only 11 foreigners in the field of 78.

The players praised the condition of the 7,040-yard par-72 course, which has survived a harsh

winter and is playing a
ever. Tom Watson said
the greens were a li
They are sure to speed
present hot, dry weather
with temperatures in t
high 80s.

The Augusta National
was built between 1931
by Dr Alister Mackenzie
tish golf course architec
hired by the legenda
Jones. The course is
its colourful shrubbery:
dogwood, peach, came
and wisteria. The Mast
ment was founded by
Clifford Roberts. It has
every year since 1934.

The course record is
by Lloyd Mangrum (19
lans (1965), Maurice I
of Britain (1974), and
(1975). Bembridge
record for the lowest
overseas player.—Reut

Anything might have happened—and i

By Peter Ryde
Golf Correspondent

Harrow got through against Charterhouse in the first round of the Halford Hewitt old boys' tournament yesterday, winning two of their three points at extra holes. It always threatened to be a desperate encounter, and desperate it was. As it twisted and turned almost anything might have happened, and mostly it did.

For a time it looked as though the issue would depend on the middle match with the four others being shared. In this, the Charterhouse pair, Hughesdon and Braddon, just failed to get a grip on the match in the early stages and were brought back to all square when Hughesdon missed his tee shot at the windswept 11th.

Victory went to a redoubtable pair of match players who in the few years they have been paired together have not been beaten. Warman's partner, Tindall, struck two telling blows, a two-iron across the wind at the 15th which gave them the lead again, and a three-iron out of rough at the 19th which found the green and settled the affair.

Tindall's recovery was no less gallant for his being fortunate in finding a lie. Ahead of them the second match ploughed on, although Holland and Donald, of Harrow, had been five up with six to play. The recovery of Benka and A. Royds had been crowned with a three at the 18th to keep the match alive, and their hopes must have risen as Holland cut his drive to the 19th, but it flew so wide that it finished on the track running parallel to the boundary of the course, from where his partner took wood, and the half was saved. The Carthusians missed a chance by taking three putts across the green at the 20th, and Holland had the better tee shot to the 21st. After his partner had gone somewhat boldly for the hole, Holland brought the ordeal to an end with a long putt back.

Harrow today face Rossall, and so thick is the fight in that area that if they are to reach the final they might well have to do so by beating past winners in every round. That is assuming that Wellington or Eton come through to the semi-final round in the last quarter, something which Eton, for one, consider by no means impossible, since starting a day late has given them time to settle their battle order, and they should be strengthened by the addition of the Oxford captain, Hurst. But who is to say that it does not suit Harrow to win the hard way? When they were victorious in

1975, they beat four sch
narrowest margin and
two by 3½ to 1½.

Harrow showed one
yesterday. Rugby,
George Duncan has re
played top, and A
demonstrated another
ning three points comi
though Rugby had t
their last pair to produ
point. Marlborough add
point against Down
Hewan father and so
bottom match.

The inexhaustible e
was slightly less firm
day before, but the g
had to be taken of
But the wind was
enough to upset
St Paul's came with
their last three matc
the top one, which is o
significance, since the
order out of a hat.

At Deal, Oundle a
won convincingly, as
scious of their opportu

ROYAL ST GEORGE'S
Westminster, 3—2; St
Bradfield, 3—2; Harrow
house, 3—2; Rossall bea
3½—1½; Loretto beat
3½—1½; Marlborough be
3—2; Bedford beat
5—0; Merchiston beat Liv

ROYAL CINQUE POR
beat Hurstpierpoint, 4—1
beat Shrewsbury, 3—2
Brighton, 5—0; Chigwell
3—2; Oundle beat Ampl
St Bees beat Taunton
beat Stonyhurst 4—1
beat Wellingborough, 4—1

Equestrianism

Village gossip for Miss Prior-Palmer

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

Lucinda Prior-Palmer, who seemed to be so strategically poised on the brink of yet another unique feat by winning Badminton for the fourth time (to add to her two existing records, of two European titles and a Badminton and Burghley victory in the same year) has received a set back. Yesterday, Mr Cayzer's Killaire, who last year finished third for the Whitbread Trophy behind his then stable companion, George, had to be withdrawn from Badminton, for which he was her main hope.

Apparently the horse has been off work for a couple of weeks and a leg infection has been slow to respond to treatment. It is far more important that he should be right for the autumn season and the world championships, for he has already proved his class in top company.

Village Gossip, formerly owned by Lord Brookeborough in Northern Ireland, is thus the European champion's sole ride at Badminton and he is first in the draw on April 13.

Mark Phillips will ride after all at Badminton. His old friend and mentor, Bertie Hill, the Olympic trainer and winner of a gold medal in 1956, has offered his daughter Sarah's Greylag, which he rode in the junior European championships in Italy in 1973. An English-bred horse, he is by the premium stallion Impelo.

Whitbread's have doubled the prize money this year, and with the winner receiving £1,500, Badminton is now the most richly endowed three day event in the world. Colonel Frank Weldon has made the course slightly more difficult in world championship year and included a few more rider's fences to put an added premium on horsemanship.

The Irish Bank, which made its bow in 1950, has been rebuilt and makes a reappearance, the lake includes an upturned punt on the way in and as a boathouse out. Shortly afterwards comes the Slide—Badminton's answer to Hickstead's Derby Bank—with some rails at the bottom which are bound to cause problems. Near the end of the course comes the new sheer-sided, deep, wide hole in the ground called Huntsman's Grave. In designing the 34 fences Colonel Weldon's main concern has been to avoid injury to horses. He is not to worried about the riders for, as he says, they are not obliged to take part.

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Atlanta Flames 4, New York Rangers 2; Pittsburgh Penguins 7, Minnesota North Stars 2; Montreal Canadiens 6, Toronto Maple Leafs 3; Cleveland Barons 5, Detroit Red Wings 5; Colorado Rockies 4, Chicago Black Hawks 4; St Louis Blues 3, Los Angeles Kings 3.

WORLD ASSOCIATION: Cincinnati Stingers 5, Birmingham Bulls 4; New England Whalers 3, Edmonton Oilers 4.

Rugby Union

London Welsh out of sevens event

London Welsh, twice runners-up in the last three years, have declined to take part in the fourth annual London Floodlit sevens, at the Rosslyn Park ground, Roehampton, next Wednesday. The Welsh, who will be the only big London club not represented, have been replaced in the 12 club tournament by the junior side, Hendon.

"We are very disappointed that London Welsh will not be there" Peter Thorley, the Park secretary said, but they told us that because of their injury problems and other commitments they do not feel the side they would put out would do justice to the club."

London Welsh were runners up to London Scottish in the inaugural event, in 1975, and were beaten 22—6 by Rosslyn Park in last year's final. Colin Bosley, the London Welsh spokesman explained their decision to drop out.

"The competition is so structured, using a midweek evening, that we have found it impossible to field the seven selected. Many of our team are schoolmasters, who travel from places like Reading and the early start makes it difficult for them. We have had to put out sides of less than full strength. We discussed the matter in committee and decided this year to cut down on our sevens commitments.

Mr Bosley said: "Because of our injury problems at the moment, the make up of our team for the Middlesex Sevens is in doubt. But although our views concerning the London sevens competition do not change we will be happy to play next year—if Rosslyn Park invite us to their centenary."

Park, the holders have been drawn in pool "A" for the first round matches, along with Harlequins and Wasps. The winners of the four pools progress to the semi-final round, where pool "A" champions meet the pool "B" winners.

The pools are: A: Rosslyn Park, Harlequins, Wasps; B: Loughborough Colleges, London Irish, Blackheath; C: Esher, London Scottish, Saracens; D: Metropolitan Police, Hendon, Richmond. The tournament is again sponsored by Pernod and among the attractions are a pig roast and a raffle for a holiday for two in Antigua. Dickie Jeeps, chairman-elect of the Sports Council will present the Trophey Pernod to the winners.

Rosslyn Park have arranged a short rugby tour of Italy at the end of May. They will play Cardiff in Venice and an Italian club side. Park will include six internationals

Police captain plays

Tony Boddy, the Metropolitan Police captain, will fill the vacant hooking position in the Scottish Rugby Union President's XV against London Scottish at Richmond tomorrow. Peter Warfield, the England international, has withdrawn to play for his club Rosslyn Park and his place alongside David Duckham is filled by Cambridge Blue, Matthew Fosh.

A carefully designed system that has blotted out some of the country's leading lights

The young stars seen rising in the East

In recent seasons Southampton, Fulham and Sunderland have shown that second division clubs are capable of reaching the FA Cup final and, indeed, winning the trophy itself. But not even dear, eccentric Fulham were as near to the third division as Orient, who, on Tuesday, desperately needed points against Blackburn Rovers to help ward off relegation and tomorrow play Arsenal at Stamford Bridge in the semi-final round of the Cup. Not that this is the only unusual thing about Orient.

Only when they successfully and remorsely frustrated Middlesbrought a most frustrating team of the past few years, at Ayrsome Park in the sixth round last month was it obvious beyond the East End that previous defeats of Norwich City and Chelsea, also of the first division, were more thoughtfully designed than may have been imagined. The man-to-man system of play that Jimmy Bloomfield brought to the club from Leicester City may not have proved an unqualified success in the League but in the Cup it has clearly upset some of the powers in the land.

British football occasionally flirts with the system that the Italians developed in the sixties by using a "sweeper" behind four defenders. The zonal system, freely adapted to suit club requirements and their limitations, has been prefered in the Football League and when, earlier in the season, Orient's man-to-man tactics attracted publicity, they also drew wry smiles whenever the team lost and sank lower in the second division. "So much for man-to-man marking", it was said.

There is neither a wealth of outstanding "markers" in the League, nor many reliable defensive readers of the game. Both are essential to man-to-man, especially the intelligent reader who acts as a sweeper. Orient have been fortunate to find Roeder who, ironically, was suggested to them by Arsenal. George Petchey, who was manager at Orient before Mr Bloomfield returned last September, developed Roeder, not least in the physical sense from 5ft 2in to his present 6ft 1in and 12st 7lb. Mr Bloomfield has further honed him into shape tactically and now says there are few faults left.

None of this defensive work would have taken Orient to their first semi-final had their finishing been as inconclusive in the Cup as it has been all too regularly in the League. Kitchen, bought from Doncaster, has scored seven goals in the Cup and is yet another London forward determined to outgun the vociferous Macdonald. Arsenal's centre forward. He says that all he needs is the right service tomorrow to beat Jennings, arguably still the best goalkeeper in the country.

Kitchen's effectiveness may again depend on whether Godfrey, a young winger, can set up attacks. Godfrey's distribution is excellent but he has not the individualistic flair of the youngster who should have been playing, Chiedozie, who has a broken leg but has hopes of being fit in time for Wembley where Orient seem convinced they will be on May 6. Chiedozie is a brave lad who has seen the cruel side of life early. He came from Nigeria six years ago when the war convinced his father that there was no future there. He won a place in the Orient senior team at 16 and Mr Bloomfield now considers him to be the most talented young player he has ever watched over.

The promise of such sound youngsters as Chiedozie and Godfrey has been allied with several much more experienced players, including Jackson, a 35-year-old former Crystal Palace goalkeeper, and his former Selhurst Park colleagues, Payne and Hoadley. Yet the combination has not yet found the consistency necessary for the League game, although in the Cup it has been good enough to revive East End interest in the club and assist Mr Bloomfield back from a sick bed.

Jackson has seen young teams grow up before in his long career and he is full of praise for the present group, adding, however, that without Kitchen to score goals, this season's success in the Cup would have been unlikely. Possibly another former Crystal Palace man, Arthur Rowe, a clever designer of several generations of attractive teams, should receive a share of the credit for the rising of these young stars of the Orient. He, too, says Kitchen is the crucial component, describing him as one of the best scorers he has seen in 40 years, but his own experience in the tactical preparation of matches could also be important tomorrow.

As a scout for Orient, he assisted with the planning behind the team's success in stifling Wilkins in Chelsea's midfield in the fifth round when Grealish, an Irishman, was given the responsibility of marking the young man who is regarded as England's future captain. No doubt tomorrow he will attempt to subdue the player who is considered to be currently the most constructive midfield player in the British Isles, Brady, another Irishman. That confrontation could be the key, for Arsenal's superiority in midfield is Orient's most worrying threat.

Norman Fox

Skiing

Norwegian takes first event by split second margin

From Our Special Correspondent

The British Alpine ski championships sponsored by Philips began yesterday on Cairngorm in the Spey Valley. The 90 competitors including teams from West Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Norway, Denmark and Spain were greeted by early morning mist which cleared from the mountains leaving only valley mist later in the day.

The first event of the four-day international was the men's two-run giant slalom. The courses each of 925 metres, and 276-metre descent and 42 gates were set by Koni Rupprechter, assistant coach to the British team and by Hans Kuwall, of Carrbridge, a leading Scottish trainer.

Stein Erich Bye, of Norway, won both giant slalom runs by split second margins from Karl Eggan, of Switzerland. Alan Stewart, the leading British team skier from North Queensferry, was third only 1.1sec behind the leader.

Peter Fuchs, of Carrbridge, who quit the British team last year following the controversial sacking of Konrad Bartelski, the British captain who now skis No 1 for The Netherlands, had a good first run but failed to finish in the second. One Swiss competitor, Erich Pletzer, failed to start because of injury caused when the British team car he was driving was involved in a road crash with a British Universities mini-bus.

The women's giant slalom will be held today with Maria Epple (West Germany) the 1978 World Cup champion, racing for a strong German team, who have three of the first 10 finishers in world slalom and two of the first 10 finishers in giant slalom racing for the first time in Scotland. Britain's team representatives will be Valentina Iliffe and Anne Robb.

A unique example of the benefits to be gained from the sports school idea is 14-year-old Kirstin Cairns, whose father farms in Fife and is race convenor to the Scottish Ski Club. Miss Cairns, after two years in Austria, returned this year to Scotland and has emerged as the brightest star on the British junior ski-ing horizon. She has consistently beaten the boys in the British and Scottish junior events, a feat never previously achieved by a girl of her age.

GIANT SLALOM: 1, S. E. Bye (Norway), 140.8sec; 2, K. Eggan (Switzerland), 141.7; 3, A. Stewart (GB), 141.9; 4, O. Kirchmair (Austria), 142.1; 5, S. Fitzsimmons (GB), 143.4.

Boxing

Spinks-Ali title bout date

New Orleans, Louisiana, April 5.—Bob Arun, a New York boxing promoter, said today he had completed arrangements to stage a rematch between the heavyweight boxing champion, Leon Spinks and Muhammad Ali here on September 15, provided the boxers agree.

"Everything is set pending the approval of Spinks and Ali", said Mr Arum, who wants the bout to take place at the Superdome, the world's largest enclosed stadium, which seats about 80,000 for boxing. "This is the only place in the world where we could get enough people in and not worry about rain", he said.

Mr Arum declined to give any terms of the boxers' purses for the match. He has previously said he thought Spinks and Ali were each entitled to $5m. When Spinks surprised the boxing world by outpointing Ali to win the championship in Las Vegas on February 15, Ali received $3.5m and Spinks $300,000m.

Cricket

Two more i World Series grou

Lahore, April 6.—Jav
and Haroon Rashid,
strongest batsmen in
team to tour England
mer, have signed co
Kerry Packer's Wo
Cricket. The two bats
likely to be dropped
tour team.

Javed and Haroon
contracts to play for
lian television and publ
nate's World Series a
the Pakistan team to
land was announced.—

Lancashire cash for suc

Lancashire are dangl
in incentives in fro
players this season. Th
Ceddric Rhoades, said
"Last year's lapse
must be put behind us
we know money cann
cess at cricket, we f
troduction of incentive
a new skipper Frank H
men to produce better

Details of the new s
yet to be worked ou
players but the mod
given for team result
vidual performances.
players have also bee
rise in salary consiste
Government pay policy

Two absentees f

Barry Stead, the f
and Michael Harris, t
have both been fined
hamshire County Crick
failing to report for
season. The pair wer
to have arrived at Tr
last Monday for a five
programme, at Stam
Haris failed to turn u
though Stead attended
day's training, he has
seen since. The club
the amount of the fine
stantial".

[illegible]

مكتبة الاصل

Brien sure drying und will Try My Best

Phillips
orrespondent

day when the 2,000
d Derby favourite, Try
s due to set foot upon
ue, for the first time as
r-old draws closer and
one will be watching
more than his trainer.
'Brien. When I spent
with him at his home
uary last month, and
the training of race
whole, I was particu-
by the importance
n attaches to the first
orse whose training is
classic.
at O'Brien feels that
he Minstrel may well
e 2,000 Guineas three
at Ascot, where his
n on appalling ground.
O'Brien wanted Try
have the best possible
three-year-old career.
his heart must have
boots as he viewed
on The Curragh,
barely fit for racing.
d there it could only
orse at Phoenix Park
y Best was scheduled
n the Vauxhall Trial

O'Brien's relief, the
done nothing but im-
last weekend and the
g with it. Yesterday
orrespondent told me
und there was drying
that can only suit
acularly good mover

as Try My Bes. In contrast to O'Brien, that other brilliant Irish trainer, Paddy Prendergast, must have been praying that the soft ground would continue a while because those are the conditions in which both his acceptors for the Vauxhall Trial—Out Front and Fox Bend—revel. They are by Ballymore and Rarity respectively and they both preferred some cut in the ground. By all accounts it seems that their sons feel the same way.

When a trainer of O'Brien's status announces that a horse of Try My Best's class is to run in such and such a trial, one might expect the opposition to evaporate. However, the reverse is the case in this instance because 17 stood their ground at the four-day forfeit stage against the O'Brien horse, and no fewer than 10 of them have don already. Although the exact composition of Try My Best's opposition will not be known until later today, when trainers have their final opportunity to opt out or stay in, I have heard that the winter favourite for our classics will have at least one tough rival in Terenzio, who won his only race last seaso nby 10 lengths. That was very early on and unfortunately no more was seen of Terenzio because he pulled a muscle.

STATE OF GOING (official): Doncaster: Good. Warwick: Good to soft. Sedgefield: Good. Devon and Exeter: Good to soft. Tomorrow: Newbury: Good. Hexham: Good to soft, back straight: soft. Stratford-on-Avon: Steeplechase: Good to soft; hurdles: Good.

Keeping a watch on Rhineland stable

By Michael Seely

Peter Walwyn received further encouragement for the hopes of his 2,000 Guineas candidates, Formidable and Camden Town, when Rhineland won the March Stakes at Doncaster yesterday. Camden Town has already captured the Rosebery Stakes at Teesside Park. Persepolis scored at Nottingham on Easter Monday. And yesterday Rhineland was another of their galloping companions to succeed.

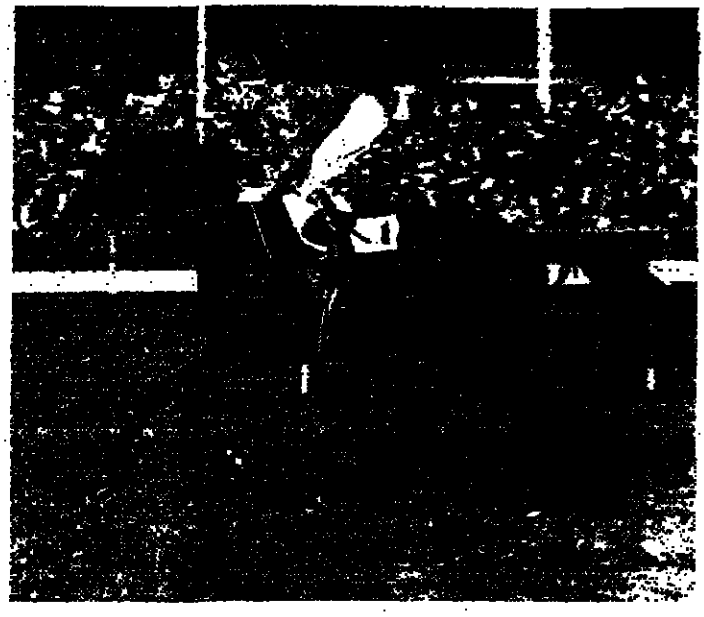
But it was no easy victory. Early in the Straight Patrick Eddery was already at work on the favourite as Welsh Moon had shot into a clear lead. But inside the last furlong fitness told as Rhineland struck the front strongly challenged by Be Beter. In an exciting finish Rhineland held on to win by half a length with the fast finishing Lazy Dynamite, the same distance away third.

Rhineland was bred by his owner, Mrs Dermot McCalmont in co Limerick and is a full brother to Tudor Rhythm whom Walwyn also saddled to win at this meeting a few years ago. The Tudor Melody colt has thrived during the winter months and along with the second was the most forward in condition. Eddery said after the race that Rhineland will be more effective over 10 furlongs as it was his stamina that gained the day.

This race aroused great interest among backers. It was run over the round mile, the course over which th Lincoln Handicap will be decided for the first time tomorrow. Rhineland was drawn 12, Be Better on the outside at 24, and Lazy Dynamite 15. John Matthias, the jockey on Be Better, who will also partner the Lincoln favourite, Fair Season, said that it cannot have helped his cause to have raced so wide. Geoffrey Lewis, who rode Sideshow from stall 26, said that his draw was the equivalent of a 10lb disadvantage.

The highly experienced Edward Hide's view is that the middle numbers are best, as there will be less risk of being hampered in the inevitable hectic rush to the home turn, which is only three furlongs from the start.

Honours were equally divided between North and South. Yorkshire stables provided three winners. The day's most valuable prize, the Doncaster Spring Handicap resulted in a pillar-to-post victory for Good Tune, who is trained by Bill Watts, at Richmond, for the three-year-old's breeder, Lord Zetland. This win gave Watts and his jockey, John Lowe, their first ..success of the season. Lowe completed a double when that remarkable five-year-old, Battlement won his tenth race for the Middleham trainer, Eric Collingwood, when fighting off the challenge of Young Pip in the St Leger Way Handicap. Another victory for the little moorland town was that of Trevor Barker's two-year-old Middleham, in the Brocklesby Stakes.



Camden Town : A Walwyn hope for the 2,000 Guineas.

Why Little Love need not go a long way

From Desmond Stoneham
French Racing Correspondent
Paris, April 6

The 1000 Guineas hope of Francois Boutin, Clear Picture, has had a slight training setback and will miss tomorrow's Prix Imprudence at Evry. All being well, the filly will make her first seasonal appearance in the Prix Montenica, over seven and a half furlongs, on April 17. My selection for the Imprudence is the course and distance winner, Furna, who will have the able assistance of Lester Piggott.

She won two of her three races last season and, on her final outing, defeated older horses in the Prix Contessina, over six and a half furlongs. The obvious danger will be Karosa, who comes from the Marcel Boussac stable. She ran fourth to Super Concorde in the Prix Morny and second to Hawkins in the Prix d'Arenberg, but I feel tomorrow's distance and the likely heavy going will be against her.

Like the Imprudence, the distance of the Prix Djebel has been cut by half a furlong because Evry, whence tomorrow's racing has been transferred because Maisons-Laffitte is flooded, does not possess a straight seven furlongs. The reduction weakens the chances of Orange Marmalade, the probable representative of the Boutin stable in the 2000 Guineas

My preference is for Little Love to win from the fit Pittsburgh and Orange Marmalade. Little Love began his two-year-old career by winning the Prix de Justicier by three lengths and three-quarters of a length from Royal Flavour and Pittsburgh. Later, he finished fifth to Vific in the Prix Robert Papin

Pittsburgh has had the advantage of a run this year. He was beaten three lengths in the Prix Omnium II at St Cloud last month and the winner, Kenmare, won last Sunday's Prix Fontainebleu at Longchamp. Orange Marmalade has never raced over a distance less than a mile. He ran fourth to Dactylographer in the Futurity Stakes at Doncaster and finished second to Tarek in the Critérium de St Cloud.

PRIX IMPRUDENCE (3-y-o fillies : £4,444 : 6f 110yd)
10420- Karosa, R. Meame, 9-2 Y. Saint-Martin
311- Furna, G. Deldore, 9-2 L. Piggott
021- A Thousand Stars, F. Boutin, 9-2 P. Paquet
2101-04 You-ecke, J. P. Gallorini, 9-2 G. Dubroeucq
010031- Furiva, C. Milbank, 9-2 A. Murray
331- Best Girl, P. Lallie, 9-2 J. P. Lefevre
101343- Winbella, E. Carlier, 9-2 A. Badel
22124- La Dorga, A. Head, 9-2 F. Head
200-2 Princess Morvi, J. Fellows, 8-12 M. Philipperon
430- Divine Melodie, C. W. Bartholomew, 8-12 E. Lellouche
8-2 Karosa, 3-1 La Dorga, 7-2 Furna, 5-1 Best Girl, 7-1 Winbella, 12-1 A Thousand Stars, 16-1 Princess Morvi, 25-1 others.

PRIX DJEBEL (3-y-o colts : £4,444 : 6f 110yd)
3011-0 Solanum, M. Sodoyer, 9-2 A. Badel
1242- Orange Marmelade, F. Boutin, 9-2 P. Paquet
120200- Little Love, J. Sens, 9-2 G. Dubroeucq
210- Modern Pleasure, A. Paus, 9-2 L. Piggott
03130-2 Pittsburgh, J. Fellows, 9-2 G. Rivases
6-4 Little Love, 9-4 Pittsburgh, 7-2 Modern Pleasure, Orange Marmelade, 7-1 Solanum.

Doncaster programme

[Television (ITA) : 2.30, 3.0, 3.30 and 4.0 races]

2.0 FRENCH GATE STAKES (3-y-o : £1,662 : 5f)
1 Briens Star (J. Wilson), A. Halding, 9-0 H. Newton 7 6
2 34403-0 Jason-Johns Choice (G. Hendry), R. Hannon, 9-0 J. Durr 8
3 0000- Korbut (Mrs R. Watson), J. Hardi, 9-0 J. Mercer 5
4 0- Sovereign Mercy (J. Rues), N. Adam, 9-0 P. Cook 2
5 00020-0 Swing God (L. Sigsworth), M. W. Easterby, 9-0 B. Raymond 3
6 0000- The Shootist (Mrs R. Budgett), M. W. Easterby, 9-0 G. Moss 11
7 00230-0 Zaharoff (B) (Mrs C. Elliot), C. Brittain, 9-0 E. Hide 7
8 Black Butterfly (Mrs J. Ward), H. Price, 8-11 B. Taylor 1
9 00-0 Ecchinswell Lass (Mrs C. Woodman), W. Guest, 8-11 J. Lowe 4
10 Emerald Rocket (R. Howarth), I. Cousins 8-11 G. Skeats 9
12 000023- Oh Simmie (D) (Coppenhall), R. Hollinshead, 8-11 T. Ives 10
11-4 Zaharoff, 100-30 Jason-Johns Choice, 4-1 Black Butterfly, 11-2 Swing God, 7-1 Oh Simmie, 8-1 Sovereign Mercy, 12-1 others.

2.30 CROWN CHAMPIONSHIP STAKES (Second Round : Apprentices : 3-y-o : £1,699 : 1m)
201 010- Cartridge Flight (D) (S. Keswick), J. Tree, 9-5 S. Raymont 8
203 31400-0 King Pearl (Mrs L. Brotherton), M. W. Easterby, 9-5 C. Storey 5 2
204 10240-1 St Jills (D,B) (A. Shead), B. Hills, 9-5 P. Darcy 6
205 120143- Temple Queen (Mrs D. Andreae), C. Brittain, 9-2 A. Sands 7 10
206 0210 *Truberaries (Galaxy Tape & Disc Co Ltd), W. Holden, 9-1 A. Fairchild 7 4
207 002013- Padro (W. Chambers & Son Limited), J. Hindley, 9-1 N. Crowther 11
209 001440- Salutiferous (T. McCarthy), M. Stoute, 9-1 P. Carson 7 1
210 124- Homing Pigeon (Dr E. Bratt), P. Cole, 8-12 S. Eccles 7
214 0- Our Enery (M. Grimes), P. Wigham, 8-11 Miss J. Smith 7 12
215 000- Splendid Again (P. Deal), Mrs J. Pitman, 8-11 W. Wharton 9
216 0- Mrs Dumbfounded (P. Hume), R. Hollinshead, 8-8 M. Wigham 3
217 0000-0 Sauzanne Boyer (M. Crowther), C. Nelson, 8-8 K. Road 7 5
5-2 Padro, 3-1 Homing Pigeon, 9-2 St Jills, 6-1 Salutiferous, 8-1 Temple Queen, 10-1 King Pearl, 12-1 Cartridge Flight, 14-1 others.

3.0 WATERDALE STAKES (Handicap : 3-y-o : £2,968 : 6f)
302 40100-0 Royal Companion (D) (E. Darley), C. Nelson, 9-2 J. Mercer 2
303 0140- Degus (R. Overall), P. Cole, 8-11 G. Baxter 9
304 02023-1 Spanish Issue (D) (Mrs P. Buckley), P. Cundell, 8-11 W. Higgins 5 5
305 020210- Overtrick (D) (Mrs E. Mocatta), J. Dunlop, 8-8 E. Hide 3
306 04130- Eastleigh Manor (C. Hill), Hill, 8-7 — 6
307 041424- Sweet Zest (D,B) (T. Walker), J. W. Watts, 8-5 J. Lowe 4
313 02310-0 Working Girl (Mrs L. Brotherton), M. W. Easterby, 7-11 G. Duffield 1
314 140300- Ski Run (D) (Heanor Plant Contractors Ltd), P. Wigham, 7-10 E. Johnson 8
315 04302-3 Robolin (Mrs R Kennedy), R. Hollinshead, 7-6 K. Darley 7 10
316 201- Peaceful River (D) (C. Hill), Hill, 7-6 M. Wigham 5 7
15-8 Spanish Issue, 4-1 Royal Companion, 9-2 Degus, 5-1 Robolin, 8-1 Overtrick, Sweet Zest, 12-1 others.

3.30 BROOKE BOND CUP (£1,084 : 1½m 50yd)
401 110010- Ballylogue (A. Fousiok), W. Wharton, 4-11-3 Mr Hutchinson 11
402 230000- Black Minstrel (C. Ranson), D. Sasso, 4-11-2 Mr Ranson 5 21
404 22030-1 Jackalla (J. Fisher), P. Robinson, 4-11-2 Mrs J. Gibson 5
405 00000- Kenco (Mrs V. Haigh), W. Haigh, 9-11-2 Mr Collins 1
406 03300-0 Lucky Seventeen (C-D) (D. Weeden), Weeden, 6-11-2 Miss D. Young 19
407 000000- Pave the Way (A. Cope), D. Weeden, 7-11-2 Mr Cope 5 2
409 Crows Nest (Mrs G. Sinclair), D. Plant, 7-10-13 Mr A. Sinclair 5 16
410 0230-0 Flying Diplomat (C-D) (S. Griffith), A. Smith 7-10-12 Miss H. Jack 5 25
411 11-2 Geminiani (J. Powney), Powney, 5-10-12 Mr C. Platts 12
412 42100-2 Great Escape (M. Poraticos), G. Harwood, 4-10-12 Mr Wilson 5 15
413 30010-0 Spare a Dime (P. Muldoon), M. H. Easterby, 4-10-13 Mr Easterby 5 8
415 214000- Wickwell (H. Hopkins), A. W. Jones, 5-10-12 Miss D. Jones 5 10
416 00000-0 Caisburn (Mrs J. Scott), Hbt Jones, 5-10-9 Mr Cundall 25
417 204130- La Bambola (Mrs C. Tinkler), C. Tinkler, 5-10-9 Mrs M. Tinkler 5 6
418 0000- Chirp (M. Stacey), M. Tate, 4-10-8 — 30
419 400012- Country Progress (J. Jones), M. E. Francis, 5-10-8 Mr Smith 5 13
420 003003- Gullible Joe (C) (Mrs S. Rowbottom), H. Wharton, 8-10-8 Mr Walton 5 26
421 Kere's Luck (Mrs M. Ash), S. Mellor, 9-10-8 Mr Gray 7
422 320030 Radiant More (Trygon Build 1972 Limited), J. Nelson, 5-10-8 Mr Armstrong 5 4
423 0- Saraguaa (G. Basham), H. Westbrook, 6-10-8 Mrs J. Woodward 17
425 42421- Sweet Shop (Mrs S. Jones), J. Haine, 4-10-5 Mr Thomson Jones 5 22
426 Benghazi Express (M. Reay), Mrs J. Pitman, 4-10-5 Mrs E. Mellor 9
428 0 Calisolon (Mrs M. Johnson), P. Cundell, 4-10-3 Mr Latham 5 18
430 00400-2 Edmund Burke (P. Mellon), I. Balding, 5-10-3 Mrs A. Harvey 28
431 0- Golden Clover (H. Fernandes), T. Fairhurst, 4-10-3 Miss J. Chandler 3
435 Village Dusky (F. Oates), Denys Smith, 6-10-3 Mr Bradley 5 14
437 004433- Coal Bag Kate (D. Potts), J. Twibell, 5-10-0 Miss G. Madwar 5 30
438 0030- Divine Sunshine (F. Dever), Dever, 4-10-0 Mr Dever 5 24
439 0000- Junior Miss (Miss A. King), H. Nicholson, 4-10-0 Mr A. King 5 27
443 000000- Trieste (M. Jackson), Mrs R. Lomax, 4-10-0 Miss J. Grimaldi 5 29
9-2 Black Minstrel, 5-1 Great Escape, 11-2 La Bambola, 6-1 Geminiani, 8-1 Jackalla, Spare a Dime, 10-1 Sweet Shop, 12-1 Ballylogue, 14-1 Edmund Burke, 16-1 Lucky Seventeen, 20-1 others.

4.0 HALL GATE STAKES (Handicap : £2,099 : 7f)
501 003111- Jon George (C) (Mrs G. Newsome), M. W. Easterby, 4-9-10 B. Raymond 9
502 00000-0 Nearly New (C-D) (W. Norton), B. Swift, 7-9-9 S. Fitzgerald 7 3
503 111311- Mandalus (D) (J. M. Hill & Sons Ltd), M. Prescott, 4-9-4 G. Duffield 7
504 147310- Better Blessed (C) (J. Rose), W. H.-Bass, 4-9-2 A. Bond 8
505 000240- My Therape (C. Webster), M. Stoute, 4-9-0 P. Cook 10
506 113100- Kintore (D) (D. Buttery), J. W. Watts, 6-8-11 A. Mercer 7 2
507 00014-0 Red Johnnie (D) (R. Khan), C. Brittain, 4-8-3 E. Hide 12
508 Running Jump (Mrs P. Rose), J. W. Watts, 6-8-2 J. Lowe 11
510 Superaculum (M. Tate), Tate, 3-8-0 M. Stacey 5
511 030030- Stephandre (C) (C. Newton Jnr Ltd), T. Fairhurst, 4-7-13 C. Eccleston 6
512 21-0 Moving Picture (Mrs G. Janson), H. Price, 4-7-10 J. Bleasdale 4
513 41011-0 Can Run (D) (J. Rose), D. Gandolfo, 5-7-10 E. Johnson 1
514 300314- Hell Bent (D. Wood), E. Weymes, 4-7-7 S. Webster 13
3-1 Moving Picture, 7-2 Red Johnnie, 4-1 Jon George, 11-2 Better Blessed, 8-1 Mandalus, 10-1 Can Run, 12-1 My Therape, 14-1 others.

4.30 NORTHERN STAKES (Handicap : £2,033 : 1½m)
601 03040-0 Tierra Fuego (Capt M. Lemos), C. Brittain, 5-9-7 E. Hide 3
603 10202-1 Celtic Pleasure (D) (Miss E. Rigden), J. Bethell, 4-9-7 B. Raymond 6
604 40120-1 Amber Valley (C) (R. Bradley), J. Hanson, 5-8-9 F. Johnson 4
605 100- Osiris (Lord H. De Walden), E. Weymes, 4-8-8 G. Duffield 8
606 0110- High Steward (D) (Mrs C. Riley), F. Dever, 5-8-8 J. Bleasdale 1
608 110230- Sockburn (D) (H. Roberts), M. Camacho, 4-8-4 G. Sexton 7
609 030100- Solo Reign (C-D) (Mrs H. Taylor), R. Hollinshead, 5-7-9 M. Wigham 5 2
610 00000-0 Taeoff (J. Stephenson), J. Leigh, 4-7-7 K. Darley 7 5
5-4 Celtic Pleasure, 2-1 Amber Valley, 7-2 Tierra Fuego, 8-1 Sockburn, 12-1 others.

* Doubtful runner

Doncaster selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
2.0 Zaharoff. 2.30 Padro. 3.0 Robolin. 3.30 Geminian. 4.0 Moving Picture. 4.30 CELTIC PLEASURE is specially recommended.
By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 Zaharoff. 2.30 Padro. 3.30 Geminiani. 4.0 My Therape. 4.30 Tierra Fuego.

Devon NH selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.15 Pennymoor. 2.45 Maniwaki. 3.15 Mr Large. 3.45 Lager Boy. 4.15 Burcott Lad. 4.45 Fenny Boy. 5.15 Clear Horizon.

Sedgefield NH selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.15 Decade. 2.45 Nellie's Lad. 3.15 Rigorous. 3.45 Brother Will. 4.15 Solo Sam. 4.45 Gordons Lad. 5.15 Golden Days. 5.45 Pennington.

er results

ARCH STAKES (3-y-o:
by Tudor Melody—
n (Mrs D. McCal-
Eddery (85-40 fav) 1
by Busted—Hecla
9-0
J. Matthias (9-2) 2
ch c, by Royal And
—Solar Road (Lt)
9-0
G. Baxter (33-1) 3
7-1 Welsh Moon (4th),
easure, 11-2 Sideshow,
14-1 Entebbe, Improb-
lolero, 25-1 Kye-Ilye,
e, 33-1 Atrobes, Hom-
n, Plutonium, Scorgill's
belle, 50-1 BMC Special,
Jack, Jimbo Limbo,
, St Michael's Mount,
n, Bombay Gay, Italian
ran.
55p; places, 15p, 25p,
cast, 50p. P. Walwyn,
l, ½l. 1min 41.17sec.

BROCKLESBY STAKES
8: 5f)
c, by Amber Rama
Barker), 8-11
E. Hide (9-2) 1
Communication—
g (C. Gaventa),
J. Mercer (4-2) 2
b c, by Red Alert
(Galaxy Tape &
9-0
F. Durr (9-4 fav) 3
5-1 Abdu (4th), 13-2
Broad Loom, Drago-
ald Boy, Elmanoka. 9
15p; places, 11p, 30p,
£1.25. E. Weymes,
1½l. 1min 0.63sec.

ASTER SPRING HAN-
£1,630: 7f)
by Crooner—Lady
ord Zetland), 8-6
J. Lowe (11-1) 1
ch c, by Good
(J. Weir), 8-11
B. Taylor (8-1) 2
ch c, by Great
(T. Sellier),
Starkey (9-2 fav) 3
11-2 Lord Rochford
4, 9-1 Casino Royale,
16-1 Smoke Singer,
Longcliffe, 25-1
Baker, Emerin, Foll-
12; places, 29p, 26p,
st, £2.35. J. M.
nd. 2l, 4l. 1min

CASTER EXHIBITION
ES (3-y-o: £1,900:
ch c, by Man-
Contadina (Manor
Haverhill Ltd)
iggott (8-13 fav) 1
c, by Dancer's
ne (S. Niarchos),
P. Eddery (5-1) 2
c, by Reform—
Joller), 9-0
J. Mercer (13-2) 3
1 Negative Response,
ecord (4th), 33-1
p; places, 11p, 45p,
W. O'Gorman, at
2l. 1min 13.80sec.

R WAY HANDICAP
50yd)
by Tower Walk—
ari), 6-7-11
J. Lowe (11-2) 1
by Huntercombe—
(D. Robinson),
F. Durr (6-1) 2
c, by Sovereign
(D. Whishaw),
E. Eldin (9-1) 3
1 jt fav Flameproof,
2 Coquito's Prince,
The Great (4th),
6-1 English Export.
p; places, 19p, 15p,
4, 87p. E. Collingham.
1½l, sh hd.

L SCOTT HANDICAP
127yd)
by Stage Door
a Bort (P.
althias (7-4 fav) 1
h, by Ragusa—
Martin), 6-8-6
Newnes (5-2) 2
by Irish Ball—
rage), 5-8-9
Eddery (11-3) 3
Tony, 10-1 Chance
an.
; dual forecast, 74p.
Kingsclere. 1l, ½l.

ITS SALES STEEPLE-
es: Div I: £1,014.
m, by Menelek—
(W. Davies),
Davies (5-4 fav) 1
N. Clay (8-1) 2
A. Barrett (16-1) 3
Calculator (f), 8-1
1 Gone Walkabout,
1 Westgate Falcon,
uman, 33-1 Printers
r Wood, Historians,
ble Senator (p). 14
p places, 14p, 31p,
£3.33. K. Bailey,
2½l. Bold Lord did

ISPECTORS SALES
es £638: 2½m)
Acer—Duckette
5-11-4
J. Burke (4-5) 1
G. Sloan (11-4) 2
ith-Eccles (14-1) 3
Bright Fergus, 20-1
theen, Soyez Ferme,
(4th), La Gingold,
Ying King (p). 11
places, 11p, 11p,
18p. T. F. Rimell,
6l.

TS SALES STEEPLE-
s: Div II: £1,014:
Langton Heath
obbs), 7-11-4
P. Hobbs (6-1) 1
umpion (9-4 fav) 2
M. Bastard (7-2) 3
2 Island Mist (f),
Regent Dancer, 16-1
1 Home Turn (f),
(f), 33-1 Reservist
lic, Red Buck, Sial-
Cert (f), Robeson
places, 13p, 12p,
96p. A. Hobbs, at

ON & MANCHESTER
URDLE (Handicap:
Brave Invader
ake) 6-11-4 J.
scome (9-4 fav) 1
Haynes (11-2) 2
ith-Eccles (10-1) 3
Cold Justice, 15-2
9-1 Monte Ceco,
n, 12-1 Montage,
33-1 Silversmith,
Street (pu). 11 ran.
; places, 21p, 50p,
92p. F. Winter.
nk.

ON & MANCHESTER
STEEPLECHASE
S: 3m)
rd II—Macacona
7-11-8 S. Smith
ccles (6-4 fav) 1
Webber (11-2) 2
P. Hobbs (15-8)
3-1 Argent (4th),
1 Cornmarket, 25-1
30-1 Guinea Model

TOTE: Win, 20p; places, 11p, 17p, 11p, dual forecast, 37p. P. J. Bevan at Uttoxeter. 4l, 5l.

4.15 (4.16) ASSURANCE LONG DISTANCE HURDLE (Handicap: £1,329; 3m)
Holemoor Boy, b g, Royal Record II—Personality (Admin of the late P. Blackburn) 9-10-7 P. Carvill (10-1) 1
Tara Dream, A. Turnell (10-1) 2
Listercombe, A. Webb (5-2 jt fav) 3
ALSO RAN: 5-2 jt fav Donnison, 7-2 Portway Nick (4th), 14-1 Saucy Dove, 16-1 Cumbernauld, 20-1 Brig, Strealland (pu), 25-1 Charles Swift, 33-1 Coffee Boh, 50-1 Devil's Soldier. 12 ran.
TOTE: Win, £2.70; places, 54p, 45p, 15p; dual forecast, £8.31. Miss S. Morris, at Chard. ¾l, 3l. After a Stewards inquiry and an objection by the second to the winner was overruled and the placings remained unaltered.

4.45 (4.46) DISTRICT SALES STEEPLECHASE (£560: 2½m)
Tic-Tack Lady, b m, by Articulate—Pampero (R. Sharp), 8-11-7 Mr R. Sharp (4-1 jt fav) 1
The Baker Mr J. Poole (4-1 jt fav) 2
Bushwalks Prince Mr C. Barnett (33-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 9-2 Happy Returns (f), 11-2 Friendly Stave, 6-1 Ptarmigan III (4th), 12-1 Air General, 14-1 Caille, Irish Brandy (f), 33-1 Armagnac Queen, Bob Casche, Caddams Wood (pu), Detling (f), Family Man (pu), G. Perrys, Hello Luna (f), Queens County, Solitus (f), What. 20 ran.
TOTE: Win, 84p; places, 28p, 25p, 95p; dual forecast, £1.38. R. Sharp, at Devizes. 2½l, 10l.

5.15 (5.15) AGENTS SALES STEEPLECHASE (Novices: Div III: £1,014: 2m)
New Colonist, ch m, by Colonist II—New York (G. Alcock), 6-11-4 P. J. Kelly (33-1) 1
Forlorn Rail H. Davies (8-1) 2
Lennoxlove S. Morshead (14-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 5-1 fav Snow Mountain (f), 4-1 Miss Kilo (4th), 11-2 The Bishop, Primo Justice, 8-1 All Bright, 33-1 Sarah Louise, Great Bentley, Harry Hawke (f), Pekin Picnic (ur), Ammenella Dun Uisdeen. 14 ran.
TOTE: Win, £3.63; places, 78p, 65p, 57p; dual forecast, £8.54. G. Vergette, at Market Deeping. 1l, 10l. The Walrus did not run. There was an objection and a Stewards inquiry after which the objection was sustained. Forlorn Rald who finished first past the post was disqualified and placed second and the second promote to first place.

Warwick programme

2.0 CHANDOS STAKES (2-y-o maidens : £704 : 5f)
1 03 Be Cross, R. Vibert, 9-0 W. Carson 11
3 Fairbanks, H. Candy, 9-0 P. Waldron 7
6 0 Fine Kingdom, N. Callaghan, 9-0 J. Lynch 9
8 4 Grizzly Bill, M. McCourt, 9-0 J. Reid 5
9 3 Haverhill Lad (B), W. O'Gorman, 9-0 P. Eddery 10
10 Herbie, R. Jarvis, 9-0 M. Thomas 13
13 Silly Venture J. Bradley, 9-0 D. McKay 1
16 Spellbound, A. Jarvis, 9-0 S. Jarvis 5 6
17 Sutra, W. Holden, 9-0 R. Fox 12
18 0 Sweet Mark Boy, C. Benstead, 9-0 B. Rouse 4
21 0 Kings Progress, H. O'Neill, 8-11 S. Spendlove 7 3
23 Sheer Elegance, B. Swift, 8-11 G. Ramshaw 8
26 6 Strait September, R. Smyth, 8-11 E. Eldin 2
9-4 Haverhill Lad, 4-1 Be Cross, 5-1 Grizzly Bill, 6-1 Fine Kingdom, 10-1 Fairbanks, Spellbound, 12-1 Herbie, 14-1 Sutra, 16-1 others.

2.30 PANORAMA STAKES (2-y-o : £403 : 5f)
2 Mister Christopher, D. Ringer, 8-11 E. Eldin 2
3 Gold Scare, G. Blum, 8-8 T. McKeown 4
4 3 Speedway Princess, G. Blum, 8-8 J. Lynch 1
5 The Grafter, Mrs A. Finch, 8-8 D. McKay 3
5-4 Speedway Princess, 2-1 Mister Christopher, 7-2 Gold Scare, 7-1 The Grafter.

3.0 WHITNASH HANDICAP (£990 : 7f)
2 04032-3 Showpiece, D. Keith, 4-9-10 G. Lewis 7
3 002100- Heracles (D), I. Walker, 5-9-6 P. Eddery 6
5 01200-0 Gusty's Gift, B. Swift, 4-9-5 G. Ramshaw 12
6 303300- Taj Princess, P. M. Taylor, 4-9-1 C. Bonness 7 1
7 33130-2 Paddy's Luck (CD,B), C. Benstead, 6-9-0 W. Carson 5
8 120000- Lord Justice (B), M. McCourt, 4-9-0 J. Reid 17
9 07004-0 Hora Royale (B), S. Matthews, 4-8-13 D. McKay 8
11 003000- Gimri (D), C. Benstead, 5-8-10 B. Rouse 14
13 400034- Happy Victorious (B), Doug Smith, 11-8-6 E. Eldin 19
15 12020-0 Humble Court, W. Marshall, 3-8-6 R. Marshall 18
16 004340- Aroma, P. Kelleway, 4-8-5 N. Farnell 7 15
17 02004-0 Winged Typhoon, V. Cross, 6-8-5 R. Still 13
18 90404 Raw Deal, P. Arthur, 4-8-4 — 4
19 004043- United (D), M. Haynes, 5-8-5 R. Jago 16
20 240200- Gur Amir (D), G. P.-Gordon, 10-8-3 G. Smith 7 11
22 20003-0 Fettered (CD), N. Vigors, 4-8-1 P. Waldron 9
23 300000- Sky Jump, B. Swift, 4-8-0 J. Lynch 20
24 341-0 Love Potion (B), W. Guest, 6-8-0 R. Ferguson 3
25 Comtec, K. Bridgwater, 4-7-13 N. Howe 7 10
26 300030- Doughty, T. M. Jones, 4-7-11 R. Fox 2
7-2 Paddy's Luck, 9-2 Showpiece, 5-1 Heracles, 6-1 Gusty's Gift, 7-1 Fettered, 8-1 Lord Justice, Taj Princess, 10-1 Hora Royale, 14-1 others.

3.30 BUDBROOKE STAKES (Div I : 3-y-o maidens : £627 : 1¼m 170yd)
2 0 Boxberger Tree, M. Ryan, 9-0 P. Gunn 5 1
5 00000-0 Greenmate, W. Marshall, 9-0 R. Marshall 2
10 000-0 Ram Chat Chat, T. Marshall, 9-0 R. Curant 9
13 40-3 Singing Amah (B), J. Nelson, 9-0 J. Reid 8
15 000- Space Special, S. Holland, 9-0 B. Rouse 12
18 0- Whirling Dervish, W. Hern, 9-0 W. Carson 3
20 000- Ash Hill, R. Wragg, 8-11 R. Fox 5
21 0000- Baily Mick, Mrs A. Finch, 8-11 F. Morby 7
23 000- Double-Header, H. Candy, 8-11 W. Newnes 7 10
25 00000-2 Great Persian, N. Adam, 8-11 A. Cousins 11
29 040- Plush, B. Hobbs, 8-11 G. Lewis 4
33 00000- Tasitala, T. M. Jones, 8-11 J. Lynch 6
9-4 Great Persian, 3-1 Singing Amah, 4-1 Plush, 6-1 Whirling Dervish, Ash Hill, 10-1 Boxberger Tree, 14-1 others.

4.0 APRIL HANDICAP (£917 : 1½m)
2 2020o-2 Ladbrokes Leisure, D. Kent, 4-9-4 R. Muddle 5 1
4 10000-3 Mr Playbirds, N. Callaghan, 4-8-12 J. Lynch 3
5 01400-3 Hallez-Loup, M. Smyly, 4-8-12 J. Tyldesley 7 11
6 010040- Gray Mountain (C-D), P. Kelleway, 5-8-12 G. Byrne 7 8
8 0 Ballador, G. Balding, 6-8-8 R. Weaver 2
10 34140-0 Panda's Gambol, G. P.-Gordon, 5-8-7 D. Brockbank 7 [illegible]
11 030000- Lucky Runner, D. Gandolfo, 4-8-1 J. Reid 6
12 020020- Ernal, C. Benstead, 4-7-12 H. Ballantine 9
16 000- Glenfern, K. Bridgwater, 4-7-7 N. Howe 7 [illegible]
18 4 Crown Matrimonial, I. Dudgeon, 6-7-7 D. McKay 4
19 00001- Springdamus, A. Jarvis, 4-7-7 S. Jarvis 5 10
5-2 Ladbroke's Leisure, 7-2 Mr Playbirds, 4-1 Panda's Gambol, 6-1 Hallez-Loup, 8-1 Grey Mountain, Crown Matrimonial, 12-1 Ballador, 16-1 others.

4.30 CANAL HANDICAP (3-y-o : £870 : 5f)
1 120034- Elfinaria (D), I. Balding, 9-2 G. Lewis 3
2 022020- Divine Glider, M. Haynes, 9-1 R. Jago 10
3 0443-0 Dutch Connection, W. Marshall 8-5 R. Marshall 7
4 31000-0 The Hit Man, G. Peter Hoblyn, 8-12 P. Eddery 4
6 000-0 Song Grove, J. Holt, 8-8 P. Waldron 1
7 000- Miss Hot Pants, C. Benstead, 8-1 H. Ballantine 6
8 030400- K. B. Expert, G. Blum, 8-1 J. Lynch 9
10 002100- Gillygrope, M. Ryan, 7-5 D. Maitland 5
11 00000- Young Rupert, J. Holt, 7-3 C. Rodrigues 5 2
12 000000- Final Act, A. Johnson, 7-3 C. Leonard 8
7-4 Elfinaria, 3-1 Dutch Connection, 4-1 Divine Glider, 6-1 The Hit Man, 10-1 Gillygrope, Song Grove, 14-1 others.

5.0 BUDBROOKE STAKES (Div II : 3-y-o maidens : £626 : 1¼m 170yd)
3 0- Flurry Knox, G. P.-Gordon, 9-0 E. Eldin 12
6 0043- Plover's Moss, V. Cross, 9-0 D. Yates 3
11 0- Ribot Mantegna, D. Keith, 9-0 P. Court 7 11
14 Sovereign Harvest, D. Dartnall, 9-0 R. Weaver 8
17 00-0 The Kaffir, M. Francis, 9-0 J. Matthias 2
19 Abbotsville, J. Bolt, 8-11 D. Manze 7 1
23 0200- Dyk-a-Tak, C. Benstead, 8-11 B. Rouse 4
24 044000- Ekels Pride, H. Candy, 8-11 P. Waldron 5
26 Haydon Prince, Mrs A. Finch, 8-11 R. Owen 9
27 00- Henlow Gamble, N. Callaghan, 8-11 P. Young 5 10
30 000000- Rabinski, P. Robinson, 8-11 J. Lynch 6
34 0000- Valpolicella, S. Woodman, 8-11 P. Eddery 2
7-4 Flurry Knox, 7-2 Plover's Moss, 9-2 Henlow Gamble, 6-1 Ekels Pride, 10-1 Rabinski, 12-1 Dyk-a-Tay, 14-1 Valpolicella, 16-1 others.

Warwick selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
2.0 Haverhill Lad. 2.30 Speedway Princess. 3.0 Paddy's Luck. 3.30 Whirling Dervish. 4.0 Mr Playbirds. 4.30 Elfinaria. 5.0 FLURRY KNOX is specially recommended.
By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 Haverhill Lad. 2.30 Speedway Princess. 3.0 Heracles. 3.30 Plush. 4.0 Mr Playbirds. 4.30 Dutch Connection. 5.00 Flurry Knox.

Devon and Exeter programme

2.15 KENTON HURDLE (Div I : 4-y-o novices : 40yd)
1 10 Bellarina, I. Dudgeon, 11-6 R. Floyd
3 300041 Mummy's Star, S. Mellor, 11-6 S. Jobar
4 301 Pennymoor, N. Wakley, 11-6 B. R. Davies
5 0 Acram, O. Carter, 10-10 J. King
6 40 A Little Tipsey, J. Thorne, 10-10 P. Hobbs
7 0 All Round Band, J. Bradley, 10-10 R. R. Evans
8 Bramord Girl, T. Hallett, 10-10 T. Hallett
10 0324 Grays China, M. Pipe, 10-10 G. McCourt
11 000 Harmony Lass, S. Kernick 10-10 M. Coram 7
12 00 Joss-Stick, J. Cann, 10-10 G. Knight 5
14 pf0 Lindwall, J. Old, 10-10 R. Champion
16 p My Rosa, M. Denning, 10-10 R. Hoare 5
18 Rich Encounter, B. Shaw, 10-10 R. Hyett
19 Some Luck, T. Forster, 10-10 J. Marshall 5
20 04 Stoke Rivers, N. Ayliffe, 10-10 M. Ayliffe 7
21 p Target Lady, R. Atkins, 10-10 R. Atkins
22 0 Tin Mine, D. Barons, 10-10 P. Leach
23 Windy Spot, L. Coltrell, 10-10 S. May
2-1 Pennymoor, 3-1 Mummy's Star, 5-1 Bellarina, 6-1 Tin Mine, 10-1 A Little Tipsey, 12-1 Grays China, 16-1 Stoke Rivers, 20-1 others.

2.45 FOXTOR STEEPLECHASE (Handicap : 2m 3f)
2 0fp413 Graigue House, Miss S. Morris, 10-12-0 P. Carvill 7
4 411100 Maniwaki (C-D), S. Pattemore, 11-11-8 G. McCourt
6 114112 Major Owen, G. Peter-Hoblyn, 9-11-6 Mr R. Whaley-Cohen 7
7 22p-p Wexford, Mrs E. Kennard, 11-11-3 P. Richards
9 1011-11 Never Worry (C-D), W. Fisher, 8-11-2 R. Atkins
10 110100 Bargemaster, P. Makin, 8-11-1 J. King
11 01-2211 Chuckles Hansel, D. Barons, 6-11-1 P. Leach
17 4-13430 Pizza, C. Miller, 7-10-11 D. Cartwright
18 203f22 Great Park, T. Forster, 9-10-9 P. Barton
19 301011 Jack Anthony, R. Turnell, 5-10-8 A. Turnell
29 100030 Young Steve, H. Payne, 10-10-0 P. Hobbs
30 131ff3 Free Hold, J. Thorne, 7-10-0 M. Bastard 7
31 330pf0 Queen Alexandria, W. R. Williams, 6-10-0 M. Barrett 7
32 3012p- Weather Permitting, M. Pipe, 13-10-0 S. May
33 0p Endurance Trust, H. Handel, 8-10-0 Mr M. Reeves
34 p-ffu00 Romany Car, Mrs S. Kent, 9-10-0 Dr D. Chesney
100-30 Jack Anthony, 4-1 Chuckles Hansel, 6-1 Major Owen, 7-1 Great Park, 10-1 Maniwaki, Graigue House, 14-1 Never Worry, Bargemaster, Pizza, Free Hold, 20-1 others.

3.15 WOODBURY HURDLE (Handicap : £1,075 : 3m 1f)
1 Gaytar, Mrs S. Kent, 6-12-7 M. R. Mitchell 7
2 0 Royal Muse, Mrs R. Brackenbury, 6-12-7 Mr P. Wakeham 7
3 Single Brandy, B. Urmston, 8-12-7 —
4 f32002 Master Smudge, A. Barrow, 6-12-0 R. Hoare 5
5 000421 Timlon Rixim, A. Wats, 6-11-5 R. Atkins
6 33p001 Holemoor Boy (C), Miss S. Morris, 9-11-4 P. Carvill 7
9 0-004df Epro, N. Wakley, 7-10-8 B. R. Davies
11 04-0003 Mr Large, T. Forster, 7-10-6 J. King
13 041000 Copper Bar (D), A. Hobbs, 6-10-4 P. Hobbs
15 f00110 Nagari, P. Cundell, 9-10-0 M. O'Halloran
16 021002 Grand Rose, M. Stephens, 6-10-0 S. May
20 0f-plr0 The Sea Lion, R. Dening, 13-10-0 R. O'Donovan 5
21 000114 Boxing Match, J. Priday, 7-10-0 R. R. Evans
23 112030 Pearly, M. Tate, 6-10-0 C. Smith
29 012040 Magic Note (C-D), W. R. Williams, 6-10-0 M. Barrett 7
31 42243 Celtic Venture, R. Hodges, 7-10-0 G. McKnight 5
33 21004u Flying Gamble, L. Kennard, 5-10-0 G. McCourt
36 000000 King's Hazard, D. Barons, 6-10-0 P. Leach
39 0-20400 Ballydames, J. Wardle, 7-10-0 S. Smith-Eccles
40 40041 Law Bench, R. Hodges, 6-10-0 —
45 p00-0b Pink May, F. Edwards, 6-10-0 Mr C. Edwards 7
11-4 Timlon Rixim, 5-1 Grand Rose, 11-2 Holemoor Boy, 6-1 Mr Large, 7-1 Master Smudge, 12-1 Boxing Match, 16-1 Pearly, Nagari, Epro, 20-1 Copper Bar, Flying Gamble, Celtic Venture, 25-1 others.

3.45 DAW VALE HURDLE (Handicap : £403 : 2m 40yd)
1 302302 Blessed Martin, J. Baker, 5-12-0 B. Forsey
3 0-021p0 Jillkins, N. Graham, 6-11-2 P. Burgoyne 7
4 30200f George Kirtland, J. Priday, 6-11-11 R. R. Evans
5 000102 Knave of Hearts, M. Tate, 6-11-10 R. Hyett
6 4-p0f04 Sword Ruler, L. Cottrell, 6-11-9 G. Knight 5
7 030-F03 Junior Dancer, E. Tratt, 6-11-9 Mrs J. Hembrow 7
10 0pp0-pp Glyn Barton, T. Hallett, 5-11-5 T. Hallett 5
11 031301 Lager Boy, A. Jones, 5-11-5 John Williams
14 2000-03 Philwin, F. King, 6-11-3 R. Floyd
16 00-000 Glasnan, D. H. Jones, 5-10-13 D. Cartwright
18 00-00p0 Royal Sage, S. Kenrinck, 5-10-12 G. Dartnall 5
19 0-4e002 Frankly Speaking, S. Kernick, 6-10-11 N. Kernick
20 000040 Bolthy, P. Butler, 5-10-11 P. Butler 7
21 000004 Major Pinta, R. Keenor, 5-10-11 S. May
24 f-f0 Shadytoo, D. Wintle, 5-10-9 P. Newith 7
26 040000 O'Henry, G. Balding, 4-10-8 I. Gibbie 7
27 pb0-000 Apache Lady, R. Pocock, 6-10-8 P. Richards
28 000040 Kiotes, F. Edwards, 6-10-7 Mr G. Edwards 7
7-2 Lager Boy, 4-1 Blessed Martin, 9-2 Knave of Hearts, 8-1 Junior Dancer, Sword Ruler, 10-1 Philwin, Frankly Speaking, 14-1 Major Pinta, Jillkins, George Kirtland, 20-1 others.

4.15 TOM CUNDY STEEPLECHASE (Div II : Hunters : £631 : 3m 1f)
1 4130-0p Devon Spirit (C-D), Mrs D. Pook, 13-12-7 Mr D. Scott
4 4400-pp Barouche, G. Peter-Hoblyn, 9-11-12 Mr R. Waley-Cohen 7
7 f000-00 Hidden Treasure, D. J. Jones, 8-11-12 Mr T. Harris 7
13 p34-p00 Burcott Lad, F. Winter, 7-11-7 Mr N. Henderson
15 334u23 Saint-Lo, F. Yardley, 10-11-7 Mr M. Brisbourne 5
18 06-f Tussora, E. West, 8-11-7 Mr K. Norris 7
20 03- Coombe Lad, M. Hartley, 9-11-2 Mr M. Hartley 7
22 0 French Garcon, J. Symons, 8-11-2 Mr J. Symons 7
25 Hobo, J. Price, 7-11-2 Mr J. Price 7
28 Romlin, D. White, 9-11-2 Mrs R. White 7
31 The Old Boot, R. Goffe, 10-11-2 Mr R. Goffe 7
2-1 Burcott Lad, 4-1 Hidden Treasure, 11-2 Devon Spirit, 10-1 Saint-Lo, 12-1 Barouche, Coombe Lad, Tussora, 14-1 The Old Boot, Romlin, 16-1 others.

4.45 KENTON HURDLE (Div II : 4-y-o novices : 2m 40yd)
3 240032 Captain Midnight, Miss S. Morris, 11-6 P. Carvill 7
5 0 Acrow Lad, D. Barons, 10-10 P. Leach
6 040 Anchor Wood, J. Payne, 10-10 P. Hobbs
7 04 Beauvalley, J. Bradley, 10-10 R. Hyett
8 Blue Remark, J. Old, 10-10 R. Champion
11 Collars and Cuffs, N. Wakley, 10-10 B. R. Davies
12 0p000 Easy Pickens, W. Sleeman, 10-10 Mr G. Sleeman 7
13 4 Fenny Boy, L. Cottrell, 10-10 S. May
15 00 Le Tequila, M. Denning, 10-10 R. Hoare 5
20 000 Port-of-Verona, N. Ayliffe, 10-10 M. Ayliffe 7
21 Princess Pugantino, N. Graham, 10-10 P. Burgoyne 7
22 0 South of Alaska, J. Cann, 10-10 G. Knight 5
25 Star of Wonder, D. Burchell, 10-10 John Wilkins
7-4 Captain Midnight, 9-2 Acrow Lad, 5-1 Fenny Boy, 15-2 Beauvalley, 10-1 Anchor Wood, South Of Alaska, 16-1 Blue Remark, Collars And Cuffs, 25-1 others.

5.15 TOM CUNDAY STEEPLECHASE (Div II : Hunters : £630 : 3m 1f)
3 0f02-p4 Dusky May, A. Wates, 10-12-7 Mr A. Wates 5
6 04f04-2 Clear Horizon, Mrs T. White, 8-11-12 Mr G. White 7
10 Moonee River, Mrs K. Wallace, 10-11-12 Miss J. Wallace 7
13 0000-f Gay Dancer, P. Doran, 8-11-7 Mr P. Doran 7
17 0 Sea Brigand, Mrs D. Weldon, 9-11-7 Maj A. Cransie 5
19 Cold Customer, K. Bowen, 10-11-2 Mr S. Bowen 7
21 3 Eagle Moonday, P. Rawle, 9-11-2 Mr P. Rawle 7
24 0f320-0 Hargan, P. Taylor, 8-11-2 Miss P. Fisher 7
27 4-u Kahoutec, Miss S. Excell, 9-11-2 Mr N. Bush 5
29 Silver Peak, R. Legg, 9-11-2 Mr R. Legg 7
32 0304p-2 Underhill, N. Gibson, 8-11-2 Mrs M. Williams 7
9-4 Clear Horizon, 5-2 Dusky May, 6-1 Underhill, 8-1 Kahoutec, Eagle Moonday, 10-1 Hargan, 14-1 Sea Brigands, 20-1 others.

Sedgefield N H programme

2.15 PUNCH & JUDY HURDLE (2m)
2 p Daze, J. Greaves, 5-11-10 D. Greaves
3 40-4002 Hydrographic, H. Johnson, 5-11-10 B. Ellison 7
5 443003 Part-Ex, R. Allan, 5-11-10 B. Holohan 7
7 pfp Supreme Cat, T. Kersey, 5-11-10 G. Kersey 7
8 000300 Veno Star, W. Smith, 5-11-10 M. Murphy 7
9 0000 Waterbeck Maid, M. Naughton, 5-11-10 S. Kettlewell 7
10 210004 Decade (D), B. Richmond, 4-11-5 M. O'Shea 5
11 003 Conishead, R. Fisher, 4-11-0 J. Errington 7
12 0p Golden Legs, B. Cambidge, 4-11-0 R. Cranks
13 42000 Gypsy Beck, R. Gray, 4-11-0 —
14 00 His'n Hers, W. Storey, 4-11-0 B. Oliver 7
18 00000 Sweet and Ugly, W. Story, 4-11-0 A. Dickman
7-4 Decade, 5-1 Hydrographic, 4-1 Part-Ex, 6-1 Conishead, 10-1 Gypsy Beck, 12-1 Veno Star, 16-1 others.

2.45 ROAD SHOW HURDLE (Novices : Div I : Part I : £436 : 2m)
3 3ff024 Nellie's Lad (D) (BF), J. Skilling, 5-11-10 J. O'Neill
4 u Ballyrag, B. Cambidge, 5-11-0 R. Crank
6 00 Frozen Ground, J. Fitzgerald, 5-11-0 R. Lamb
7 0 Greenville Guy, R. Allan, 5-11-0 B. Holohan 7
10 00 Linthorpe, R. Thomas, 5-11-0 M. Lowry 3
16 4-03200 Prelate, M. Camacho, 5-11-0 T. Stack
17 3 Red Colarado, J. Leigh, 6-11-0 R. Dickin
19 00042 Scimone, T. Barnes, 5-11-0 M. Barnes
22 0 Sycamore Grange, J. Twibell, 5-11-0 R. Lee 3
24 3 The Wee Joe, H. Stephenson, 5-11-0 C. Tinkler
27 04041 Jonswallow (D), R. Carter, 4-10-13 P. Howling 7
33 Golden Seabird, T. Barron, 4-10-3 A. Dickman
35 0u0000 Norgill, N. Chamberlain, 4-10-3 B. Ashbridge 7
38 Think Tank, F. Coton, 4-10-3 N. Balmer 5
5-2 Nellie's Lad, 3-1 Jonswallow, 7-2 Prelate, 4-1 Scimone, 8-1 Red Colorado, 12-1 Frozen Ground, 16-1 others.

3.15 : SILLY SEASON HURDLE (Handicap : 2½m)
1 0 Oskard, H. Blackshaw, 9-12-7 A. Bain 7
2 21010p- Top Tune (C,D), A. Dickinson, 6-12-0 M. Dickinson
4 12-0101 Top-N-Tale (D), G. Richards, 5-11-12 C. Brownless 5
5 000011 Rigorous (C-D), Mrs J. Simpson, 7-11-11 A. Meaney
7 00p210 Yes Yes Yes (D), W. A. Stephenson, 6-11-5 R. Collins
8 113003 Beau Brigg, R. Cross, 5-11-4 S. Charlton 5
9 4243- Colgnafearn, W. A. Stephenson, 8-11-3 G. Faulkner
13 040000 Paint Job (C), D. Chapman, 7-10-10 C. Kelly
14 1-30030 Huggy, H. Blackshaw, 5-10-9 D. Atkins
16 p0-0000 Naivasha (D), A. Potts, 6-10 7 D. Munro
17 420030 Meldrelle (C), L. Griffiths, 7-10-7 —
18 100311 High Lee, W. Elsey, 4-10-7 A. Flint 5
20 020203 Lord Ancholme, H. Wharton, 5-10-3 R. Dickin
22 010400 Foreign Embassy, W. A. Stephenson, 4-10-2 T. Stack
25 00-0400 Yagoda, C. Hoyle, 5-10-0 K. McCauley
26 000-p00 M'chelle (D), G. Wallace, 6-10-0 —
9-2 High Lee, 5-1 Top-N Tale, 6-1 Rigorous, 8-1 Lord Ancholme, Foreign Embassy, 10-1 Beau Brigg, Top Tune, 12-1 Huggy, 14-1 Naivasha, Yes Yes Yes, 16-1 others.

3.45 TWO BILLS STEEPLECHASE (Handicap : 2½m)
1 321f20 Cromwell Road (C), K. Oliver, 8-12-0 R. Barry
3 400003 Half a Sixpence (C-D), K. Oliver, 13-11-4 Mr Mackie 7
6 144112 Brother Will (C) W. A. Stephenson, 6-10-11 C. Faulkner
9 -322020 Fine Fellow (C), T. Barron, 9-10-7 C. Hawkins
12 002422 Cartwright, R. Fisher, 9-10-0 J. O'Neill
13 3401-p3 Kalrosa, M. Camacho, 9 10-0 C. Tinkler
14 ppfp Arctic Glen, J. Leigh, 8-10-0 R. Dickin
16 2000f0 Canonnie Kay (C), C. Hoyle, 11-10-0 K. Gray
20 p-pp000 Garryvoe (D), B. Richmond, 10-10-0 N. Tinkler
9-4 Brother Will, 5-1 Kalrosa, 7-2 Cromwell Road, 6-1 Cartwright, 8-1 Half a Sixpence, 12-1 Fine Fellow, 20-1 others.

4.15 OPEN CAST STEEPLECHASE (Novices : Div I : £661 : 3m 250yd)
2 22000u Cherry Lad, R. Edwards, 8-11-10 —
4 040013 Solo Sam (C,D), R. Brewis, 6-11-10 A. Brown 5
5 Blackcap, M. Naughton, 8-11-0 S. Kettlewell 7
10 40f-333 Coleraine, S. Nesbitt, 8-11-0 M. Murphy 7
13 p00-ppp Even Town, B. Thornley, 8-11-0 A. C. Hall 7
14 0fb0-0u Fish Farmer, K. Oliver, 7-11-0 R. Barry
16 00u Jimmie T, H. Burns, 8-11-0 T. Nolan
19 fu20p0 Master R, B. Morgan, 7-11-0 R. Sunderland
22 44-0fu3 Old Policy, J. Dodds, 7-11-0 S. Charlton 5
24 00-f4f Rockrimmon Road, E. Carter, 9-11-0 M. Lowry 5
6-4 Rickrimmon Road, 7-2 Solo Sam, 5-1 Coleraine, 8-1 Cherry Lad, 10-1 Old Policy, 12-1 Fish Farmer, Master R, 16-1 others.

4.45 ROAD SHOW HURDLE (Novices : Div II : £494 : 2m)
1 012001 Gordons Lad (D), J. Wilson, 4-11-9 J. Holt 7
3 003033 Beirib, D. McCain, 5-11-0 J. J. O'Neill
4 pfu-030 Canadian Pacific, R. Barr, 7-11-0 Mr Walford 7
5 Dunky, J. Twibell, 6 11-0 R. Lee 5
8 0-00000 Gerbally Girl, J. Leigh, 5-11-0 T. Casey
9 0 Helensburgh, J. Fitzgerald, 7-11-0 —
12 000244 Merry Legs, H. Hanmer, 6-11-0 Mr Hanmer 7
13 p0000 Open Doors, P. Curtis, 6-11-0 N. Tinkler
14 030340 Our Prince, C. Alexander, 6-11-0 —
15 4030 Ricabert, C. Bell, 5-11-0 R. Lamb
18 040310 Treasure Island (D), J. Turner, 4-10-13 K. McCauley
19 3 Arkengarthdale, T. Fairhurst, 4-10-5 C. Fairhurst 3
20 00 Backgammon Boy, J. Sunter, 4-10-3 A. Dickman
22 Calandrino, W. A. Stephenson, 4 10-3 W. Redfern
23 p Coopella, H. Wharton, 4-10-3 A. Powell 7
25 00 Lizzana, J. Fitzgerald, 4-10-3 T. Stack
26 0 Pytchley Girl, A. Watson, 4-10-3 A. Bowker 3
27 Regal Story, R. Johnson, 4-10-3 B. Ellison 7
5-2 Arkengarthdale, 3-1 Gordons Lad, 9-2 Beirib, 6-1 Treasure Island, 8-1 Calandrino, 10-1 Merry Legs, 12-1 Our Prince, 16-1 others.

5.15 OPEN CAST STEEPLECHASE (Novices : Div I : £657 : 3m 250yds)
3 043041 Royal Cacador, W. A. Stephenson, 6-11-10 T. Stack
6 00 Cannys Tudor, F. Gibbon, 6-11-0 —
11 004fa Darling Eve, M. Camacho, 6 11-0 C. Tinkler
15 410202 Golden Days, D. McCain, 7-11-0 J. J. O'Neill
18 0pf000 Keyvaca, C. Lamb, 6-11-0 R. Lamb
21 042 Noble Hart, R. Johnson, 6-11-0 P. Charlton
23 24u20p Old Walter, P. Courage, 9-11-0 M. Barnes
25 Staple Oak, M. Naughton, 10-11-0 S. Kettlewell 7
26 000-b The Marell, K. Oliver, 6-11-0 R. Barry
27 00000-0 Bell Colleen, G. Richards, 6-10-7 Mr Page 5
7-4 Royal Cacador, 3-1 Golden Days, 4-1 Noble Hart, 6-1 The Martell, 8-1 Old Walter, 12-1 Darling Eve, 16-1 others.

5.45 ROAD SHOW HURDLE (Novices : Div I : Part II : £433 : 2m)
3 p00201 Pennington (D), K. Oliver, 6-11-0 R. Barry
5 000 Fighting Spirit, M. Arleon, 6-11-0 —
8 3430- Iseult, H. Hanmer, 6-11-0 Mr Hanmer 7
9 0020f3 Kwiredell, J. Fitzgerald, 5-11-0 T. Stack
13 u30023 Nisbet-Anne, R. Johnson, 5-11-0 G. Faulkner
18 0p0 Rough Port, W. A. Stephenson, 5-11-0 G. Faulkner
21 00 Steve Kirk, H. Woodward, 7-11-0 Mr Townson 7
23 0f40-0 The Parch, G. Richards, 7-11-0 D. Goulding
25 0004u0 Valley of Rocks, D. McCain, 5-11-0 J. J. O'Neill
28 410 Lord Melbourne, Miss J. Bell, 4-10-13 P. Mangan
34 344l30 King Flash, H. Jones, 4-10-3 G. Holmes
37 0m00 Robins Song, C. Tinkler, 4-10-3 N. Tinkler
39 3200 Varmeter, M. Camacho, 4-10-3 Mr Oldham 7
7-2 Pennington, 4-1 The Parch, 5-1 Varmeter, 6-1 Nisbet-Anne, 8-1 Lord Melbourne, 10-1 King Flash, Kwiredell, 12-1 Robins Song, Rough Port, 16-1 others.

LEGAL NOTICES

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1948 to 1976. PERIMARL PROPERTY CO. Limited.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 293 of the Companies Act 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co., situated at 3-4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA, on Wednesday, the 19th day of April, 1978, at 12 o'clock midday, for the purposes mentioned in sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.
Dated this 31st day of March, 1978.
By Order of the Board.
J. L. WEST,
Director.

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1948 to 1976 EVERITE ALUMINIUM WINDOWS AND DOORS Limited.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 293 of the Companies Act 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co., situated at 3-4 Bentinck Street, London W.1 on Friday, the 21st day of April 1978, at 12 o'clock midday, for the purposes mentioned in sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.
Dated this 31st day of March 1978.
By Order of the Board.
G. EVERITT,
Director.

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1948 to 1976. F. W. TANKERS COMPANY Limited.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 293 of the Companies Act 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co., situated at 3-4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA on Friday, the 14th day of April 1978, at 12 o'clock midday, for the purposes mentioned in sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.
Dated this 31st day of March 1978.
By Order of the Board.
C. R. ENNIS,
Director.

THE COMPANIES ACT 1948 to 1967. DRUGMART Limited.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 293 of the Companies Act 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at 1, Wardrobe Place, Carter Lane, London, E.C.4, on Wednesday, the 12th day of April, 1978, at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes mentioned in sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.
Dated this 22nd day of March, 1978.
By Order of the Board.
A. R. ROLLS,
Director.

BRIGHTSIDE ENGINEERING (STAMCO) LIMITED
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 293 of the Companies Act 1948 that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at the offices of Coopers & Lybrand, Abacus House, Gutter Lane, Cheapside, London EC2V 8AH, on 28th April, 1978, at 11.00 a.m. for the purposes mentioned in section 294 and 295 of the said Act.
Dated 6th April, 1978.
By Order of the Board
D. K. YAMIN,
Secretary.

In the Matter of C & F Childs Ltd.
By Order of the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE dated the 7th February 1978 NEVILLE ECKLEY F.C.A. of Pembroke House, 44 Wellesley Road, Croydon, has been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above-named company WITHOUT a Committee of Inspection
Dated 30th March 1978.

In the Matter of ANTONY NORRIS STUDIOS Ltd.
By Order of the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE, dated the 8th February 1978 NEVILLE ECKLEY F.C.A. of Pembroke House, 44 Wellesley Road, Croydon, has been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above-named company WITHOUT a Committee of Inspection.
Dated 30th March 1978.

SOMERSET COUNTY COUNCIL
£1m bills issued 6th April due 6th July, 1978, at 6⅛ per cent. Applications totalled £4m. £2m bills outstanding.

TRANSFER BOOKS

CANADIAN PACIFIC LIMITED
(Incorporated in Canada)
ONTARIO & QUEBEC RAILWAY COMPANY
5% DEBENTURE STOCK
In preparation for the payment of the half-yearly interest payable on the 1st June next, the Debenture Stock TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED at 3.30 p.m. on 1st May and will be re-opened on 2nd June.
W. E. REEVE.
Deputy Secretary.
50 Finsbury Square,
London, EC2A 1DD.
7th April, 1978.

THE PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS and REGISTER of MEMBERS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 28th April 1978 to 8 May 1978 (both dates inclusive).
By Order of the Board of Directors.
R. E. ARTUS.
P. E. MOODY.
Joint Secretaries.
30 March 1978.
142 Holborn Bars, EC1N 2NH.

BRITISH TRANSPORT DOCKS BOARD
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER REGISTERS of the Southampton Harbour Board 6½ per cent Redeemable Stock 1982, will be CLOSED from 17th April, 1978 to 30th April, 1978, both dates inclusive, for preparation of Interest Warrants.
C. T. DOLLIMORE
Registrar
Town Quay Offices,
Town Quay,
Southampton
3rd April 1978.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

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NOTICE

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Foreign Report

Quebec: separate but not separatist

English-speaking Canadians and those Americans who pay any attention to events north of the border are still in a state of shock over the victory of the *Parti Québécois* in the elections of November 1976. The *Parti Québécois* proposes to set up an independent Quebec republic as soon as possible and, in the meantime, to make French the standard language in the province.

English speakers are therefore taking crash courses in French. People are not only concerned about the unity of Canada: they fear that M René Lévesque is going to set up a neutral and socialist republic, thus threatening the security of the United States and the interests of international business.

For some outsiders at least, the greatest danger to Canada is that these may be self-fulfilling prophecies, that over-reaction by the (Canadian) federal government, the Americans and by business, might indeed drive Quebeckers over the edge into secession—a direction which, as a matter of fact, they seem to have little inclination to take.

It all goes back to the Conquest, when the English captured "quelques arpents de neige", as Voltaire put it, during the Seven Years War. The French population of Canada survived, prospered and multiplied, but always in a state of inferiority to the English.

According to the English way of thinking, this was largely their own fault. All they had to do was to adapt themselves to modern America and they would be as well off as anyone else. After all, they suffered from no legal disadvantages, and if they were subject to discrimination by English firms, they had only to start their own French firms.

The Quebeckers, in moments of passion, are inclined to compare their sufferings to those of the French or the Dutch under the German occupation (they use the same word), a comparison which shows what a sheltered life they lead in North America. Their feeling of inferiority has a justification: until very recently, English-speaking Quebeckers (about one million out of the six million inhabitants) saw no need to speak French and considered the French Quebeckers as either peasants or servants.

Something called the "revolution tranquille" began 20 years ago. Rather like the social changes that have occurred in France itself since the war, it has brought the farmers into the cities and into factories, the educated classes into business and Quebec nationalism to the fore.

The climax came with the victory of the *Parti Québécois* 17 months ago, but the move among French Quebeckers to take their place in the sun, and to make the English Quebeckers understand that they are in a minority in the province, goes back many years. M Lèvesque likes to point out that his language law, which provoked such dismay among Anglophones, was not all that different from bills prepared by his Liberal Party predecessors.

If M Claude Ryan wins the leadership of the Quebec Liberal Party this month and later becomes prime minister, he would not change that law very much. He would allow English-speaking immigrants to send their children to English schools and make various other modifications, but the idea of making French the dominant language is shared by all Quebec parties.

M Lèvesque's opponents claim that he was elected on a misleading platform. The *Parti Québécois*, roundly defeated in the previous general election, played down the separation issue in 1976. The Liberal Government, headed by M Robert Bourassa, was unpopular, and a certain taint of scandal hung around it.

Furthermore, the economy was in a bad way as a result of the worldwide recession. To claim, however, that the people who voted for the *Parti Québécois* had forgotten that it was separatist is clearly ridiculous. They knew what they were doing.

They wanted a change, and relied on the promise by the *Parti Québécois* that it would hold a referendum on secession. An opinion poll, published in March, showed that less than 25 per cent of Quebeckers would vote for separation in a referendum held now. M Lèvesque claims that this is because his party has not started its publicity campaign, and that once it has done so it can win over the majority of the electorate. It would be unkind to ask whether he really believes this, but it is permissible to doubt it. The poll was very bad news for the *Parti Québécois*.

It is true that the referendum question will be wrapped up in an elegant way, in the hope that its stark meaning will be hidden from view. There are some splendid precedents for such obfuscation, some invented by General de Gaulle, some by the Canadian government.

However, the people of Quebec are quite smart enough to know what the referendum is all about, and the odds are now much against the *Parti Québécois*. The referendum will be held by 1981 at the latest, and if the Liberals have got themselves a convincing leader by then, they would be in a good position to win the election which would most probably follow a resounding defeat for the government on the separation issue. The hope of the *Parti Québécois* must be that the federal government, and business, will make some dreadful mistake before then.

The man least likely to make any foolish mistakes in dealing with Quebec is M Pierre Trudeau, the federal prime minister, and this will be his chief election plank when he goes to the polls in the federal general election (probably next June). He has been in power for 10 years, however, the Canadian economy is still in difficulties, and it is quite possible that he will lose.

The opposition would be much less sympathetic to French Quebec. Recently the Conservative premier of Ontario, Mr William Davis, refused to grant the French language equal status with English in that province, largely because he feared a backlash from Anglophones and from such groups as the 300,000 Italians living in Toronto.

Another danger to Canada comes from the desire by other provinces, notably in the west, to run their own affairs. Canada is already a much looser federation than the United States or Germany, and M Trudeau is seriously concerned that Quebec's example will spread still farther. He has promised to produce proposals for constitutional reform, balancing Quebec's demands (and the dangers of refusing them) against the repercussions granting them would have elsewhere.

That is all very difficult, and M Lèvesque delights in pointing out the contradictions in federal policy. The Quebec prime minister (being French he does not call himself a premier) is however also caught in a vice.

People in Quebec are now worse off than they were when he took office, and although this is hardly his fault, he is blamed for it. If a large majority of Quebeckers really wanted independence, nothing could stop them getting it, but those who are not particularly enthusiastic about separation are not going to be converted by the certainty of increasing economic difficulties—if the *Parti Québécois* has its way.

The thing to watch, in a year or two, will be the reaction of the extremists when they realize that they cannot get their way by democratic means and that M Lèvesque will not lead them down the path to revolution.

For the moment at least, M Lèvesque has his extremists well in hand. Indeed, many of the marxists and crypto-marxists among them have left the party, and its last congress formally abandoned the demand for an independent Quebec's withdrawal from Nato.

That decision has given some comfort to the Americans (they could not defend New York without Quebec) but they are still worried at his social policies. These are very moderate by European standards but the fear, again, is that the party may be driven to the left by external circumstances and the loss of the separatist referendum. Fortunately for federalist Canadians and for Americans, M Lèvesque is still firmly in control and there is no other leader in the *Parti Québécois* who could hold it together.

Patrick Brogan

Why Australian and New Zealand agriculture must stay on the European trail

New Zealand and Australia are both becoming increasingly alarmed about the effects on their present and future prosperity of British membership of the EEC. This concern was conveyed last month during visits to Brussels and other EEC capitals by Mr Brian Talboys, the New Zealand minister for overseas trade, and Mr Victor Garland, the new Australian minister for special trade representations.

Mr Garland will be back this month in the hopes of getting a positive response from the European commission to a package of proposals submitted by Australia last autumn for improving its trade with the community. Nor are many weeks likely to go by before Mr Talboys is on the European trail again, fending off threats to his country's share of the British lamb and butter market.

This persistent chorus of antipodean complaint ought to be music to the ears of Mr John Silkin, Britain's minister of agriculture. After all, the protectionist excesses of the EEC's common agricultural policy are a favourite theme of his own periodic lectures to his community colleagues.

Unfortunately, however justified many of their complaints are, Australia and New Zealand are not much help to Mr Silkin in his campaign to reform the common agricultural policy. He may inveigh against, say, high dairy prices and their attendant production surpluses, but his EEC colleagues can point accusing fingers at the 25 per cent share of the British butter market reserved for New Zealand imports.

Both Australia and New Zealand have trading structures more usually found among developing countries, and something of their vulnerability. About 70 per cent of New Zealand's exports are accounted for by agricultural goods, while Australia's exports are about 50 per cent agricultural, 30 per cent mineral, and only 20 per cent manufactured.

Historically, both countries have been heavily (in New Zealand's case almost exclusively) reliant on the European market—and especially the preferential British market—for their agricultural exports. The development of the common agricultural policy and its extension to Britain in 1973 have virtually closed this market to Australia, and in their darker moments the New Zealanders fear they may eventually suffer the same fate.

Under the common agricultural policy, in addition to import bans and quotas, variable levies are charged on food imports into the Community so as to protect the artificially high prices guaranteed to EEC farmers. This has reduced more efficient outside suppliers to a marginal rôle for many important products. At the same time, substantial export subsidies are provided to enable the EEC's chronic production surpluses, caused by high internal prices, to be disposed of outside the Community.

They are thus subject to a double squeeze, the New Zealanders and Australians complain. On the one hand, they are shut out from—or enjoy decreasing access to—the EEC's domestic market; on the other, cut-price competition from subsidized Community exports is eroding their established markets elsewhere and hampering their attempts to find new ones to replace those lost in Europe.

New Zealand has two main worries, one immediate and one longer term. The first concerns lamb. New Zealand exports 90 per cent of its lamb production, and 70 per cent of these exports go to the EEC, nearly all of them to Britain, bringing in 9 per cent of total export earnings. Wellington fears that this traditional and irreplaceable market could be severely eroded by new proposals from Brussels for a common EEC sheepmeat policy.

New Zealand's lamb sales to Britain have so far held up fairly well, despite a 20 per cent EEC tariff. But one effect of the new policy, which was unveiled last month and has not yet been discussed let alone approved by member states, would be to push up British lamb prices closer to the currently much higher continental levels. This would raise production, lower consumption, and reduce the room for New Zealand's imports.

The huge imports of New Zealand lamb have been a factor in holding down British prices, and the French, whose high-cost lamb producers could be undercut by British imports in a free trade regime, may well press for some reduction of these external supplies. The commission's proposals provide for an emergency ban on imports if these threaten to "disrupt" the EEC market.

Britain is also the major outlet for New Zealand's dairy produce, which still accounts for some 14 per cent of total exports. Cheese exports to Britain were cut back from 75,000 tonnes in 1971 to 15,000 tonnes last year, and have now ceased altogether. Butter exports to Britain, though steadily declining, are at least guaranteed access up to the end of 1980; their continuation after 1980 is not assured.

Under EEC agreements, New Zealand has been promised a butter export quota of 125,000 tonnes this year, 120,000 tonnes in 1979 and 115,000 tonnes in 1980 (compared with 165,000 tonnes in 1971). But with EEC dairy surpluses showing little sign of declining, Britain will have its work cut out to persuade the rest of the Community to continue allowing New Zealand to occupy so large a chunk of the British market.

In the context of a global balance of payments deficit now close to 10 per cent of the country's gross national product, that is an alarming prospect. For Australia, the picture is less stark over the long run, but the adjustments to Britain's EEC membership have been painful, particularly in its effects on agricultural trade.

Over the four years 1972-73 to 1975-76, Australia's main exports of foodstuffs to the EEC (meat, butter, grain, sugar and fresh fruit) fell in value by some 80 per cent, while imports of manufactured goods from the Community over the same period rose by nearly 70 per cent. Although this was partly offset by increased Australian exports of raw materials and semi-finished goods, Australia's trading deficit with the EEC jumped sharply.

The Australians are particularly bitter about what has happened to their beef exports to the EEC. These fell from 100,000 tonnes in 1973 to less than 10,000 tonnes last year, while the EEC boosted its own heavily subsidized beef exports from 40,000 tonnes in 1972 to more than 170,000 tonnes in 1976. These cut-price exports have prevented world beef prices from recovering from the slump which prompted the EEC's imposition of import restrictions.

The Australians admit that their tariffs on industrial goods average as much as 30 per cent, compared with the EEC's 9 per cent average, and that recent import restrictions have hurt European exports of shoes, textiles, cars and electrical goods. But the Australians say, these barriers still allow imports a substantial share of their domestic market.

For all that, Mr Garland is not expected to get much joy in Brussels this month, and Australia's best hope may lie in a joint front with the United States against the EEC's export subsidies at the multilateral trade talks in Geneva. In the longer run, there will be increasing EEC interest in Australia's vast mineral resources, including uranium, and that might be exploited to prise open the Community's agricultural market.

Michael Hornsby

Macao emerges from the twilight

It takes just under an hour by jetfoil hovercraft to surge the 40 miles west-south-west through the South China Sea from the booming British colony of Hongkong to the crumbling former Portuguese colony of Macao. As in Hongkong, the people (250,000 of them) are mainly Chinese. But it seems another world.

That, inevitably, is its main charm to the Western visitor; for the Hongkong Chinese, it is Macao's casinos, because gambling is banned in the British colony. Macao is now emerging from something of a twilight period. It wants to retain its charm, its low skyline, the avenues of banyan trees which fringe its shoreline, and its peeling, yellow colonial buildings. But it would like to have a little bit more of Hongkong's prosperity and broader economic base, without the frenzy and the skyscrapers.

It was in fact Hongkong's emergence, in the 19th century, as the major Western trading port in the area which wrecked Macao's prosperity. The Portuguese "founded" Macao in 1557, almost three centuries before Hongkong was ceded to the British in 1842.

The Portuguese prospered mightily there as middlemen, buying Chinese silk, selling it to the Japanese for silver, and selling guns to the Chinese. The opium and tea trades flourished too, and it was a shipment of tea from Macau that was thrown overboard at the Boston Tea Party of 1773.

But as Portugal's fortunes declined, so did Macao's—and with them, relations with China. In December, 1966, during riots there prompted by the cultural revolution over the border, Portuguese troops opened fire after being stoned, killing between six and 10 chinese.

Matters were further complicated by the pro-Moscow orientation of the Portuguese communists after Portugal's own revolution in 1974. Eventually a new "organic law" was published describing Macao as a territory under Portuguese administration. Subsequent reports that Portugal wanted to hand Macao right over to China have been denied.

There is still a Portuguese governor. The present incumbent, Colonel Garcia Leandro, leaves in November, and he was sick in Lisbon during my visit. But his power is declining, while that of the new, partly elected legislative assembly increases—and China's representatives are consulted on all major issues.

The two top Chinese are Mr O Ching Ping, head of the import-export company which has a monopoly of all trade with China, including basic food supplies, and a millionaire with a Portuguese passport called Mr Ho Yin. He runs the Tai Fung Bank and a big building company. Both are members of China's National People's Congress. The days when the territory was run for the benefit of the small Portuguese element are over.

The problem for the administration is how to diversify Macao's exports away from the textile industry, and to increase tourism without wrecking that "away-from-it-all" atmosphere. "We don't want to be another Hongkong", Dr Jorge Rangel, the very energetic 34-year-old Director of Information and Tourism, told me. "We want to maintain our way of life." A law was passed two years ago preserving the old, mainly eighteenth-century parts of the peninsula. The height of new buildings is also being restricted: 15 storeys is the highest so far.

Macao has some attractions for Hongkong investors, including its lamentable lack of labour laws, lower wages and lower rents. There are also Macao's textile export quotas to be taken advantage of: where Hongkong's recent deal with the EEC virtually tied future exports to previous levels, Macau's allowed for some growth. The hope is that new industries like electronics and toys with take root in Macao.

The most active field at present is tourism, in which development is focused on the two adjoining islands of Taipa and Coloane, linked to Macao by a new bridge 1.7 miles long, and to each other by a causeway. Some 2,750,000 visitors were registered last year, of which almost 500,000 were "foreign", ie not Hongkong Chinese.

Within a year a horse-trotting track will open on Taipa, with a hotel, shopping mall, tennis courts and so on near by; while Coloane is getting an even larger hotel resort with a golf course, country club, sports centre, marina and amphitheatre, financed by a group of Hongkong and many Macao investors.

Plenty of difficulties lie ahead. Portugal and China are still not on full diplomatic terms with each other. Hongkong remains the main focus of business activity. Local housing and welfare conditions are admitted to be grossly inadequate. But the dead hand of Portuguese bureaucracy has been removed and, with China's backing, Macao seems to be emerging to claim its small slice of the Far East's growing prosperity.

Roger Berthoud

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QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL. Tonight 7.45. ECO. Charles Mackerras. Shlomo Mintz. Beethoven: Grosse Fugue; 2. Romances for Violin; Vieuxtemps: Violin Concerto No. 5; Bizet: Symphony No. 1 in C.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL. Sunday 3.15. LSO. Sergiu Celibidache. Stravinsky: 3 Dances from Petrushka; Debussy: Iberia. Brahms: Symphony No. 4.

WIGMORE HALL (935 2141) Tonight 7.30. CHRISTOPHER WILSON lute. Music by Cutting, Holborne, Dowland, Ballard, Laurencini.

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[illegible] الأصل

mes Ivory reads the dreams of Roseland

David Robinson

nd (a)
on the Hill
my in the
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(a)

Like a Man,

a rule now that the esting and entertain- American films—like *ll and Dark Star*— e tracked down to ll and Islington and and East Finchley, cinemas of Piccadilly Leicester Square are r the big and boring. for instance, an t production by rchant and James as good and enjoy- as you may find any- s shyly into London e Hart's Hampstead the Hill ".

as handicaps by con- ommercial lights. It ibus of three short device which are supposed, tradi- d inexplicably, to ensibly it is un- gentle and senti- ostensibly, though: sharply analytical ieys underlies the eet nostalgia of the rations of James director and Ruth vala as writer. born in California tly worked in India. German-born, of ntage, educated in rried to an Indian,

and at present living in New York. Maybe the cultural patchwork of their lives explains the special sensibility of their studies of people socially or historically dispossessed, but stubbornly maintaining their memories and their dreams, which are often the same thing.

Roseland is about a community of individuals who shelter their memories, fears, dreams and hopes in the strange haven of the world's largest and most famous dance hall, New York's Roseland, which is just coming up to its diamond jubilee. Practically all the film was shot in or around the real Roseland; the beaming, bandbox MC is played by an actual Roseland MC, Don Denatale. The dancers who thrung the background too—old-young people in the fanciful clothes of an old-time glamour, with collapsed faces but bodies still lithe and elegant from obsessive hours on the dance floor—could not but be the real habitués of the place.

One character provides a link between the three stories: Cleo (Helen Gallagher) is a dance teacher who is detached and different from the rest because she has an occupation. For the others, Roseland is at best a distraction or a consolation. The first story, "The Waltz", is about the reluctant mutual attraction of a fat old widower (Lou Jacobi) with more sensitivity than he cares to show, and a widow (Teresa Wright) whom he eventually woos out of an obsession with her dead husband. In the central and most substantial episode, "The Hustle", Pauline (Joan Copeland), a rich, good-natured, lonely widow introduces her kept boy (Christopher Walken) to her best friend Marilyn (Geraldine Chaplin). Marilyn finds that her love and proffered sacrifice cannot in the end compete against Pauline's money. "The Peabody" is about an ancient habituée (Lilia Skala) whose burning ambition to win the Peabody Contest is always frustrated by her loyal but inexpert old partner.

These stories and their telling, and the exact and economical dialogue given to the characters, are worthy of Maupassant. We never see any of the people away from Roseland; we know nothing of their home lives, except that the grandly patrician Rose (Lilia Skala) is really a cook and char; that Pauline has a chauffeur and poor health; that Marilyn has a job in an airline office. They are, by most standards, silly and ordinary and shallow people; but Ivory and Jhabvala make us care for them as much as for the pair in *Diary of a Princess*. Foolish lonely widows, old empty-heads who think of nothing but dancing, ageing gigolos and young ones frantically capitalizing while they may on their looks and shapes, are human and worried like the rest of us, and as much in need of love and respect. Their dreams may be circumscribed, but they are no less important to them. It is a very old-fashioned, almost forgotten merit in a film or any other work of art that it makes us look more carefully and more lovingly at our neighbours; but it is a merit none the less, one which explains the exceptional attraction of *Roseland*.

Widower's waltz: Teresa Wright and Lou Jacobi

In *Diary of a Princess* and *Roseland* James Ivory has found a personal style, which had sometimes seemed to be lacking in his films since *Shakespeare Wallah*. (The literally rose-hued world of Roseland, captured by Ernest Vincze's camera, it is true, imposes its own visual style.)

The work of Jean-Pierre Melville, who died five years ago at the age of 56, has never been well enough known in this country, though the recent revival of *Les Enfants Terribles* (1949) showed how enduring is his talent. In the Thirties he discovered a passion for American cinema (a man of charming idiosyncrasy, he changed his name from Grumbach in honour of the author of *Moby Dick*, and was always inclined to affect the clothes, cars and postures of movie gangsters); and his films combine the best elements of the American narrative film with his own very personal sensibilities. His series of low-budget gangster films which began with *Bob de Flambeur* (1955) was a decisive influence on the younger directors of the *nouvelle vague* of the late Fifties.

L'Armée des ombres is an untypical work. Melville wanted to film Joseph Kessel's novel about the Resistance from the time he first read it, in London in 1943, but had not the opportunity until 1969. (His first feature, made in 1947, was another classic of the Resistance. *Le Silence de la mer*, by Vercors, which he filmed clandestinely and without rights, only subsequently winning the author's approval). Twenty-six years altered the perspective: the film now has as its motto a quotation from Georges Courteline: "Unhappy memories! Yet be welcome, for you are my distant youth."

The young Melville had served with the Army, the Resistance and the Free French in London and Italy, and his own memories are superimposed on those of Kessel. The film is, in fact, weakened by an uneasy awareness that the group of Resistance fighters portrayed in it are not really characters so much as composites of real, recollected people; and there is an indulgent leisureliness in the nostalgia of "unhappy memories" that is unlike Melville's ordinarily taut style.

The memories at the same time provide the film's strengths. Despite the familiar star faces (Lino Ventura, Simone Signoret, Paul Meurisse) there is a sense of actuality. A brief sequence of blitzed and blacked-out London (where Melville used to recall seeing *Citizen Kane* at the Cameo-Poly a dozen times in the course of a week's leave) is as vivid as in any film since Humphrey Jennings recorded the real thing. Feelings as well as places are revived, for instance in a terrible sequence where three people, each faced for the first time with killing, have barehanded to do away with a pathetic little traitor.

Melville endeavours to suppress the dramatic and melodramatic (we never see the Gestapo interrogations, only the effects). In *Telefon*, Don Siegel, it seems, recognizing the anachronism and the essential banalities of his script (by Peter Hyams and Stirling Silliphant, from a novel by Walter Wager), has decided to play the melodrama on its own terms. So he casts actors prone to excess—Donald Pleasence, Alan Badel and Patrick Magee—and further sets off their histrionics against the laconic walk-through of Charles Bronson in the main role.

The sort of spy story that had its vogue in the early Sixties now appears remarkably dated, even if this one takes a deliberately retrospective view, looking back from the era of US-Soviet détente (and that, of course, is now dated too). Détente in fact could hardly be taken further. The KGB and the CIA—nice chaps every one, for all their vocational urge to liquidate their own no longer useful agents—are on the same side. The lumbering plot supposes a forgotten chain of Soviet agents planted across the States in Cold War days, trained to commit violent acts of sabotage when hypnotically triggered by a verbal message. A demented Soviet Cold War hardliner (Pleasence) defects and decides to make his mark by setting the whole thing going. Bronson is the KGB agent charged to prevent World War III, with the dubious collaboration of Lee Remick as a flighty double agent.

Take It Like a Man, Ma'am (showing daily at 9 pm at the ICA) is much funnier and more attractive than the director credit to "The Red Sisters Collective" might promise. The central section of the film is the nightmare of a 50-year-old housewife, that the roles of the sexes are reversed, with the men in the nursery, the kitchen and the typing pool, and the women as the bosses who pinch their bottoms, or pick up flirty boys while watching male strippers in ladies-only nightclubs. As political propaganda this very funny fantasy episode is more effective than the more solemn, obligatory moral dénouement of this otherwise warmly recommended film.

Belgian Chamber Orchestra
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Paul Griffiths

Keen and distinguished in tone as in manner, the Belgian Chamber Orchestra deserved a much larger audience than the sprinkling who attended their concert on Wednesday. Yet if the hall had been fuller perhaps their sonorous discipline would not have been heard to such fine effect, for the conditions seemed to help them in producing lucid textures, though their untroubled intonation and their excellent ensemble were clearly attributes of long standing.

Nothing demonstrated all these qualities better than the six-part Ricercare from Bach's *Musical Offering*, played at the start of the programme. The orchestra, consisting of a dozen or so strings with harpsichord, was of just the right size to realize both the contrapuntal mastery of this piece and its grand harmonic moments. Indeed, the impression was more that of a large chamber group, the players responding naturally to one another in timing and shape.

As for their tonal variety, that was best displayed in the concert's second half, most notably in Grieg's *Holberg Suite*. The faster movements, done without any flashy glamour, were so much the more musically exciting for their precision, while the "Air" suggested that Grieg could here command deeper and more complex expressive resources than I had imagined.

The players also proved themselves intelligent supporting artists in two concertos, one for flute by Quantz and an arrangement by Rudolf Werthen, the orchestra's leader and conductor, of Tartini's *Devil's Trill* sonata. In the Quantz the solo part was played with cool, unblemished tone and elegant phrasing by Paul de Winter; Mr Werthen himself played his transcription, where I much preferred his sure, attacking solo performance to what he had provided for the accompanying strings.

Bleak House, Part Two
Theatre Upstairs

Ned Chaillet

Readers must have joined Dickens late in his stories sometimes. In the original 19 instalments of *Bleak House* someone must have begun in the middle. It is a test, then, of Shared Experience's faithfulness to his spirit to start with Part Two of their dramatization and see, if it matters.

From the point of view of story telling, there is nothing to fear. The winding strands of narrative become clear as actors stand up and quote an introduction for themselves each time they assume a new character. The drama of each scene is so sharp in Dickens's writing that the exchanges and parenthetical comments hold their own interest whatever has gone before.

From the point of view of theatre the dividends are more mixed. Shared Experience follows a similar format in *Bleak House* to the more adventurous fantasizing of their *Arabian Nights*. Nothing in the way of costuming or scenery is introduced into the play and it is up to the actors to create the scenes and dozens of different characters with only their bodies and voices.

It is a pleasure to follow the comedy of Dickens's writing through the intelligence of the actors, and also to watch the transformation of James Smith from the cold person of the ominous Tulkinghorn into Phil Squod, a physical wreck with a gravelly rasp for a voice. But little more is given to the writing than an active imagination would give on reading it.

Occasionally a scene is expanded dramatically, with Mike Alfred's direction more in evidence. Eliza Hunt delivers Esther Summerson's reverie in church as a monologue while a sermon drones on underneath it and her fantasies intrude in other voices. More typically, Christopher Ryan might set a scene by slapping his chest to give the rhythm of hoofbeats, or he whistles in a simple imitation of birds.

They capture the suspense of the novel, establishing the characters well enough to make their future important. They also capture interest through technique, with Pam Ferris altering herself from a charming young character into an older woman by visibly forcing a double chin on to her face, developing a paunch and seemingly broadening her hips by several inches.

More than one of the long parts of the adaptation must be seen before it can be judged whether they have captured the Bleak House that was Dickens's England, or even the Lincoln's Inn Fields where "lawyers lie like maggots in nuts".

Photograph by Donald Cooper

Benjamin Whitrow, Tenniel Evans, Paul Eddington and Diane Bull

Ten Times Table
Globe

Irving Wardle

After the sadly brief run of Simon Gray's *The Rear Column*, Alan Ayckbourn's new comedy offers a tempting opportunity for angry denunciation of theatre that shrugs off a fine and unusual piece of work and opens its arms to another bit of harmless fun written over a weekend.

Unfortunately for that line of argument, *Ten Times Table* also happens to be a fine and unusual piece of work, even though it represents Ayckbourn the broad comedian rather than the icy suburban analyst. Making people laugh is child's play to this author, and possibly he settled on farce as a trusty means of entering hitherto unexplored territory.

The setting marks his first departure from the Home Counties to draw on his experience of the North; and his first engagement with the political passions that lurk under the bland surface of small-town provincial life. As usual, he has also set himself a horrendous technical obstacle, by staging four of his five scenes round a committee table with a company battling to keep to the agenda in spite of failing lights, hammering above and a stone-deaf stenographer.

The committee are planning a folk festival: an idea dreamt up by a go-ahead shopkeeper, featuring a replay of the massacre of the "Pendon Twelve", an alleged group of eighteenth-century Levellers bloodily put down by the militia. Not that they count for much in the opening scene, where Ayckbourn lovingly devotes himself to establishing the discordant personalities of the Pendon worthies who cover every shade of local opinion from a glowering Marxist teacher to a swish Tory queen bee, convened under her husband's writhingly indecisive chairmanship.

Once started on this catalogue it is hard not to go on and list the rabbity town hall official who arrives with his game old mother in tow and paralyses every meeting with procedural niceties, and the whisky-sodden electrical dealer who likewise torpedoes discussion with maudlin confessions of his collapsing marriage, but one must stop somewhere; as Ayckbourn himself does by dividing the committee into two groups separately responsible for organizing the proletarian and military factions. At which point all the suppressed hostilities find an historical outlet, and the civic pageant starts moving towards civil war.

At first, the Marxist Eric with his factory contacts and debating skills, wins hands down, leaving his tearful royalist adversary (the chairman's wife) with hardly a recruit. She then co-opts a mad military dog-breeder to her side, preparing the way for a costumed finale fought out with wooden muskets, a dilapidated hobby horse loaned by the amateur drama circle, and a loaded revolver with which the dog-breeder runs berserk.

As the comedy develops by polarizing the action between two fanatics, it is hard to see how Ayckbourn could have avoided that last scene. But for all its farcical energy and strokes of inspired lunacy (such as the sight of the old lady playing an inaudible piano medley, unnoticed amid the hue and cry), it makes a flat and noisy anticlimax to what has gone before: largely, I think, because Ayckbourn is not prepared to follow through the violent antagonisms he has aroused. On the whole it was funnier in the original Scarborough production.

But that impression may derive from the superlative treatment of the committee scenes at the Globe. This is the first time Ayckbourn has directed his work in the West End, and it is a commanding debut. Handling nine figures round a table, he achieves the effect of a dance through buoyant formality that assimilates interruptions, digressions and explosions of personal fury without ever losing the rhythm of the business in hand.

Changes in character under stress repeatedly bring the full delight of comic illumination: Christopher Godwin taking control of the table and changing from a dog-breeding eccentric to a top-brass fascist (also look out for Mr Godwin's endlessly expressive facial twitch); Julia McKenzie and John Salthouse moving from frosty courtesies into open warfare as the two faction leaders; Matyelock Gibbs, smiling deafly through the screaming matches, and coming into her own as a lip-reader (a classic example of a long-prepared gag); the maudlin Tenniel Evans picking up a carrier bag of "presents" for his little girls and pausing guiltily at the door with a tell-tale clink of glass.

A final word of thanks to Patrick Robertson for a hideously accurate hotel ballroom, its platform turning every colour of the rainbow while the committee seethe below in the dark.

Television leaps over the Wall

A Tale of Three Cities
BBC 2 (tonight)

Michael Ratcliffe

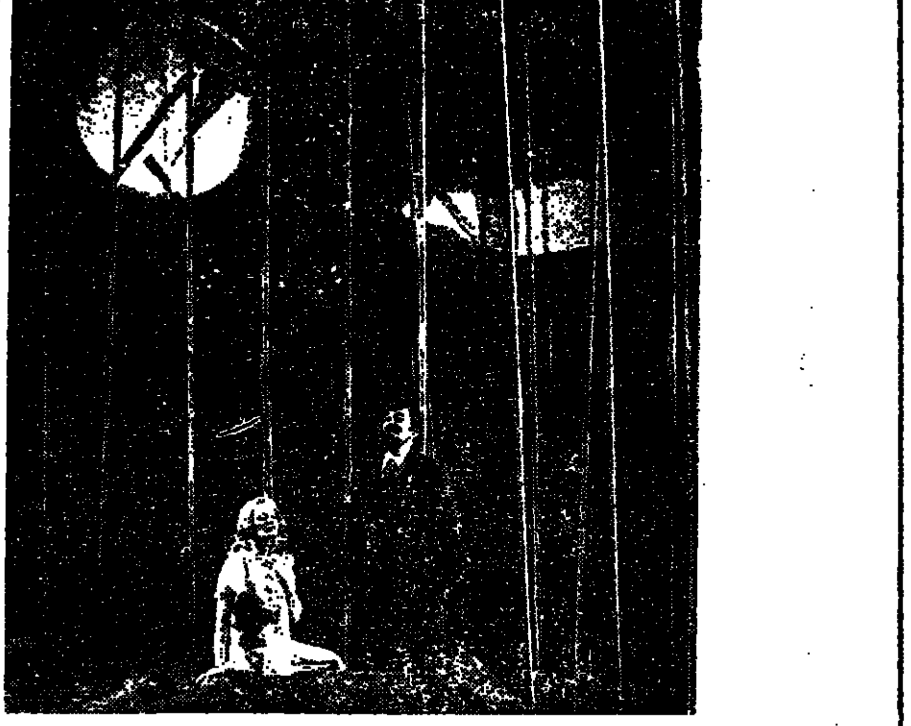
The German Democratic Republic is reputed to have the most reactionary and insulated press in Eastern Europe: it has no competition. Television is different: alternative voices, faces and minds positively surge over the Wall. Most citizens can receive programmes from the West, and in East Berlin the authorities have long ceased to rip out aerials fixed at an ideologically incorrect angle. Instead, as Charles Wheeler's excellent report on the impact of a uniformly available service in an otherwise contained community shows, they improved their television.

Film is no longer all shot in the approved Marxist-Leninist process that made everything look as if it had been rinsed in a thin mixture of blood plasma and *Gulaschsuppe*; light entertainment and drama can be on a par with the West, as we see from some spiffing chorines and extracts from a sympathetic and well-acted play.

In seeking to show that coverage of news has also improved, Mr Wheeler, himself an old Berlin hand, treads on more thoroughly shrapnelled ground, although his interview with the GDR news editor Ulrich Makosch is informative and interesting. One would need to watch all the channels for several days to test Wheeler's tentative conclusions because these sometimes seemed to contradict themselves.

Nothing, he said hopefully at the end, would impede the flow of ideas from West to East, but his choice of material had often suggested that the amount of direct propaganda going East had declined (Makosch said not) and that GDR attacks on the West, as well as acquiring a new subtlety, were having some of their work done for them by the honest self-laceration over here—all of which could be taped and used against Bonn. Film may be, and is, pirated far more simply and effectively than print.

Mr Wheeler—together with his producer, Maryse Addison, who next week tackles the impact of television on the communities of Montreal, and after that Jerusalem—ends with a scene from a play produced in Mainz that actually suggested there are decent humane people for whom the GDR might, after all, be a more suitable place to live than the Federal Republic. Out of the question to expect that kind of concession in reverse: after all, does not Party hackette Gerda Hermann inform us and Mr Wheeler that the solidarity of GDR society renders such self-doubt both impossible and unnecessary?



Joy Roberts and Stuart Kale

Opera about reality

Julietta
Coliseum

Stanley Sadie

It has many times been shown that a good play will not necessarily make a good opera. Topics adept for argument in the straight theatre may be illuminated by music; but on the other hand music be extraneous and a hindrance. Whether Martinu's musical treatment of Georges Neveux's drama *Juliette* adds significantly to the original seems to me uncertain.

The Neveux play is a surrealist drama about the relationship of people to reality, the nature of identity, the place of memory and dreams in human experience, and suchlike topics. It is not surprising that Martinu, in the Czech tradition of using the fantastic and the absurd to both comic and serious purpose, should have been drawn to it. His central character, Michel, returns to a French coastal village in search of a girl whose voice he heard years before; he finds himself in a world where no one has a memory, sees his own grasp of reality growing less sure, and ends by seeking refuge in dream and illusion.

The opera starts on what seems a surrealistically farcical plane: the quarrelsome and absent-minded villagers provide comic capital, and—since in the land of the forgetful the one-memoried man is king—Michel is appointed mayor on the strength of a childhood tale about a toy duckling. But in Act II the nature of memory is explored: a couple find their identity through their past, imaginary though it may be, and Michel himself tries to forget what he does not want to remember. In the third act, set in the Kafkaesque bureaucracy of the Central Office of Dreams, various characters seek happiness through illusion and Michel abandons reality in favour of fantasy.

In Act I the music's role inevitably is circumscribed; and indeed it does little but add a few pleasant comic tweaks. Later it has more to say, and to some extent it rises to its task. There is for example, an attractive lyrical duet for Michel and the girl of his dreams, Julietta, and Martinu provides textures to hint at the escape from reality, as well as much effective illustration of the action (such as the accompaniments to the film strips that represent the various dreams).

Yet, for all its fine workmanship, varied and skilful orchestration, and deftness at catching a mood, it falls short through the lack of distinctiveness of its invention. There are Janácek-like textures and rhythms here, Bartókian ostinatos there, Prokofiev-like figuration elsewhere, and always a kinship (at the very least) with French music from Debussy onwards. There is little that is memorable.

The ultimate climax, where the textures enrich as Michel makes his predestined choice to depart the world of reality, signally fails to match the situation in force or poignancy. Or rather, it shows too clearly that the musical fabric (which incidentally is often and apparently arbitrarily suspended for sections in spoken dialogue) is quite severely confined in its emotional scope.

But an evening at the New Opera Company's production of *Julietta* which opened at the Coliseum on Wednesday in association with the ENO, is not a wasted one. For a start, the staging is exceptionally imaginative and good-looking. John Stoddart has designed settings that are unified, elegant, practical and constantly suggestive of the complex, convoluted world of the human mind. Most of it is in greys and silvers, with a steely yet poetic forest, and the villagers in black and white and brown against Michel's classical French blue.

Within these settings Anthony Besch provided a direct and effective staging, adept in the comedy, with much precise timing, and suitably sensitive to situation and mood in the later part of the opera. Charles Mackerras added to his laurels as a conductor of Czech music with a clear, alive account of the score, much aided by orchestral playing as accomplished as I have heard in the house this season.

Stuart Kale sang Michel with admirable clarity and did well to convey his confusion and decline. The elusive Julietta was beguilingly sung by Joy Roberts. Among the rest of the numerous cast I would particularly mention Sandra Dugdale's sharply done boy impersonations, John Winfield's Chief of Police (and others) and Edward Byles's nicely weary and patient civil servant. The many small character parts were without exception neatly done.

Berlin Wind Octet's British debut

The Berlin Philharmonic Wind Octet will make their debut in Britain at the Chichester 903 Festivities in July this year. The group will be playing Haydn, Schubert, Beethoven and Mozart.

During the festival, from July 8 to July 22, there will be concerts by the London Symphony Orchestra, the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra and the Monteverdi Choir and Orchestra, as well as by smaller groups.

In Chichester Cathedral there will be two staged performances of *Noye's Fludde* by Benjamin Britten. The production will be directed by Patrick Garland. Opera 70, Chichester's touring group, will present two performances of Handel's *Orlando*

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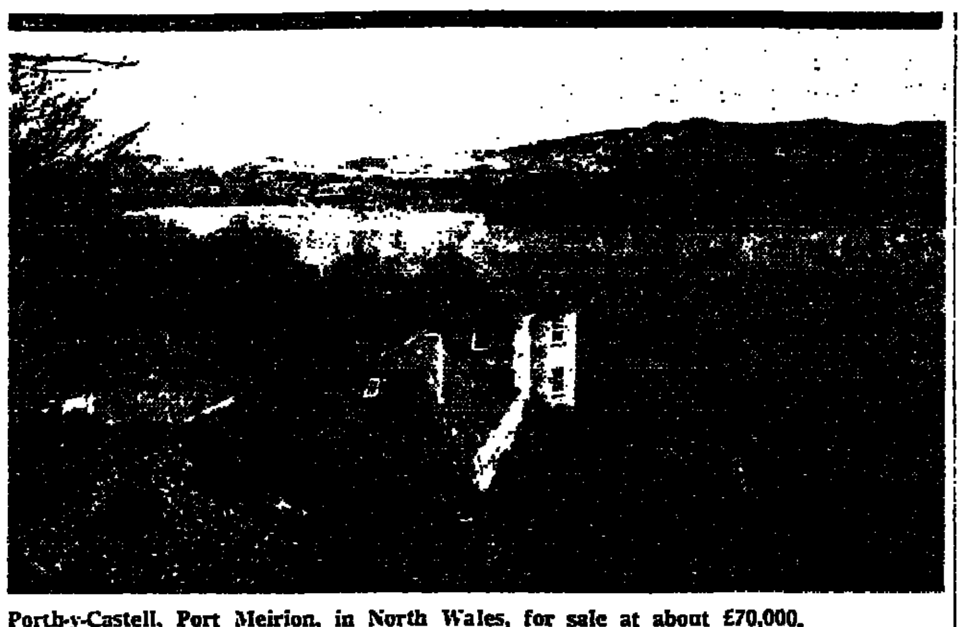

Porth-y-Castell, Port Meirion, in North Wales, for sale at about £70,000.

Reflections on the ideal home

Water is always an added attraction in the setting of a house, whether it be pond, lake or stream. One good example of this kind of property is Plovers Meadow, at Blackboys, near Uckfield, in Sussex.

The property runs to about 150 acres, mostly woodlands, and includes a trout lake of some 13 acres. The house is built in ranch style, all on a single floor, and has two main reception rooms, a study, a sun room and three bedrooms. There is also a detached three-bedroom entrance lodge. Offers in the region of £150,000 are being asked through Braxton Watson and Co, of Uckfield.

Another good property is Lowicks House, at Tilford, near Farnham, Surrey, which stands in about 41 acres, including a lake of 3½ acres with two islands, which is stocked with rainbow trout and mirror carp and provides a good breeding ground for wild duck and water fowl.

The house itself is also interesting, having been built by C. F. A. Voysey, the architect, for Mr Hornman, the tea magnate, in about 1897. It has four reception rooms, a playroom, sun room and six bedrooms.

In addition there is a staff or guest wing with three rooms, and a staff cottage also with three rooms. Knight Frank and Rutley, the agents, are looking for offers over £200,000.

About 450 yards of trout fishing in the River Wey goes with Bentley Mill, at Bentley, in Hampshire. The grounds of about three acres are on both sides of the river and are joined by a footbridge. Basically, the buildings probably date from the 17th century when the property was a corn and paper mill, but have seen a good deal of alteration since then.

Accommodation includes three reception rooms and four bedrooms. Attached to the house is a fine half-timbered red brick barn with a tiled roof. This is on two floors and at one time was converted into a staff wing with three bedrooms, a sitting room, workshop and garden room.

This has now been cleared of all internal walls and ceilings for treatment of the timber and could be reconverted inexpensively for use as a separate cottage or additional accommodation to the main house. Offers of about £75,000 are being asked through Weller Eggar of Farnham.

Another mill property is one called The Lower Mill, at Prestbury, near Cheltenham, in Gloucestershire. The property was originally a corn mill in the early part of the eighteenth century, but later was converted into a bakery before becoming the dower house to Prestbury House at the turn of the century.

Built partly in Cotswold stone, the house has four reception rooms and four main and three secondary bedrooms, as well as a small self-contained flat. The property, about an acre in extent, is for sale at £57,000 through Bernard Thorpe and Partners, of Cheltenham.

Another good waterside property is Mulberry Cottage, at Mudeford, near Christchurch, Dorset, which has its own water frontage to Christchurch Harbour. The original house is thought to have been built in about 1760, but this was burnt down and rebuilt sometime between 1880 and 1890.

In its present form it has two reception rooms, a main bedroom and bathroom suite and three further main bedrooms. On the second floor is a further suite of rooms which includes a studio or another sitting room. To make the most of the setting the two acres of grounds include a 60ft dock with a landing stage and a slipway. Offers in the region of £125,000 are being asked through Jackson and Jackson, of New Milton.

Interesting is a property called Porth-y-Castell, on the Deudraeth Peninsula, at Portmeirion, in North Wales, designed about 14 years ago by Sir Clough Williams-Ellis, the architect and creator of Portmeirion itself. The house is about 40ft above the Dwyryd Estuary, with grounds which lead down to the beach.

Accommodation includes a drawing room with a bow window overlooking the estuary, which has a seventeenth or eighteenth-century carved white marble fireplace, a combined kitchen and dining room, with a bedroom suite of study and bathroom above. In a further wing, which could be made completely self-contained, there is a further sitting room and three more bedrooms. In all, there are some four acres of grounds. A price of about £70,000 is expected by Jackson-Stops and Staff, of Chester.

A property with possibilities is The Old School House, at Bushley, some three miles from Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire. It was originally the village schoolmaster's house, together with the adjoining schoolroom, and is built of timber framing with white infill panels. The schoolroom is 54ft long and 18ft 6in wide, with exposed ceiling rafters. At present it is divided by a partition with a sliding door, but offers interesting potential.

Living accommodation in the main house consists of two reception rooms and four bedrooms. The property extends to about two-thirds of an acre and is expected to make something in the region of £30,000. The agents are Bruton Knowles and Co, and Moore, Lear and Son, both of Tewkesbury.

A good deal further up the price scale is East End Farm, at Seale, near Farnham, Surrey. This dates from the sixteenth century and has a grade two listing as being of special architectural or historic interest. Features are some exceptionally interesting timbering and decorative brickwork.

Accommodation in the main house extends to three reception rooms, two bedroom and bathroom suites and two further bedrooms. In addition, there is a pair of cottages providing in all four further bedrooms, three living rooms and two bathrooms and kitchens.

Grounds of about 5½ acres include a large tithe barn which has already been substantially restored. Offers in the region of £240,000 are being asked through Gascoigne-Pees, of Farnham.

For those who like sections of larger buildings, a good example is Bowes Wood, off Holtye Road, East Grinstead, Sussex. It is the self-contained wing of a reproduction Elizabethan house built at the turn of the century for the Cundard family. It was converted about 20 years ago into three units and this particular one has three reception rooms and five bedrooms, with nearly an acre of garden. The price is £55,000 and the agents are Hampton and Sons.

Gerald Ely

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Ideally positioned near to Holland Park tube station and convenient for the West End. Accommodation comprises 5 beds., 3 recept., 2 bathrooms and kitchen, is ideal for use by an artist, interior designer or architect.

Also included is an adjoining house, fully let, producing £706.44 p.a.

FOR SALE BY TENDER

Kemsley Whiteley & Ferris
6 ROYAL PARADE
HANGER LANE
EALING, W.5
01-997 4476

HAMMERSMITH GROVE, W.6

Large modernised house, with 5 brds., 2 baths, recept., kit./dining room, plus basement of 3 rooms, bath & sep. w.c. & cellar; gas C.H.; off street parking. 55ft. garden. Close Goldhawk Rd. Tube. Freehold £75,000 inc. carpets & curtains.

MARSH & PARSONS
602 0025

CHALCOT SQ. (close to Primrose Hill). Single building plot. With planning permission for interesting house. Large living room and kitchen, utility room, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, terrace and roof garden. Freehold £12,750. Woodcocks, 01-794 1151.

HIGHGATE, N.6.—Spacious, tastefully decorated maisonette. 3 double bedrooms, large living room, 1½ bathrooms, fully tiled kitchen, gas c.h., fully carpeted, large communal garden. 94-year lease. Offers in excess of £30,000. 340 4853 (day), 673 2072 after 7.30.

London & Suburban property

BLACKHEATH

In private mews few mins. heath. 3-bed. semi-detached house built 1964. 2 recept. and 17ft. kitchen/diner. Gas C.H. Secluded garden. £31,250 freehold.

A superb 3 bedroom period conversion flat in detached house adjacent heath. 30ft. lounge etc. Gas C.H. Own garage. £27,500. 99 year lease. Freehold available.

JOHN PAYNE PARTNERSHIP
852 1716

ROSSETTI GARDENS MANSIONS, S.W.3

Second-floor mansion flat in period building with peaceful position and outlook over gardens. Recently modernised with great flair and imagination. Dble. reception with balcony, dining room/bedroom, 4, 3/4 bedrooms, bathroom, sep. w.c., large kitchen, hall. Part C.H. C.H.W. Lift. 92-year lease. £65,000 including fitted carpets.

MARSH & PARSONS
937 6091

WALHAM GROVE.—Sunny 3½ bedroomed house in tree-lined street. Mature garden. Masses of room for entertaining. Freehold £50,000.—028 681 350.

London Flats

EATON SQUARE S.W.1.

Eaton Square 2nd floor flat with drawing room overlooking gardens. 2 double bedrooms, 1 with bathroom en suite, separate W.C., superb fully equipped kitchen / breakfast room. Lift, C.H. and C.H.W. Available now for 3 months at £180 p.w. inc. Please phone 01-235 8525.

OVERLOOKING GARDENS IN W.2.

Attractively decorated flat in Hyde Park Square on the 4th floor. 2 beds., 1 bath., separate W.C., drawing room, dining room, and kitchen. Lift, C.H.W. and C.H. Available now for up to 3 months at £130 p.w. with option to renew. Please phone 01-235 8525.

KENSINGTON, S.W.5. Newly decorated basement flat in Edwardian purpose-built block. 2 beds., recept., k. & b. £17,500 for 123 year lease. To include new fitted carpets. 01-584 8517. C.P.K.

HIGHGATE N6. Small quiet block. Attractive 1st floor flat, well fitted, with surrounding gardens and garage, hall, 16ft reception room with balcony, fitted kitchen, 2 bedrooms with fitted wardrobes, bathroom, C.H., fitted carpets. Long lease. £27,500. Woodcocks, 01-794 1151.

WEST KENSINGTON, W.14.—A huge Victorian apartment in tree-lined FitzGeorge Avenue with tremendous potential. An interior designer's talent could run riot here. Amazing L-shaped entrance hall, extended about 50ft., lovely drawing room with huge ceiling, fine wide bay window, scullery kitchen, breakfast room, 5 good bedrooms, bathroom, 2 loos. Newly inserted dampcourse. C.H.W., porterage. Reasonable service charge £610 p.a. House sized accommodation at £39,500 for a 70-year lease.—Raymond Bushall & Co., 995 2141.

COUNTRY PROPERTIES

ST. JOHN SMITH & SON

SUSSEX

Uckfield 5 miles. Buxted Station 4 miles (London 1½ hours). Lewes Station 13 miles (Victoria 1 hour).

An outstanding and beautifully modernized Country House, principally Georgian, in a totally secluded position, and with fine views towards the South Downs. Galleried hall, 4 reception rooms, superb kitchen and breakfast room, 7 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, upper floor library.

Small self-contained flat and first class 3 bedroom Cottage with own garden.

Oil fired central heating.

Garaging for 3. Stabling for 8 horses, estate workshop, various outhouses and large Dutch Barn.

A most interesting garden, orchard, paddocks, parkland and woodland walk surrounding the entire property, almost 30 acres.

For sale by private treaty with vacant possession.

Joint Sole Agents: Savills, 20 Grosvenor Hill, Berkeley Square, London W1X 0HQ (tel.: 01-499 8644) and St. John Smith & Son, Chartered Surveyors, Chartered Auctioneers & Estate Agents, 194/198 High Street, Uckfield, East Sussex (tel.: 0825 4111).

Whiteheads

PULBOROUGH, SUSSEX. Close to all village amenities and walking distance of main line station. Attractive Ground Floor Riverside Flat with superb views across the Arun Valley to the South Downs. Sitting/dining room with balcony, kitchen, 2 good bedrooms, bathroom, sep. w.c. Gas central heating. Riverside gardens. £21,000 LEASEHOLD.

Whiteheads, Swan Corner, Pulborough. Tel.: 2432.

NR. GODSTONE, SURREY. A luxury Country House suitable for riding establishment, 4 miles main line station. Hall, cloakroom, 3 reception rooms, luxury kitchen/breakfast room, utility room, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms (1 en-suite). Staff Cottage. Swimming pool, stables, indoor riding school, garages and outbuildings. 33 acres including trout lake. Main services. Oil central heating. £185,000.

Whiteheads, 42 Carfax, Horsham. Tel.: 60202.

London Flats

RICHARD GRIEVSON

Redcliffe Square, S.W.10. A choice of two superb newly converted flats in an imposing Victorian house. Both have 1 large reception room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom and separate cloakroom. One flat has an attractive roof terrace. Gas ch. entry phone and low outgoings. 75 year leases. Prices £41,500 and £42,000.

Westgate Terrace, SW10. Another choice of 2 beautifully converted flats. 1 reception room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom and separate shower. One flat has a pretty garden. Gas ch. entry phone. 99 year leases. Prices £34,500 and £36,000.

TEL. 589 8217/8/9

Kenwood
235 Spring St. London W2

ST MARKS ROAD, W.10

Fabulous ground and garden level maisonette in this increasingly popular area. Huge fully fitted kitchen/breakfast room. Large reception study/sun lounge. 3 bedrooms and bathroom, delightful 60ft south facing walled garden must be seen! Indp gas c.h., 97 years. £46,000.

Tel.: 01-402 3141

BAKER ST., W.1. Only £12,000. 2 bedrooms. 1 recept. room. k. & b. New lease and fully furnished. Low outgoings. Only £950 p.a. Regency Estates. 01-501 1572.

SUPER 5 ROOM, k. & b. flat at Vincent Square, S.W.1. 2 recept., 3 bed., rewired, redecorated and incl. gas c.h./c.h.w. installed. This long lease flat is to be sold fully carpeted for £32,500. Richard Berry & Pins

PIMLICO. Superb 1st floor balcony flat beautifully decorated and equipped in excellent period conversion. C.H. lift. 73 years, low outgoings. £28,000. King, Wood & Co. 01-730 6191.

HAMPSTEAD NW3. Just for sale. bright top floor flat, spacious well converted quiet favoured road. Hall, 16ft x 14ft west facing reception room, diner kitchen, 3 dble bedrooms with fitted furniture, large bathroom. C.H., newly fitted carpets-curtains, long lease, £46,500. Woodcocks, 01-794 1151.

Salerooms Directory

WEST WALES

Attractive 2-bedroomed detached house situated in ½ acres of picturesque grounds. View of sea and within a short car journey of a choice of holiday resorts. Comprising hall with cloakroom, lounge, dining room, fitted kitchen, outroom and coloured bathroom. Double glazing throughout, 2 garages and large greenhouse.

Offers around £30,000

Photo available.

Ring after 6 p.m.
0269 842338

COTSWOLD VILLAGE SHOP

NR. CIRENCESTER

about to close, many rooms. Offers around £28,000 for conversion to ideal home.

Fossebridge 367

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS

EXCEPTIONAL FRENCH VILLA

for sale Cap D'Ail. Two sides of house face on to sea. Beach 3 minutes' walk. 5 bedrooms. 3 bathrooms, swimming pool. 1,200,000 F. Frs. Principals only.

01-584 8494

WATERCOLOURS.—Good prices paid for authentic Victorian watercolours by the following artists: Thomas Collier, Albert Goodwin and Samuel McCloy. Please revert with price and full details, photograph if possible, to Box 1091 K, The Times.

TWO LIMITED EDITIONS signed and numbered Tigerfire prints by David Shepherd. £2,500.—(042878) 365.

Business Opportunities

EXPORT TO THE FAR EAST

WOULD YOU LIKE TO INTRODUCE YOUR PRODUCTS IN THE FAR EAST?
LET ME HELP YOU AS YOUR COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE!

- — PRODUCT GROUPS: HOUSEHOLD + CONSUMER GOODS, CONSTRUCTION/SANITARY + AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT, HOSPITAL/LAB + EDUCATIONAL SUPPLIES, TRUCK/CAR EQUIPMENT, ACCESS.
- — FOR PAST FIVE YEARS SYSTEMATICAL BUILD-UP OF AGENCY DISTRIBUTOR NETWORK AND CONTINUOUS FOLLOW-UP OF ACTIVITIES.
- — STATIONED IN S.E. ASIA. FREQUENT BUSINESS TOURS THROUGHOUT FAR EAST AND BI-ANNUAL VISITS TO EUROPE.
- — SEVERAL PRODUCTS SUCCESSFULLY INTRODUCED. REFERENCES ON REQUEST.
- — THOROUGH KNOW-HOW OF MARKET CONDITIONS AND CLOSE PERSONAL CONTACTS WITH LOCAL TRADE.

VISITING LONDON APRIL 11-13. CONTACT RUDI M. BOHLER, ROYAL HORSE GUARDS HOTEL. TEL.: 01-839 34 00, OR BOX 1247 K, THE TIMES.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

HOUSEKEEPER

Person willing to accept complete responsibility of large household in Buckinghamshire, 1 hr. from London. Other staff kept. Excellent free time. Experience and impeccable references essential. Salary negotiable.

Telephone: 581 0061.
Ext. 32.

KITCHEN ASSISTANT TO CHEF

Experienced Cook required for an official residence in London. Ability to cater for large functions. £35 net per week. Food and accommodation provided. Written application only to Mr. Ball

Winfield House,
Regents Park,
N.W.1.

MOTHER'S HELP/HOUSEKEEPER FOR NEW YORK

Required for family with one 6 month old baby. Beautiful flat in top residential area across from Central Park. Full nursery, own quarters and TV. Only NNEB trained or person of substantial nursery experience need apply. First class references essential.

01-235 2416 mornings

SMALL CITY BANK requires part-time Butler for Director's lunches. Suit retired person. Honest references only.—01-283 7261, Mr. Martin.

AU PAIR, London. Until July. 5 hours, five days. £10. Clavering. 280, eves.

CORDON BLEU COOKS.—Wanted for jobs abroad and in London. Telephone Sarah Willes on 730 4625.

GOVERNESS/TEACHER required immediately for 12-year-old girl. Black Forest region of Germany. Must enjoy outdoor sporting life. Knowledge of French an asset.—Replies and photograph to Furstenberg, 0771, Donaueschingen, W. Germany.

SWITZERLAND. £50 weekly for Nanny. One child, lots of travel, super post.—Evington Staff Agency, 4 Market Place, Leicester. Tel. 556 261.

YOUNG CORDON BLEU or equivalent for City Wine bar. 5 day week. Telephone 01-248 7337.

DIRECTOR/INVESTOR

Anglo-European property company (development and marketing) require Admin. Director. Good business background preferred to specialized knowledge. Very high remuneration with all usual benefits. Equity participation for £15,000 fully secured. Please send full c.v. to The Chairman

Box 1081 K, The Times

Commercial Services

FACSIMILE Telecopier Service.—Wemsec, 903 6455.

MUSIC COPYING/Orchestration service. Wemsec, 903 6455.

P.A.Y.E., Accounts, V.A.T.—Wemsec, 903 6455.

PRESTIGIOUS furnished office accommodation by day/week—Wemsec, 903 6455.

SMOKEY, SMELLY OFFICE, conference room, kitchen? The answer—a Filtair 200 Air Purifier from Lodge Air Cleaning Services.—Details, tel. 373 2270.

TELEX/TELEPHONE Answering or typing—automatic, audio, and copy, 24hr. 7 days per wek. service. Wemsec 01-903 6455.

TYPING Electronic copy audio. Wems 903 6455.

TELEX SPEEDS up business. Use our fast, economical and confidential service. £25 p.a.—Beeney Rapid TLX Service. 01-464 7633.

The Times Special Reports.

All the subject matter on all the subjects that matter.

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

KENYA POWER COMPANY LIMITED

OLKARIA GEOTHERMAL PROJECT

Power Station Mechanical and Electrical Plant.

Invitations to tender will be issued shortly for the manufacture, delivery, erection and commissioning of the following items at Olkaria, adjacent to Lake Naivasha. Contracts to be awarded are:—

Contract 1 comprising:—

(a) 15 MW Turbo-Generator plant with Inlet Steam Conditions 5 bar, jet condensing plant, mechanical draught cooling towers, circulating water pumps, air ejectors and all mechanical auxiliaries, Generator step up and unit transformers, circuit breakers, auxiliary switchgear, cabling, control and instrumentation equipment.

(b) 350 to 700 mm diameter steam pipework from the well heads to the power station including well head equipment, valves, silencers and separators, controls and instrumentation.

Contract 2 comprising:—

132 kV substation equipment including circuit breakers, isolators current and voltage transformers, control and communications equipment.

Firms interested in tendering for the above items are invited to make application forthwith in writing to:—

Merz and McLellan-Virkir, Consulting Engineers, Amberley, Killingworth, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, NE12 0RS, England.

A copy of the application which shall be complete in all respects should be forwarded simultaneously to:—

Kenya Power Company Limited, Electricity House, Harambee Avenue, P.O. Box 30099, NAIROBI, Kenya. For the attention of Assistant General Manager (Technical) Room 432.

Tenders will only be considered from manufacturers who submit with their tenders for the work satisfactory evidence of experience in the design, manufacture, erection and commissioning of similar plant.

MINISTRY OF HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING
LAND DEVELOPMENT AND THE ENVIRONMENT

DIRECTORATE OF HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING

INTERNATIONAL INVITATION TO TENDER

International tenders are invited for the design and installation of an offtake of water from the Ghrib reservoir and a treatment plant coupled with a pumping station with a view to supplying drinking water to the town of Médéa and Berrouaghia.

Interested companies may obtain the tender documents from: Direction des Projets et des Réalisations Hydrauliques "Sous Direction de l'Utilisation des Resources Hydrauliques", BIRMANDREIS, Algiers (B. P. No. 34).

Tenders with the usual enclosures should reach Monsieur le Directeur des Projets et des Réalisations Hydrauliques, at the above address, by 4th May, 1978 at 12 noon, this being the final date.

Bidders will be bound by their tenders for 90 days.

DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA

MINISTRY FOR LIGHT INDUSTRY

SOCIETE NATIONALE DES MATERIAUX DE CONSTRUCTION
(NATIONAL BUILDING MATERIALS CORPORATION)
PRODUCTION DIVISION

INTERNATIONAL INVITATION TO TENDER

No. D.P.—03/78

Societe Nationale des Materiaux de Construction (S.N.M.C.) invites international tenders for the supply of:

FITTINGS FOR RIGID PVC PIPES
PRESSURE RANGE
FLOW RANGES

Tender documents may be obtained from S.N.M.C. Division Production, Department Approvisionnement, Gue de Constantine, B.P. 78 Kouba, Algiers (Algeria) against payment of fifty dinas (50 DA)

Tenders in six (6) copies should be sent in two sealed envelopes, the outer one being marked only "Appel d'Offres" Raccords Pour Tubes Rigides en PVC, "A ne pas Ouvrir" and should reach the above address by 30 April, 1978.

MINISTERE DE LA SANTE PUBLIQUE

PHARMACIE CENTRALE ALGERIENNE

INTERNATIONAL TENDER

An International tender was started for the providing of Stocking and Handling Equipments of the two Distribution Centres of Pharmaceutical Products.

The tenderers are invited to present a tender for the two following batches:

1—Batch: Handling Equipment
2—Batch: Stocking Equipment

The conditions of contract register must be withdrawn before April the 30th 1978 at:
Direction Générale de la Pharmacie Centrale Algérienne, 2 Rue BICHAT—ALGER, against an amount of 200 DA representing duplicating charges.

The tenders, according to the usual way must reach by mail-way under sealed note, the external envelope endorsing the mention: "Ne pas ouvrir—Appel d'Offres—Equipement de deux Centres de Distribution"; at the Direction Générale de la Pharmacie Centrale Algérienne, 2 Rue BICHAT—ALGER, before June the 30th 1978, the post-mark attesting.

LOTHIAN REGIONAL COUNCIL
WATER SUPPLY SERVICES

MEGGET SCHEME

The Lothian Regional Council proposes to invite tenders from selected civil engineering contractors for a further contract forming part of the Megget Water Supply Scheme as follows:

GLADHOUSE to GLENCORSE AQUEDUCT

This contract comprises supplying and laying 6.5 km of 1100 mm dia and 8 km of 900 mm dia pressure pipe in steel or ductile iron together with minor ancillary works.

The site of the works is located in the District of Midlothian approximately 15 km south of Edinburgh.

Firms who wish to be considered as tenderers for the above-mentioned contract should provide the following information:

Proof of inscription of the company on a professional register or the companies register in the United Kingdom or Ireland.

Name and address of contractor's bankers from whom the region's bankers can inquire as to contractor's financial standing. Balance sheets for the past three years including a statement of turnover on construction works.

A statement of the technical qualifications of the managerial and supervisory staff who would be responsible for executing the work and any previous experience of UK construction practice.

A list of contracts, similar to the contract to be awarded, carried out during the past five years, the value and location of each contract and the authority for whom executed.

Details of labour resources and plant available.

Applications should be made by 17th April, 1978, to the Consulting Engineers

ROBERT H. CUTHBERTSON & PARTNERS
13 EGLINTON CRESCENT
EDINBURGH
EH12 5DF

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

سوناطراك

DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA

MINISTRY FOR ENERGY AND THE PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

SONATRACH

SONATRACH
Engineering and Development Division

INTERNATIONAL INVITATION TO TENDER

International tenders are hereby invited for th establishment of a carbon black plant at Bouir with an annual production capacity of 25,0 tonnes.

The tender documents may be obtained agai payment of 500 DA to the following address:

Sonatrach - END: 10 Rue du Sahara - Hydra - Algie
Tel.: 60 00 09 60 75 22
Telex: SONEND 52794

Tenders should be sent in two sealed envelope the inner envelope must be marked "Ne pas ouvr Appel d'offres Projet Carbon Black", and t outer envelope "Sonatrach - END - Coordinat Elastomères".

Tenders should reach the above address by 3 June, 1978, this being the final date.

Bidders wil be bound by their tenders for 180 da

KINGDOM OF THAILAND

NOTICE TO CIVIL ENGINEERING CONTRAC

The Government of the Kingdom of Thailan received a loan from the World Bank to help construction of three roads totalling about 140 k expected to cost over US$50 million equivalent. Th struction will be divided into 3 contracts to be a in 1978 and 1979 and will include about six millio metres of earthworks, one million square me asphalt paving and six thousand lineal metres of Construction firms from member countries of the Bank and Switzerland are invited to indicate their int prequalifying for bidding on the above works. Rep letter or cable, should be addressed to:

DIRECTOR GENERAL,
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS,
SRI AYUTHAYA ROAD,
BANGKOK, THAILAND.

Replies should be received by 15th May, 1978, and q naires will then be sent for preparation of prequal applications.

COMPANY NOTICES

COMPAGNIE FINANCIERE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDER

Following a Resolution passed at the Ordinary General held on 6th April, 1978, a dividend of F.Frs. 13.50 per F.Frs. 100 nominal for the year ended 31st December, 1 be paid as from 13th April, 1978 as follows.

BEARER SHARE CERTIFICATES

Against presentation of Coupon No. 169, residents United Kingdom will receive F.Frs. 10.61 per Certificate 100 nominal. (See Settlement of Additional Payments Coupons will be paid at the rate of exchange ruling on of presentation.

BEARER DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES

Against presentation of these Certificates for marking No. 5 residents of the United Kingdom will receive F.Frs per Certificate of F.Frs. 5 nominal. (See Settlement of A Payments below.)

Certificates will be paid at the rate of exchange ruling day of receipt of the dividend on the corresponding shares deposited in France.

SETTLEMENT OF ADDITIONAL PAYMENTS

Under the terms of the Double Tax Convention betwe and the United Kingdom resident of the United King receive, subject to completion of Form RF-4GB, on or a January, 1979 an additional F.Frs 6.3475 per Bearer F.Frs. 0.31375 per Bearer Deposit Certificate thus increa dividend entitlements to F.Frs. 16.9575 per Share 0.847875 per Bearer Deposit Certificate.

Holders are advised to submit Form RF-4GB at the presentation of Coupons and/or Bearer Deposit Certifica Form may, however, be submitted at any time up to 31st 1979.

Payments in respect of Coupons and Bearer Deposit will be subject to deduction of United Kingdom Income standard rate of 34% unless claims are accompani affidavit.

REPLACEMENT OF CERTIFICATES

The Share Certificates of F.Frs 100 nominal numb 4,740,000 which after payment of the above dividend of coupons, will be replaced without conforming to nu

Coupons, Bearer Deposit Certificates and Bearer Sha cates (devoid of coupons) should be lodged with:—

S. G. WARBURG & CO. LTD.,
Coupon Department, St. Albans House, Goldsmith Str
London, EC2P 2DL.

from whom appropriate claim forms and further inform be obtained.

Copies of the Annual Report and Accounts will available in French and in English on application to S. G & Co. Ltd.

7th APRIL, 1978

COMPAGNIE FINANCIERE DE PARIS ET DES

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE LEPROSY MISSION (INTERNATIONAL): The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS will be held at Bloomsbury Central Baptist Church, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.2, on TUESDAY, 2nd MAY, 1978, at 4.45 p.m., to receive the Annual Report and audited abstracts of Accounts of the year ended 31st December, 1977 to elect office-bearers and appoint a Council, and to transact any other business as circumstances require.

THE LEPROSY MISSION (England and Wales Auxiliary) will hold its Eleventh Annual Meeting on TUESDAY, 2nd MAY, 1978, at 4.0 p.m at Bloomsbury Central Baptist Church, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.2, for the presentation of the Annual Report and Election of Committee for the ensuing year.

THE JOINT ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING of THE LEPROSY MISSION will follow at 5.30 p.m., when the Chairman will be Bishop A. W. Luther of India, and the speakers, the Rev. R. F. Clement (New Zealand) and Miss Vera Bond (International Supplies Officer). There will also be interviews with personnel from the Field.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH FACULTY OF MUSIC BURSARY FOR THE STUDY OF SCOTTISH MUSIC

The Helen Dole Bursary is open for award annually in the Faculty of Music, for the purpose of promoting the study of Scottish Music.

Particulars and application forms may be obtained from The Faculty of Music, Alison House, 12 Nicolson Square, Edinburgh, EH8 9BH.

UNILEVER LI

NOTICE is hereby RECORD DATE for the ORDINARY shar pany payable on the is the 5th MAY 1978 will be suspended for Transfers received af of business on th will be registered ex d

BY ORDER OF TH

Port Sunlight
Wirral
Merseyside
6th April 1978

N.B. — In accordan current procedure Exchange, London, th Shares in Unilever L quoted ex dividend April, 1978.

AMERICAN SHAR REPRESENTING ORDINARY SH UNILEVER LI

The arrangements Trust Company (Irv Company for the iss New York of Depos for American Share deposit with Irving 25p Ordinary Share Limited provide that ex dividend shares Irving in London be before the record Irving in New York a dividend on the A shall be deferred un record date.

The record date ment of the dis American Shares is 1978.

Appointments Vacant also on pages 7 and 2

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

The University of Leeds

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for the Chair in the Department of Civil Engineering that will become vacant on the appointment of Professor A. M. Neville as Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Dundee from 1 October 1978. The successful candidate will be appointed to the Headship of the Department in the first instance. The salary will be not less than the minimum of the professorial range (£8,106 per annum) (under review). The University reserves the right to consider for appointment persons other than those who submit formal applications.

Applications (two copies), stating age, qualifications and experience and naming three referees should reach the Registrar, The University, Leeds LS2 9JT (from whom further particulars may be obtained) not later than 15 May 1978, quoting reference number 64/10/A. Applicants from overseas may apply in the first instance by cable, naming three referees, preferably in the United Kingdom.

University of Nottingham

DEPARTMENT OF ADULT EDUCATION

Applications are invited for the post of RESEARCH ASSISTANT, tenable for a period of one year, on a project concerned with the medieval properties in the town of Stamford, Lincolnshire.

Applicants should preferably have archive training or an appropriate higher degree; knowledge of medieval Latin and palaeography is essential. Salary within the range £2,904-£3,333 (under review).

Further details and forms of application returnable not later than 24th April, 1978, from the Staff Appointments Officer, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham NG7 2RD. Ref. No. 567.

UNIVERSITY APP

University of

DEPARTMENT C

Applications are TWO POSTS RESEARCH ASS RESEARCH ASS nuclear physics in Department of Ph dates should be Ph with special research in nucle physics. The applicants will be take part in the p the experimental for the N.S.F. a

The posts are to three years salary within the £4,103 per annum rising to £5,627

Applications, together with the referees, should be later than 30th M the Registrar, Th P.O. Box 147, L 3BX, from whom culars may be ob Ref.: RV/713/T

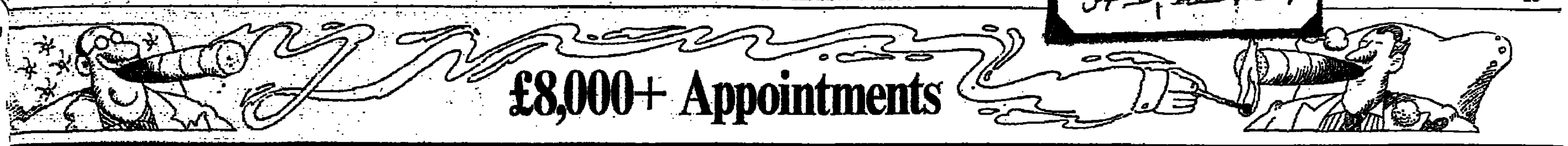
University of

DEPARTMENT COMME

Applications are the post of TEMP TURER IN ACCO FINANCE. It is stipulate that cand have interests in area of account competence in accounting and with basic quanti ques would be en

The post is te years from 1 Oct an initial salary range £3,333 annum (under re

Applications, with the name referees, should b later than 21st A the Registrar, Th P.O. Box 147, L 3BX, from whom culars may b Quote Ref.: RV/



£8,000+ Appointments

Chief Estates Officer

£9,323-£11,673 (inclusive–under review)

The Commission owns virtually the whole of the commercial and ndustrial estates in four new towns and will shortly begin to take over the imilar and extensive commercial and industrial estates in ten other new owns to form one of the largest estates of its kind in Britain.

The Chief Estates Officer will be principal estates adviser to the ommission and will initiate proposals for management, development and development as necessary. He / she will also be head of the Estates Department, including local branches, and must have the ability to develop the ommission's new role including the maintenance of good and close relations ith local authorities.

Candidates should be Chartered Surveyors with experience as rincipal in private practice or public service, accustomed to working at top ecision-taking level, and have a sound knowledge of the institutional investent market, budgeting and directing staff in central and detached locations.

The post is in London and pensionable. Further details of the ommission's functions and organisation will be supplied on request.

Applications marked "Confidential" (with two references or two ferees) should be sent to M. G. McKenzie, Chief Executive, Commission r the New Towns, Glen House, Stag Place, Victoria SW1E 5AJ, not later than th April, 1978.

nmission for the new towns

COMMISSION FOR RACIAL EQUALITY

DIRECTOR

egal & General Services

ission for Racial Equality invites applications t of Director, Legal & General Services to be s headquarters office in London.

unctions of the Commission, which has been r the Race Relations Act 1976, include working elimination of racial discrimination and proility of opportunity and good relations between different racial groups. It has a staff compleer 200 and operates in three divisions, each a Director.

and General Services Division consists of the nce, Information, Research Sections and the d Personnel Services. It has a total staff of 85.

r of the Division will be responsible to the tive for the work of the Division. He or she pecial responsibility for advising the Comall the legal matters related to the functions of the Commission under the Race Relations

will be given to candidates with proven e ability, including personnel management, und knowledge and experience of the law.

salary will be at the minimum of the scale rising by a number of annual increments to There is also a supplement of £208.80 and eighting allowance of £465 p.a.

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**MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL
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Applications (three copies) together with the names of three referees should be sent not later than Friday 5 May, 1978 to the Registrar and Secretary, Old Shire Hall, Durham DH1 3HP, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

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Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The University, Leeds LS2 9JT, quoting reference number 118/3/A, not later than 24 April 1978.

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The Secretary of State will be glad to consider candidates drawn to his attention by means of nomination, as well as direct applications.

Applicants, or those wishing to make nominations, should write no later than 28 April, 1978, in the first place to:

Sir Jack Rampton KCB,
Permanent Under Secretary of State,
Department of Energy,
Thames House South,
Millbank, London, SW1P 4QJ.
Telephone: Direct Line 01-211 4391
Switchboard 01-211 3000

Department of Energy

Chief Executive

The Water Authority is seeking to fill the post of Chief Executive which becomes vacant not later than 30th June 1978, following the retirement of the present Chief Executive, Mr. A. Morrison, C.B.E.

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Candidates should have a proven record of senior management in a large scale organisation.

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Application forms returnable by April 19th, 1978 are available with further details from The Chairman, Thames Water, New River Head, Rosebery Avenue, London EC1R 4TP. Telephone 01-837 3300, Ext. 2024.

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The General Manager

SSHA

15/21 Palmerston Place
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Please write, enclosing a c.v., to the Company Secretary, The Sterling Group of Companies, Sterling House, 8 Heddon Street, London, W1R 8BP.

The key questions four days before the Budget

Will Mr Healey get the balance right?

In preparing next week's budget, Mr Denis Healey has had no shortage of advice. Many academic institutions and private forecasting bodies have made recommendations and, inevitably, they have not always been in agreement.

Nevertheless, two themes have dominated the pre-budget discussion. The first has been speculation about the size of the tax cuts the Chancellor will "give away" as part of the Government's attempt to stimulate demand. It is often implicitly assumed or explicitly stated that fiscal "reflation" of this kind will help British industry recover from its four-year recession.

The second has been recognition of the need to coordinate fiscal and monetary policy. More particularly, it has been emphasized that the public sector borrowing requirement should not be so large that it threatens the continuation of monetary restraint. Monetary targets for the 1978/79 financial year have not been announced, but there has been concern that a big increase in the PSBR would make it difficult to match the nine to 13 per cent growth band of 1977/78.

My argument is that these two themes are inconsistent. The tax cuts; and the resulting enlargement of the budget deficit, are icompatible with monetary restraint and an industrial revival. Indeed, if the Government wishes to pursue an anti-inflationary money supply policy and to create a financial environment favourable to industrial investment, the budget deficit should be reduced further, not increased.

It is taken as an assumption in what follows that the Government will wish to moderate money supply growth in coming years: this seems a reasonable interpretation of official intentions from recent speeches by Mr Healey himself, Mr Gordon Richardson, Governor of the Bank of England, and Sir Douglas Wass, Permanent Secretary to the Treasury.

Three forces are responsible for increases in the money supply—the PSBR, except in so far as it is financed by sales of debt to the non-bank public (the public sector contribution); bank lending to the private sector (the private sector contribution); and "external and foreign currency finance" (the external contribution). The external contribution, which has inflated the money supply by a massive £3,000m in the present financial year, is likely to be small and positive in the next few years as Britain begins to repay its overseas debts.

The key question for financial policy, therefore, is to find the right balance between the public and private sector contributions to monetary growth. An expansion in bank lending to the private sector is a necessary condition for the increased investment by industry which the Government has repeatedly said is one of its prime objectives. Companies can pay for higher investment either by funds generated internally, mainly from profits, or by borrowing from external sources. With current depressed levels of corporate profitability, reliance has to be placed largely on external sources—and the banks are the biggest providers of short-term and medium-term finance.

If the banks are important to industry, industry is important to the banks. Of the outstanding total of bank advances, about 30 per cent is to manufacturing, 25 per cent to the service industries and nearly 15 per cent to other productive activities. The banking system is the main intermediary between the savings of the personal sector and investment by the corporate sector.

But here is the central difficulty. For any given money supply target, the larger is the public sector contribution to monetary growth, the smaller must be the private sector contribution—or, in other words, bank lending to industry; and any increase in the budget deficit increases the public contribution.

It might be objected that the impact of a higher PSBR on the money supply can be neutralized if the authorities are able to sell more debt to the non-bank private sector, by, for example, stepping up sales of gilt-edged securities. However, it is most unlikely that massive official gilt-edged sales and buoyant industrial loan demand can persist for long, for two reasons.

First, large sales of public sector debt constitute a major drain on the financial resources of the leading long-term savings institutions, the pension funds and life assurance offices. These institutions consequently have less money available for buying debt issued by the corporate sector.

In such circumstances, it is difficult for companies to raise capital by rights issues or offers of debentures and loan stock. If they borrow heavily from the banks instead, their ratios between short-term and long-term debt, and between equity and interest rate-sensitive liabilities, deteriorate markedly—as in 1974 and 1975. The action companies may then take to restore satisfactory financial ratios will result in less ouput and employment.

Secondly, a situation in which both the budget deficit and the industrial demand for loans are high is liable to engender considerable financial instability. The gilt-edged market can respond rather emotionally to disappointing economic news and, even if there is only a temporary reluctance to buy new issues of government stock, bad money supply figures can emerge very quickly.

The market's nervousness about the authorities' response exaggerates the difficulties in selling stock as pessimism becomes self-reinforcing and a sharp rise in interest rates may be needed to restore confidence. The violent interest rate fluctuations which have taken place on a number of occasions in the mid-1970s exemplify the problem. These fluctuations disturb corporate financial planning and greatly increase the uncertainty involved in capital spending programmes.

It follows, then, that increases in the budget deficit and industrial recovery cannot be reconciled with monetary restraint—and certainly not with the deceleration in the growth rate of the money supply to that of productive capacity, about three or four per cent a year, which will be required if price stability is to be restored at some stage in the next few years.

It may be ambitious to aim at price stability by the early 1980s. There would certainly be difficulties in keeping the British price level stable in an inflationary international environment, although Germany, Japan and Switzerland do not seem to have suffered unduly from their efforts in this direction; and, arguably, inflationary expectations have become so embedded in the national economic psychology that it would be traumatic to try to remove them in only two or three years.

But price stability must remain the long-term goal—and recent official "bids" for a five per cent norm in the next stage of pay policy suggest that, whether they are wishful thinking or not, the Government wants to bring inflation down to under five per cent earlier rather than later. If price stability is thought desirable the Government should consider publishing a medium-term financial plan consistent with that objective.

It has been suggested here that progressive reductions in the PSBR over the next few years should form part of this plan and, by extension, that the tax cuts to be announced next week will delay, not bring forward, the restoration of economic stability. The argument could be made more polemical by noting its implicaton that conventional Keynesian "reflation" and the encouragement of industrial recovery are in conflict.

But the purpose of this article has not been to arouse controversy. It has been rather to point out that, in their decisions on the blend of fiscal and monetary policy in coming years, the Government should take account of the resulting scope for bank lending to the private sector and, hence, of the effects on industry and the economy generally.

Tim Congdon

Bernard Levin

All together now: one, two, three stretch . . .

The Post Office has ordered 99 million rubber bands, representing *part of its requirements for the next six months*. That, as the man said, is an awful lot of rubber bands, though I must add that the almost suspicious irregularity of the number suggests that a new wind of cost-consciousness is sweeping down the corridors at Excuses House; not very long ago, I cannot help feeling, any Post Office official whose province included the ordering of rubber bands, and who discovered that 99 million were immediately required, would hardly have hesitated to order the round 100 million, though he would certainly have forgotten to negotiate a discount for quantity as he did so.

Still, it isn't the Post Office that I came here to discuss this morning; it was the rubber bands. To be precise, it was the observations of the firm from which they have been ordered. If, said a representative of the manufacturers, the rubber bands were laid end to end, they would reach from London *to* Bombay, a distance of 4,752 miles. (That means that the rubber bands must be 3.04128 inches in length. I thought you would like to know.) However, added the good maker of rubber bands, who had evidently been active with the figuring-pencil, if the snappy little fellows were stretched to their full working length and *then* laid end to end, they would reach to Perth, in Western Australia, *and back*, a distance of 19,000 miles. (*That* means that the bands, when stretched, cover 12.16 inches each. Them's mighty stretchy rubber bands you've got there, friends.)

Those of you who know me, and know in particular my incurable addiction to day-dreaming, will know what is coming now. Most people, apprised of the fact that 99 million rubber bands, laid end to end, would reach from here to Bombay in their natural condition and from here to Perth and back stretched, would do no more than shrug, unable to see any practical use for the information. In me, however, it instantly aroused a wild and glorious dream.

Let's do it! Let's get 99 million rubber bands and lay them together end to end, first unstretched and then stretched! What a lark, eh? And what a nice surprise for the people in Bombay and Perth respectively! Of course, unless we can come to some arrangement with the Post Office to borrow their rubber bands for our enterprise, promising to give them back as soon as we have carried it out, we would have to buy our own, which would come quite expensive; the price quoted to the Post Office was £117,000. (That's just under 8½ rubber bands for a penny.) But provided we promised to insure the goods, and to arrange for an ample spin-off of publicity for the Post Office, I feel sure that some kind of deal could be worked out. Anyway, as soon as I heard the news and conceived the idea I simultaneously opened negotiations with Birmingham University, the Department of Industry and the Arts Council, for a grant, so the money may present no problem in the end. (Besides, pioneers like us are not to be put off by sordid financial considerations; did Newton wait for a handout from the Apple Marketing Board? Was Columbus backed by Texaco?)

The less far-sighted among you will by now have come up with a technical objection; if we just lay the bands end to end, they will be swept away by storm and wave, by wind and weather, not to mention corporation dustmen, acquisitive children, and passing birds. Well, obviously, we mustn't be too literal about it. The bands will have to be knotted together, and as a matter of fact it is surprisingly easy to tie two rubber bands together end to end; you just slip one through the other, then double it back and slip it through, so to speak, itself. Then you give it a tug at one end and the whole thing locks neatly, with the additional advantage that the more you pull on it the tighter it gets. True, we shall lose a fraction of the length that way, so perhaps the Post Office, despite my opening remarks, would now care to order the other million; it would be awfully frustrating if we got within a few yards of Bombay harbour, with the crowds on the shore waiting to cheer, and the bands playing, and the Mayor unrolling his speech, and we then found that we had run out.

(An even worse nightmare looms in connexion with the second half of the enterprise, the fully stretched Perth-and-back bit. Suppose we had got there, turned round—I presume, incidentally, we would be allowed, by prior arrangement of course, to pass it round the spire of the biggest church in town—and got within similar proximity of London when the supply failed. The temptation to give the whole thing one more tug to make it reach would be irresistible; and what if it snapped? I mean, only think of the immensity of the twang for a start! And what on earth would we say to the Post Office?

Of course, they will say we are mad; stoning the prophets is ancient news. Even those who are willing to admit that, though we may be eccentric we still have all or most of *our* marbles, will ask plaintively what it's for. What it's *for!* These fainthearts would have asked Michelangelo what the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel was for; they would have demanded of Euclid what the Parallel Axiom was for; they *did* wonder what Mallory thought climbing Everest was for, and got a dusty answer for their pains.

We shall loftily ignore our critics; if, when the news flashes round the world that the other end is now securely *fastened to some prominent spot* in Bombay, or when, amid cheering throngs, the returning Perth team come up the last yards of Whitehall and prepare to fasten the last band to Nelson's Column, they still cannot see the point, then so much the worse for them. Nelson would have seen the point; and if it comes to that, what do you suppose the cheering throngs will be there for? The heart of the people is sound, and they won't ask what it's for before turning out to salute our enterprise.

Never mind the details, anyway; are we on? (And are those of you who wish us well prepared to put your nimble fingers at our disposal? We shall need knotters, tuggers, layers, passers and inspectors; also, I dare say, explainers. I'll be chief explainer.) If we are, let us not delay, but draw up the plans at once; Puck said he'd put a girdle round about the earth in 40 minutes, and although I imagine our project will take a little longer, the sooner we start the sooner we finish. And a happy band we shall then be.

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The magazine that became required White House reading

In a recent article in *The Times*, Louis Heren described *Commentary* as "the best of the American intellectual monthlies". An even higher accolade—to some—was the reference in Woody Allen's new cult film *Annie Hall*. A satirical sequence on the New York literary scene contains mention of a magazine called *Dysentery*, allegedly a merger of Dissent and Commentary.

Published (but not controlled) by the American Jewish Committee, *Commentary* represents the thinking of an important group of Jewish intellectuals in the United States. Jews have played a major role in America's intellectual life for the last 30 years. Many, perhaps most, of all the intellectual journalists are Jews and Jews are also as important in the media as in academic life. They have brought a broadening and cosmopolitan influence to American literature, while novelists of ideas like Bellow, Malamud and Roth look at the United States with the rare "double vision" of integrated Americans who, at the same time, possess the perspective of the outsider.

When Norman Podhoretz became editor of *Commentary* in 1960, the magazine was a respected literary review with a strong anti-communist line in its political articles. It circulated mainly among Jews, and only the highbrow ones at that. Today it sells over 60,000 copies monthly and is read as intensely in the White House and Congress as in the homes of the Jewish *literati* of New York.

Measured by the number of times its articles are quoted, reproduced and discussed, *Commentary* must be the most influential magazine in the United States. It has even been responsible for at least one major political appointment. "Pat" Moynihan had written in *Commentary* on United States policy at the United Nations in the light of the distortion of that body, as he saw it, by the Third World. Kissinger read the article, told President Ford about it and, as a result, Moynihan was appointed United States Ambassador to the United Nations.

The character of *Commentary* has changed as its editor's views have changed. Soon after Podhoretz took over, the turbulent era of the student activists began in Berkeley in 1964. Podhoretz was critical of the student attack on the University and the feeble response of Berkeley's leaders. From that began the process of alienation from the radical chic, which had until then been his own environment, and a passionate conflict, still engaging American intellectuals, between the new right (often represented by *Commentary*) and the new left.

Podhoretz's growing disenchantment with the left developed into a full-blooded conversion in 1970. Its first intimation was an article which appeared in *Commentary* by Nathan Glazer—the distinguished Harvard sociologist, a close friend of Podhoretz—declaring that he had been "de-radicalized" by the student activists who had turned him from a mild radical into a mild conservative.

In 1969 Podhoretz took three months' leave to work on a book. He returned to *Commentary*, as one of his colleagues described it, like Moses coming down from Sinai. In his own words, "a lot of things came together. I came out with a much clearer idea, if you will forgive my pomposity, of what my duty was."

That duty was to resist what he perceived as an assault on American values by the radical left. Podhoretz talked to me about it when we met recently in New York. In his view, the *kulturkampf* within the American intellectual community which began in 1967 and has been raging bitterly ever since was over "whether this was an evil country, not only about Vietnam, but also because of race and the cultural revolution. Vietnam stood for a question larger even than itself and that was whether the United States could play a positive role in the international community".

Commentary took the position that the United States was a force for good and should exercise a responsible role in the containment of communist power. This is a view common to all the newly "de-radicalized" intellectuals, not only Glazer and Podhoretz, but Irving Kristol, Daniel Bell, Seymour Lipset and others. In answer to the charges of the new left that the United States was pursuing criminal acts, that the country was falling apart and losing the loyalty of the best of its young, the *Commentary* group was saying that the American system was basically sound, that the country was going along the right lines on race problems.

Podhoretz also saw the radical left wave as associated with a new mood of hostility to Jews and Jewish concerns represented by "the crowd around the *New York Review of Books*". This group of intellectuals had turned hostile to Israel after the 1967 Middle East war and were also associated with the radical blacks who were openly anti-Semetic.

Podhoretz does not believe that another Auschwitz is in sight; "but I do believe that the coming generation of American Jews will encounter more discrimination than I did". The quota *system*, which had the benevolent purpose of helping the blacks, he sees as resulting in discrimination against the Jews.

Podhoretz's alternatives to the quota system are the traditional liberal policies of cultural equality, non-discrimination and increased economic progress, which he believes are best for the American people, including, in the long term, the blacks.

At the same time as standing up for traditional American values, *Commentary* was also taking a strong position in defence of Jewish interests in the United States and in support of Israel. Until 1970, *Commentary* had only given a token amount of space *to* specific Jewish articles—almost the minimum it could get away with as a magazine supported by a Jewish organization. Podhoretz explains that as being due to the fact that there was then nothing to defend and that *Commentary* became "Jewish" when Jews came under attack.

Commentary today urges American resistance to the spread of communism and to the policies of the USSR; it regards black radicalism as dangerous, and "women's lib" as rather silly. The magazine attracts violent support and even more violent attacks, but it is not ignored. In so far as its specifically Jewish orientation is concerned, it accurately reflects two of the major trends in American Jewish life. They are: a more assertive Jewishness allied with middle-of-the-road conservatism.

As a journal of opinion, *Commentary* is by now an American rather than a Jewish institution. That is, in itself, a comment on the status of the Jewish element as an integral component of America's pluralistic society.

William Frankel

The Sainsbury Centre: Glistening high technology.

When architects pl
to the gallery

The opening of the Sainsbury Centre for the Visual Arts, in Norwich today marks the completion of one of the largest galleries for a private art collection to be built this century. Yet even in this egalitarian era, probably more money is being invested in buildings to house private art collections than there has been since the construction of the Tate. For, in addition to the Sainsbury Centre, work has just begun on the Burrell Collection museum in Pollock Park, Glasgow. The total investment for the two buildings could rise to more than £14m.

The two buildings provide an excellent contrast. The Burrell, which should be completed in 1982, was the outcome of a major architectural competition, won by the Cambridge firm of John Meunier, Barry Gasson and Brit Andresen. Competitors had been expected to build into the structure *itself* various artifacts which the indefatiguable Sir William Burrell had gathered. These include sixteenth-century doorways, medieval tracery windows, and complete rooms from his own castle near Berwick.

The new museum is to be a finite building, housing an unchanging collection. It is set in splendid parkland, and attractive features of the scheme include a window suitably located to take advantage of a view down an avenue of trees. It nestles into a sloping site, using the changing levels to provide workshops beneath the display areas.

The architectural character is difficult to pin down. It is a long, low building, and the main circulation galleries within the museum can be identified by their pitched, partially glazed roof, with subsidiary galleries, also roof-lit, branching out from the main galleries. The sloping glass roof, and the horizontal emphasis make this an unassertive building.

The Sainsbury Centre, designed by Foster Associates, could hardly be more different. Crouching on its grassy hillside just beyond Sir Denys Lasdun's ziggurat residence-blocks on the University of East Anglia campus, it conveys something of the character of an aeroplane hangar. It would not be inappropriate to imagine the nose of the new British Rail "125" engines poking out from one of the ends. The imagery is of glistening high technology; curved and ribbed gleaming aluminium panels (not unlike the bodywork of the original Citroen 2CV) and tinted glass. The exterior form is precise and four-square, and the character of the end elevation is conveyed by glass walls 24ft high topped by lattice steelwork.

The architectural impact of the building from the outside is determined entirely by the building components, by the aesthetic of the factory. Traditional distinctions between roof and walls have been dispensed with (as they were in an earlier building by these architects, the Modern Art Glass Warehouse in Thamesmead). Even the concept of the door as a formal entrance has been replaced—by a high-level bridge link from the existing university walkway, which brings the visitor into the building at mezzanine level, and then down a spiral staircase.

In further contrast to the Burrell, the finite exterior of the Sainsbury is in contrast to the total flexibility of the interior. A clear span 100ft wide, with a clear height of 24ft, has been achieved. Th Centre has the ability to a range of exhibits fr smallest primitive scul an enormous recently North American tapestr

The Centre has two e exhibition galleries, visiting exhibitions a other for the permanen of the private art colle Sir Robert and Lady Sa The collection ranges from primitive to mode by virtue of colour, simplicity, there is a geneity, because the Sa purchased the items f own pleasure. They also contribution to help c cost of the building a vided an endowment continuing purchases. ernment, through the U of East Anglia (the act of the Centre) provid tional funds.

Galleries in Euro America were visited Sainsburys and their a and the lessons fr visits—particularly le flexibility, opennes accessibility to the pu embodied in the new The Centre also inc reception conservatory, of fine arts, a restaura faculty club.

Flexibility has been by adopting a structure changeable panels, so part of the walls or ro changed in a few mi provide all combina glazed, solid or aluminium panels. On lessons learnt from galleries was the impo natural top lighti that is provided by tinuous glazed strips with an artificial system, easily access alteration) from through the roof space —such as toilets an copying rooms—are v wall space, as is acc the machinery. That m considerable changes made without affec building in any way.

The architects state technology is used in t not as an end in itself means to achieve soc These goals include t sion of a gallery (at half the estimated co Burrell) which is mor in use, more open to and more welcoming t other artistic ghet character of the inte tended to reproduce t tions of a drawing roo to say that in this gle personal barn the a succeeds.

That leaves unresol ever, the question of tecture. This speedik and exciting building— amazingly flexible—i able in the same way nel's train sheds or Crystal Palace were to previous generatio doubt persists. The surely be more to ar than the efficient en usable space.

Are the demands o lity and cheapness inc with the creation o which might be called ture? If so, is flex operation more impor art gallery than the c beautifully designed portioned spaces? In t the Burrell Museum pleted, some answers questions should be a

Charles M

THE TIMES DIARY/PHS

Life begins again at 40 for the evergreen ladies

The national HQ of the Women's Royal Voluntary Service, in London's Mayfair, is situated on the corner of Brick Street. The name has a cautionary ring to it, as if it is saying: Beware you do not drop a brick yourself.

I almost did yesterday when I went there to listen to what these wonderful Green Ladies are planning to do in this, the year of their fortieth anniversary.

I said to one of them that I could not find words sufficiently to express my admiration for the way they dispense tea and sympathy—among much else, of course—to those in need.

Then, I realized what I had said. *Tea and Sympathy* is the play in which the sympathy that is offered is of a very intimate nature indeed. I quickly corrected myself and said "comfort" instead, and I was glad to hear the very same word later used by Lady Pike, the WRVS chairman, when, after coffee and not tea had been served, she gave an impressive description of the service's work.

She is a breezy, energetic woman who delights in saying things like: "We don't wait for other people to make fun of us; we do it ourselves."

And then she went on to prove the point when she was introducing the WRVS's new uniform, which substitutes a wide range of very feminine and informal (though still green) styles for the somewhat regimental fashions that have prevailed up to now.

Did the pressure for a change come from the younger members of the services? I asked. Oddly enough, no, she said; it came from ladies of her own, more mature, age. "We thought we ought to stop looking like battleaxes", she said.

"But perhaps you *are* a batt'eaxe", quipped a Green Lady on her left. To which the baroness replied, with mock severity: "Remember—we are trying to pretend we are a deferential service."

But, enough of levity. Let me put on record that the WRVS anniversary celebrations begin in St Paul's Cathedral on April 25 with a service of thanksgiving and rededication

Political feud's fraternal fringe

Our man covering the NUS conference in Blackpool has come across what looks like a unique example of active student political involvement in one family.

Next July, Charles Burch, 21 and a staunch Liberal, will become president of Cambridge University students' union. In August, his elder brother, Tony, 22, staunchly Labour, will take over as secretary of the London Students Organization.

Tony told me yesterday: "We have had quite a long-running political argument"

The rumour at Blackpool is that the two brothers could eventually find themselves standing against each other for the NUS presidency.

There is, however, little possibility of a fraternal clash in the House of Commons. Charles, who will be returning to Cambridge after his presidency, to study theology, is likely to go into the church. Tony, who is doing clinical studies at the Middlesex hospital, wants to become a doctor.

But there could be some interesting exchanges between the episcopal and Labour benches of the House of Lords in, say, 30 years' time as the brothers Burch continue their friendly political rivalry.

Wrong picture at the gallery

A colour slide projector clicked away merrily as bright sunshine shone yesterday on a screen on which pictures were supposed to appear. "But it only happens for about 75 minutes every day, when the sun shines directly on to it", said the National Gallery man.

The gallery's new £60,000 shop which opens today stands at the top of the main staircase, in what used to be Room XIII.

Despite the solar setback, the gallery expects to boost its sales of slides, prints, books and posters by as much as 50 per cent. It cannot be altogether dissatisfied with its present annual sales of £400,000.

Fatal flaw in the EEC case

Question: what is more deathly than a skull and crossbones? Answer: a defunct rat, with its feet in the air.

This is but one of the fascinating facts which emerge from a *Which?* survey into warning symbols on the labels of dangerous substances.

It seems that schoolchildren (who thought up the dead rat idea) are more successful than EEC experts (who thought up the skull and crossbones idea) when it comes to devising symbols that make their point instantly and clearly.

The proportion of people who correctly interpreted the EEC syhbols—the bones were just one of six—was "depressingly low". The children's symbols were identified by "a considerably greater proportion of people, including the elderly".

Only 24 per cent correctly identified the bones symbol. Among the elderly, the proportion fell to 5 per cent. But more than half understood the children's concept of the demised rodent.

Making a beeline for energy

Bruce Forsyth has found two ways to overcome the problems of flu and a fading voice aggravated by his exhausting role in his marvellous *The Travelling Music Show* at Her Majesty's.

The bubbling Mr Forsyth, now 50, does not speak to anyone until midday and he keeps two pots of honey hidden from sight in the wings which he dips into during the few moments he is offstage.

This busy music man is preparing to make himself even busier next week. On Tuesday he will be encouraging his fellow entertainers throughout the West End to join with him in selling flags on Geranium Day for the Blind.

He told me yesterd a pleasure to take p only hope I can help worthy cause."

He says he is very Red Rum except I d to go over the sticks. go through an insura cal for the show the and I saw an unbias who said it was a l since he'd seen a 5 like me.

"Getting over the been a problem, but has helped and I'm b a bee."

He has lost seven weight since the sho

Seven actors, playing 80 roles in four linked performance over as many nights, is a heavily statistical way of telling you that Dickens's Bleak House is being done on stage at London's Royal Court Theatre for a short season. But let us not lose our sense of proportion in lauding suc versatility. Back in 1952, Emlyn Williams toured with a one-man presentation of Bleak House. He distilled the sprawling novel into one evening's entertainment and assumed no fewer than 36 different roles. What is more, whereas Shared Experience at the Royal C use seven chairs, Emlyn Williams made do with nothing than a reading desk.

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TIMES PAST
THE TIMES
New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

E BALANCE OF TERROR

re of the neutron bomb sime doubt. President having decided against ing its production, has ly been persuaded to ain. This is sensible. To he programme at any ght or might not be To do so now, without d pro quo from the Jnion or any evidence est that he has tried d to secure one would a error of judgment uld in the long term be d damaging.

nfusion in Washington public debate on both he Atlantic, which has l been undistinguished. arguments have been by polemics, and often undamental misunder- of the main issues

neutron bomb, as l in the United States, cal nuclear weapon. As s an improvement in urtant respects upon tical nuclear weapons e already deployed in n the first place it is vement because more energy is released m of neutron radiation more effective than heat in penetrating nour and killing or ting the crews. In the nce it is an improve- ove its reduced blast educedly by 90 per collateral damage to vns and their popula- a standard fission f similar yield. The fall-out would also be d the general effect more specific.

sion process upon based introduces no t. It has been around han twenty years, and retically within the the Russians, British, nd Chinese to pro- too. It is the complexities which cans have now over- bling them to introduce it in the form of a warhead for the Lance missile or as an artillery shell.

This is not to sound a paeon of praise for what remains an awful weapon. The public is not unnaturally sickened by the prospect of yet another means of destruction whose presence seems likely to complicate rather than ease the tensions between East and West. There is also a revulsion against a weapon which relies upon radiation for its effect. People who have come to accept the use of bombs and bullets remember with horror the after-effects of Hiroshima.

Nor should one overestimate its potential. It does not in itself lower the nuclear threshold because it remains very clearly a nuclear weapon. One cannot imagine that the decision to use it would be less than agonizing. But it could have that effect if Nato came to regard it as a panacea, and allowed its conventional defences to deteriorate. Because of its increased effectiveness against tanks and the chance it offers of greater discrimination, it could be a more effective deterrent than existing tactical nuclear weapons. But the capacity of Western Europe to defend itself must still be measured in conventional terms.

The neutron warhead has been designed to deter a concentrated armoured thrust from the East. If the Russians lacked the capacity to make such a thrust, there would be no need to deploy it. There are arguments over the time they would at present need to do so, but there can be no arguments over their capacity, given that time.

The Soviet Union has denounced the neutron bomb, or enhanced radiation weapon, as "inhuman and barbarous". So it is. But so too are all nuclear weapons, including its own SS-20 mobile missile, targeted on Western Europe, whose explosive power is at least 2,000 times more devastating. To counter one weapon with another is an uncomfortable consequence of the balance of terror which no one can easily endorse. But the moral platform from which Mr Brezhnev pretends to speak is very frail. Indeed every argument he addresses to us we are more than entitled to address to him.

However, Soviet reaction to the neutron bomb has been extreme enough to indicate genuine alarm. This being the case, then Washington should be in a strong position to negotiate terms over its suspension. One might envisage either an arms package involving a reduction in Soviet armour in Central Europe, negotiated through the talks on Mutual Balanced Force Reductions in Vienna, or perhaps a deal over the SS-20. The SS-20, which has a range of 3,000 miles, is a different kind of weapon from the neutron bomb which, mounted on Lance, would haye a battlefield range of only 70 miles. But one could conceivably swop bogy for bogy.

The other possibility would include concessions in the Salt-2 agreement which President Carter would like to see completed later this year. But that really would be a deal involving like and unlike, and would help only indirectly to allay allied fears about the vulnerability of Western Europe.

It may already be too late. The Russians are now aware, not only of divided opinions in the West, but of President Carter's own reluctance to produce the weapon. In that case it will ironically need still more determination in the West to exact a realistic price in terms of arms reductions. There will always be dissension over the neutron bomb in the West, and indeed it is difficult to feel enthusiasm for any weapon which threatens to inflict, as do all nuclear weapons, slow and painful death. But it is relevant to the security of Western Europe and to abandon it now without an equivalent return would seem a decision which President Carter would later have reason to regret.

AND INFANTICIDE

pian ambassador had ason to walk out dur- een's speech at the louse on Wednesday he Foreign Secretary ell, as he easily could the many atrocities in the last three e Ethiopian regime. l only in passing to n about some of the licies and practices" me, in the course of upholding Ethiopia's seek help from can when its terri- reatened or under d thus explaining why been unable to sup- pply Somalia during the Ogaden. As the Government is in the nurdering Ethiopian large numbers Dr omments can be quite mild. In the Eritrea he criticized olicy implicitly rather tly; and his definition e as "essentially an Ethiopian affair" ly gratify rather than thiopian Government. is asperity was not gainst any African (other than white governments) but oviet and Cuban Africa. (The Soviet ambassadors, unlike their Ethiopian colleague, had the *sangfroid* to sit through the speech.) His theme was that "disputes within Africa are best dealt with by the states of Africa themselves" and that "outside states should refrain from interference in African affairs", which, he pointed out, is "an accepted principle within the OAU".

So it is, but unfortunately not all OAU member states respect it. Nor is Dr Owen's remark that "for African states . . . the principles of territorial integrity and the inviolability of existing frontiers are sacrosanct" valid for *all* African states. Somalia did not respect the existing Ethiopian frontier last year. Morocco and Mauritania did not respect the existing frontiers of the former Spanish Sahara in the winter of 1975-76. Ethiopia has not respected the frontiers of Eritrea, which was a separate territory until 1952 and under the United Nations resolution was supposed to be federated with Ethiopia, not part of it.

That is why Dr Owen is giving the Ethiopians a little too much when he describes the Eritrean problem as "essentially an internal Ethiopian affair"; and when he says (rightly) that the United Nations "should raise its collective voice against any attempt to impose a military solution" he is speaking not of something which might be about to happen but of something which is already happening. Only yesterday one of the Ethiopian military leaders told a mass rally: "a bitter struggle awaits us as regards the total obliteration of all reactionary groups including the Eritrean secessionists, and we have to brace ourselves for the task". No doubt they will pay particular attention to obliterating secessionist Eritrean children, as they cannot be expected to treat Eritrean children better than they treat their own. Moreover, intelligence reports say that some of the seventeen thousand Cuban troops in Ethiopia have already been sent to Eritrea.

In these circumstances the United Nations should indeed "raise its collective voice". But it can do so only when invited to by the voice of an individual government. The British government has perhaps a special duty to raise the matter, since it was Britain that handed the Eritreans over to Ethiopia in 1952, without their consent and almost certainly against their wishes. Even greater weight would be carried, however, by a joint initiative of the Nine. Mr Callaghan should suggest that to his colleagues in the European Council at Copenhagen opening today.

e inquiry

sor Edward P. Radford

ce Parker has now sub- port on the Windscale en I testified at the in September as a wit- Network for Nuclear concluded that he had led the case, especially his public assurances tember about the lack Cumbrian citizens of leases from Windscale, e side of the case had The inquiry report con- he entire exercise was dressing.

he few medically quali- s appearing for either essed particularly the icance of radiation ex- under which British s Ltd is operating and l the Windscale facility, d from recommenda- International Commis- ation Protection (ICRP). for health matters at as Sir Edward Pochin, representative on the principal author of the most recent reports. In I attacked the ICRP's l standards as being ore times too permis- oncluded that at Wind- ere already significant to local populations be dealt with before d expansion is per-

tor has chosen to dis- timony on the grounds not have immediately of the large number of n which I based my ne of the medical wit- IFL had been required uch documentation. It out that Sir Edward is capacity as British to the United Nations ommittee on Atomic d copies of all of the orts. For example, the l not accept my evi- cer risks based on the data from the study by Doll of patients with ankylosing spondylitis treated with X-rays, a very important study. Sir Richard agreed with my analysis and offered to send the tribunal a more complete draft from Oxford; I informed the Inspector of this offer but he never requested the report. By such methods did Mr Justice Parker decide scientific questions.

At the time I appeared before the tribunal I was chairman of the subcommittee on somatic effects of the US National Academy of Sciences Committee on the Biological Effects of Ionizing Radiation, a committee established to bring up to date a review of the health implications of low-level radiation exposures of the type present at Windscale. The National Academy of Sciences is the American equivalent of the Royal Society, and committees appointed by the Academy are considered to present the highest scientific credentials available in the US. Within two weeks of my return from testifying at the inquiry I accepted appointment as chairman of the full committee. In that capacity I was at least as up to date on health risks from radiation as any member of the ICRP. Thus my appearance at Whitehaven represented a direct confrontation between a senior member of the major scientific body in the US concerned with evaluation of health risks from ionizing radiation and a senior representative of the ICRP. I also challenged the Inspector's public assurances about the safety of exposures to plutonium and americium already occurring along the coast.

One would have thought that this testimony would have been heady stuff for the press, involving as it did one of the chief issues which Mr Shore wished to have resolved by the inquiry. Yet the press took no note of this confrontation, nor of the fact that during my five hours of cross-examination Sir Edward Pochin did not ask me a single question, although he readily cross-examined other witnesses. After my testimony the *New Scientist* in their weekly Windscale review omitted any reference to it, and *The Guardian's* summary of each of the hundred days of the inquiry did not have one word about my testimony, although I appeared for over two hours on September 28 and was cross-examined for nearly the entire day of September 29.

Because the issues I raised at Windscale have been brushed aside by Mr Justice Parker and largely ignored by the British press, I suggest the following: I am prepared to meet Sir Edward Pochin in public debate in Britain, at a time and place of mutual convenience, the subjects of debate to be agreed upon in advance. I am willing to give my time, as I did at Whitehaven, in the interests of having this matter fully aired for the British public and their representatives. If Sir Edward chooses to decline this invitation, then I think the Windscale Inquiry will have been revealed as the travesty that it was.

Yours, etc,
EDWARD P. RADFORD, Professor of Environmental Epidemiology,
Graduate School of Public Health,
University of Pittsburgh,
Pittsburgh, PA,
USA.

Prohibition in India

From Sir Laurence Grafftey-Smith

Sir, Your Mussoorie correspondent's lament (April 4) reminds me that when Mr Desai, as Governor of Bombay, imposed prohibition on the province, compassion dictated some small print, permitting small quantities of alcohol to those producing a medical certificate as alcoholic addicts. To some thirsty members of the British community, this seemed a small price to pay; they discovered all too late that their certificates disbarred them from possession of a driving licence.

Yours faithfully,
LAURENCE GRAFFTEY-SMITH,
Broom Hill House,
Coddenham,
Suffolk.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The security of a Channel tunnel

From Mr Ian Curteis

Sir, What about security? Since the earlier Channel Tunnel project was abandoned in 1974, international terrorism has grown infinitely worse, and I can think of few plums more attractive to a terrorist than 10,000 or more passengers passing through a narrow tube under the English Channel.

One anonymous telephone call (hoax or not) claiming that a bomb had been planted could result in the entire operation being halted for several hours, while a thorough search is made of the 30-mile tunnel and of every train approaching it; and to operate genuinely foolproof security checks at each end of the tunnel as a matter of course, with trainloads of 3,000 passengers arriving at a time, would cause routine delays almost as long.

This question was never properly answered in 1974; how much more important it is to answer it now!

Yours truly,
IAN CURTEIS,
Mumford House,
Kingsnorth,
near Ashford,
Kent.
April 3.

Resources for the disabled

From Mr M. F. Jones

Sir, The report by your Health Services Correspondent (April 4) of the research findings of almost inhuman conditions suffered by severely disabled children in eight unnamed long stay hospitals is more than an indictment of lack of resources in the National Health Service. It is a stain on Britain's reputation as a caring society.

Parents of severely disabled children know only too well the often nightmare problems of securing the highly specialized treatment, training and schooling these children must have if they are to live their lives, however circumscribed, happily and with dignity.

It is an unrelenting struggle. Adulthood for the severely disabled poses a new battery of problems and fears. Your report of the state's "fall-back" position is terrifying. It cries out, almost literally, for swift Government action.

Who could have imagined, for example, that only three of the eight hospitals examined had enough wheelchairs—a disabled child's most basic health service right? This is negligence on a terrifying scale.

Emergency help is obviously needed to correct such deficiencies. More fundamentally, new policies with a new purpose must be found to end the neglect and hopelessness so graphically described in your report.

Yours sincerely,
M. F. JONES,
43 Hill View Road,
Orpington,
Kent.
April 5.

Atrocities in Ethiopia

From Mr Richard E. Reid

Sir, I should be interested to know what the Cuban Ambassador, Senor Jorge A. Bolanos (March 22), who so ably defends his country against the attacks of Bernard Levin, thinks about the appalling atrocities, reported in the same edition of your paper as carries his letter, which are being perpetrated in Ethiopia whose regime owes its continual existence to Cuban support?

The Cubans, I believe, are a cultured, humane, people who must be as horrified as anyone at the Ethioian manifestation of man's capacity for such depraved savagery as no beast, thank God, has the capacity to imagine or carry out. Can Cuba do anything about it? If she would only try, it would be the best of all propaganda for their regime.

Yours etc,
RICHARD E. REID,
Healthfield,
Killurin,
Wexford,
Ireland.

From Mr John Drysdale

Sir, As the British liaison officer in the Ogaden for four and a half years to implement the Anglo Ethiopian Agreement of 1954, I can only imagine with horror the consequences to the Somalis of that vast region of a reoccupation by a once defeated Ethiopian army.

It would not surprise me if President Siyaad turned once again to the only effective world power—the Soviet Union—to cushion the impact of a ruthless Ethiopian administration which has nothing but contempt for "their subjects".

This, after all, is what the war was about—not territorial aggrandisement. If no political channels are open to the aggrieved, strife will continue.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN DRYSDALE, Director,
Asia Research Pte Ltd,
PO Box 91,
Alexandra PO,
Singapore 3.

Comforts at Westminster

From Lady Polwarth

Sir, William Douglas Home (April 5) rightly complains about the lack of facilities at the House of Lords for the unfortunate male wed to a peeress in her own right. He suggests that the solution to the problem might be to change his sex. I can assure him, as a female wed to a peer, that this would bring him only two advantages—the right to share her husband's illustrious name, and to sit on a straight-backed chair in the peeresses' "Hen Coop" so that he (or rather, she) can listen to the loved one's occasional utterances.

For those of us who positively enjoy the privilege of listening to debates or meeting our friends in this historic place, it would be extremely gracious if their lordships were to institute a small bar, and a few comfortable chairs, to be used specifically by their "Supporters' Club".

Yours sincerely,
JEAN POLWARTH,
Harden,
Hawick,
Roxburghshire.

Control of road building

From Mr Timothy Raison, MP for Aylesbury (Conservative)

Sir, The White Paper "Report on the review of Highway Inquiry Procedures" is all right as far as it goes, and the notion of an annual white paper on roads policy is sensible. I do not believe, however, that the new procedure provides for proper Parliamentary control of road building.

It is an illusion to think that the publication of an annual white paper—even if it is debated, which is by no means certain—can be taken as adequate authorization for specific major road schemes; yet it is all too easy to imagine Ministers defending such schemes by saying that they were in the white paper which the House approved. Exactly the same thing has happened with incomes policy in recent years, where every ingredient in white papers which the House has approved is regarded as authorized by the House. But white papers cannot be amended, and should never be used as legislative instruments.

The annual roads white paper then should be seen purely as a strategy or policy document; as such it usefully fills a gap. But we also need Parliamentary authorization for specific major road schemes, which are at present authorized by the Secretary of State by his own fiat. The answer is to require that these line orders should be subject to at least the negative resolution procedure, so that a controversial scheme may be debated and voted upon. There should probably also be a select committee empowered to look at such schemes where necessary. This procedure would give major road projects the democratic legitimacy which the mere publication of a white paper (useful though that is) does not, and incidentally put paid to some of the claims of the disrupters of enquiries

Yours sincerely,
TIMOTHY RAISON,
House of Commons.
April 5.

From Mr Harley Sherlock

Sir, The Department of Transport still apparently regards an extensive road building programme as vital to our economic well-being and general happiness, in spite of the Leitch Committee's recent comments. Amongst other things, the Leitch Committee's report pointed out that new roads did not increase the total of economic activity, they merely changed its location; that cost-benefit analysis was technically satisfactory but was unbalanced in its selection of factors assessed; that the method of traffic forecasting was inadequate: and that there was no adequate method of judging the environmental consequences of new roads. The report was accepted by the Secretary of State, and your correspondent suggested yesterday (April 5) that the White Paper "Policy for Roads in England 1978" reflected this. Having read the white paper, however, I can find little justification for such an interpretation. The department, while wishing to appear objective, seems to me mainly concerned with justifying the continuance of a very large road building programme.

The other white paper discussed by your correspondent ("The Review of Highway Procedures" is equally dispiriting. We had been led to expect a report by the Council on Tribunals: in particular we had expected recommendations for the scrutiny of major policies and their underlying assumptions, without which local objectors would continue to take this upon themselves. What we have been given instead are the well-known views of the Department of Transport on itself, without any serious attempt having been made to rectify the main defects of present procedures. The department has in fact missed an excellent opportunity for putting the debate about transport policy on to a more just and rational footing.

Yours faithfully,
HARLEY SHERLOCK, Chairman,
London Amenity and Transport Association,
11 Alwyne Place, N1.
April 6.

From Mr Martin Glitz

Sir, Surely one reason for the economic success of Western Germany is their extensive system of free autobahns. Yet we refuse to learn by example: we are stripping the meat off our motorway proposals. We may preserve the countryside, but we are also preserving village bottlenecks, and by preserving a poor infrastructure we will preserve our economic poverty too.

Yours faithfully,
MARTIN GLITZ,
Wonersh Hollow,
Guildford,
Surrey.
April 5.

Princess's private life

From the Clerk to the Worshipful Company of Haberdashers

Sir, My Company's Court of Wardens has observed and deplored recent references in the press to the alleged inadequacy of the attention paid by Her Royal Highness The Princess Margaret to her public duties.

The Princess is a Freeman of the Worshipful Company of Haberdashers and my Court of Wardens would like it to be known publicly that, ever since her admission as such, she has paid consistent and meticulous attention to the Company's charitable activities and her conscientiousness in this respect has been a constant source of encouragement to everybody concerned with them.

Her Royal Highness has visited all of the eight schools with which this Company is associated, as far afield as Gwent, Cheshire, Shropshire, Hertfordshire and London, and a ninth school which no longer exists. She has also visited this Company's almshouses at Newland in Gloucestershire and has sat as a member of its Charities Committee at Haberdashers' Hall.

The Princess has never refused a request from this Company for her active participation in its charitable affairs and my Court of Wardens is deeply indebted to her for her unstinted support.

Yours faithfully,
W. R. MILLER,
Haberdashers' Hall,
Staining Lane, EC2.
April 6.

From Mr Paul Randall

Sir, Although an ardent monarchist, I must agree with Mr W. W. Hamilton MP (Letters, April 5) that: "we are entitled to expect from her (Princess Margaret) higher standards than would be expected or accepted from any other citizen". However, his belief that this is so just because she is "a person handsomely rewarded out of public funds" is not the real reason why many monarchists feel that Princess Margaret is behaving foolishly and possibly dangerously.

As the living symbol of the nation's history and heritage, the monarchy does have a quasimystical aura which some former politican, as president, could never hope to have. Were Princess Margaret merely the sister of an elected president of a British republic, her private life would indeed be entirely her own affair. However, as this for better or worse is not the case, she must quickly decide if she is able to play a supportive role and behave in a fashion expected of a Royal Princess, or else follow the precedant clearly established by her uncle, King Edward VIII, and bow gracefully out of public life before further damage is done to the monarchy's image.

Yours faithfully,
PAUL RANDALL,
Pitshanger Lane, W5.
April 5

From Mr Duncan Wilson

Sir, I am obliged to Mr W. W. Hamilton, MP (April 5), for pointing out that because Princess Margaret is rewarded out of public funds we are entitled to expect from her higher standards than would be expected or accepted from any other citizen.

Since Messrs Hamilton and Canavan are rewarded out of public funds, would it be too much to ask that they curb their tongues and restrict their comments on the monarchy to the institution and not to members of the Royal Family?

After all, are we not entitled, as the people who pay Members of Parliament, to expect from our elected reresentatives a higher standard of behaviour than we would expect or accept from any other citizen?

Yours faithfully,
DUNCAN WILSON,
7 Fraser Avenue, Bishopton,
Renfrewshire.
April 5.

From Mr C. J. Cunningham

Sir, In his letter of March 29 Mr Alex Lyon says "... If the person was a poor working housewife, my colleagues would be rightly incensed. The same principle applies to Princess Margaret . . .". With respect, it does not. The very special honours given to, and the titles of "Prince" or "Princess" borne by a dozen, or it may be a score, of men and women in this country who are members of the Royal Family, can only be justified, in 1978, by the representational and leadership functions they perform, and that is equally true of the extremely large salaries that they, or some of them, are paid from public funds. If a time comes when their private lives impede the performance of those representational and leadership functions, they might reasonably be asked to consider resigning the titles and the salaries. It seems fair that MPs should make this point, in cases where it does not seem to have been noticed.

Yours faithfully,
C. J. CUNNINGHAM,
White's Farm,
Gotherington,
Cheltenham.
April 4

Clinical professors' pay

From the Secretary of the British Medical Association

Sir, Unhappily the faith of the 147 signatories (Clinical professors' pay, April 5) in the benevolence of the Vice-Chancellors and Principals' Committee is not borne out either by history or by recent events.

The pay of university teachers was referred to the Prices and Incomes Board in 1968 when the British Medical Association made strong representations on behalf of medical academic staff. Although the Vice-Chancellors and Principals' Committee and the University Grants Committee strongly opposed our case, we were successful and, consequently, university clinical teachers have enjoyed larger increases in salary than any other senior doctors in our hospitals over the last 10 years.

The Medical Academic Staff Committee (MASC) of the BMA is in constant touch with those who are negotiating the new NHS consultants' contract to the extent that a clinical professor sits with the negotiators. But the MASC is fully aware that it would probably be inappropriate to transfer to an academic environment all the features of the proposed new consultants' contract.

The signatories to the letter have failed to make the obvious distinction between levels of payment, and terms of service. It is the policy of the MASC that doctors employed in clinical teaching should continue to be employed by the universities and that there should be equivalence of remuneration between clinical academic staff and their NHS colleagues. But this does not necessarily imply identical terms and conditions of service.

The best results in employment negotiations are achieved through unity and we are disappointed that the signatories of the letter have chosen to ignore the democratic channel which is freely available to them in the Medical Academic Staff Committee.

Yours faithfully,
E. GREY-TURNER, Secretary,
British Medical Association,
Tavistock Square, WC1.
April 5.

Safekeeping of the Blenheim papers

From Sir John Colville

Sir, In his defence of the Government's unimaginative decision to place the Blenheim papers in the British Library, Lord Eccles (April 6) does not attempt to justify the splitting of the extant Marlborough papers between two institutions, nor does he inform us whether other collections of manuscripts have been denied a place on the new air conditioned shelves of the British Library to make room for this acquisition. Four thousand linear feet of shelving sounds impressive, but it may well be inadequate to contain the vast collection of manuscripts already held in the Library.

The acquisition of the Blenheim archives evidently appeals to Lord Eccles' centralising instincts. He would doubtless be overjoyed if the Bodleian, the Cambridge University Library, Churchill College and other well organized institutions handed over their collections of early eighteenth-century manuscripts to the British Library. But an important question of principle is raised by this inept decision about the Blenheim papers.

When the Treasury accepts manuscripts, or pictures or other works of art in part payment of the exorbitant taxes levied on the death of their owners, a sensible administration would leave them where they could be seen by the public in their original setting. What advantage was there in removing the Marlborough papers from Blenheim where they have long been available to scholars and where the more interesting could have been displayed to the hundreds of thousands who visit the Palace? What conceivable good sense lies in the removal of great pictures from houses, open to the public, where they have hung for centuries? If a country house is sold and becomes a school or an old people's home it may be a different matter. But if some of the treasures of, say, Chatsworth or Althorp are acquired by a forced sale to the Crown, then any institution less benighted than the Treasury would, subject to periodical inspection, leave them where they have always been.

I hope that when we have a change of government, the incoming administration will adopt the policy of leaving works of art where they are and that the Blenheim papers will be removed from the British Library, either for consolidation with the other Marlborough papers, and those of Sir Winston Churchill and Lord Randolph at Churchill College, or restored under proper supervision to Blenheim.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,
JOHN COLVILLE,
The Old Rectory,
Sratfield Saye,
Reading.

From Mr George Malcolm Thomson

Sir, Like the Duke of Marlborough and Mr Winston S. Churchill, I have an interest to declare in these papers. For the last three months I have been working on them, helped by the usual courtesy and efficiency of the British Library officials. The manuscripts are at present being recatalogued and it would be a great pity if this necessary task were interrupted. So, if a change is to be made, I hope most earnestly that it will not occur until this process is completed.

One other point. I have the fullest sympathy with the special interest of members of the Churchill family in this unique archive, a national treasure if ever there was one—and one which the state has acquired at a grotesquely low price. But would not the Duke and Mr Churchill feel that their illustrious ancestor was most honoured were his papers made available most conveniently to the greatest number of historians, eminent and, like yours sincerely, less eminent?

GEORGE MALCOLM THOMSON,
5 The Mount Square, NW3.

Self employment

From Miss Ruth Walder

Sir, Most people now agree that we shall have to increase employment in small firms and family businesses because large industrial undertakings will become more and more mechanized and employ fewer and fewer people. The percentage of wage and salary earners in the UK labour force is 90.1 per cent compared with 80.8 per cent in the EEC as a whole. We should therefore emulate our partners by helping more people to be their own masters or self employed.

This means educating our young people to stand on their own feet and make their own way in the world, whether as master craftsmen, entrepreneurs, or in the professions.

How to identify a need, how to train and organize to meet it, how to form your own company are all things which children should all have a chance of learning at school. Are the schools aware of this reorientation of society

Harold Lever, in his party political broadcast before the Ilford by-election, seemed confident that the frustrating regulations making small businesses at present almost impossible to operate would soon be swept away. Sir Geoffrey Howe has promised the same thing on behalf of the Conservative Party. So this is surely the most hopeful and creative way to tackle unemployment—form more businesses and employ more people in them.

Yours truly,
RUTH WALDER,
Westhope,
Langton Herring,
Dorset.

A national lottery

From Mr Keith M. Johnson

Sir, Robin Day argues (April 3) that the top prizes in a national lottery would have to be "very attractive". This may be true if a lottery is to be economically worthwhile, but psychologically and morally the effect will be disastrous, for people who dream of winning vast sums lose contact with the real world and those who win them appear to be incapable of coping with the effects of their sudden unearned affluence.

Yours faithfully,
KEITH M. JOHNSON,
20 Wendover Way,
Bushey, Watford.

COURT CIRCULAR

WINDSOR CASTLE

April 6: The Prime Minister and Mrs Callaghan, the Secretary-General of the United Nations and Mrs Waldheim, His Excellency the Ambassador of Turkey and Madame Mememencioglu. His Excellency the High Commissioner for Australia and Lady Freeth, Sir Arthur and Lady Armitage and Dr and Mrs Roy Strong arrived at Windsor Castle this evening.

The Right Hon James Callaghan, MP (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury), had an audience of The Queen.

The Prince of Wales, President of the International Council of United World Colleges, this morning at Windsor Castle received Monsieur A. Besse, Mr A. D. C. Peterson, Sir Ian Gourlay and Mr R. Blackburn.

CLARENCE HOUSE

April 6: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother this morning visited the Union Jack Club.

Mrs Patrick Campbell-Preston and Major Sir Ralph Anstruther, Bt, were in attendance.

Her Majesty was present this evening at a reception given by the Bridewell Royal Hospital for King Edward's School, Witley, at St James's Palace.

Mrs Patrick Campbell-Preston, Captain Alastair Aird and Captain Jeremy Mainwaring-Burton were in attendance.

Princess Margaret will attend a gala preview of Annie at the Victoria Palace Theatre on April 25 at 7.30 pm in aid of the Royal Court Theatre Society.

The Duchess of Gloucester will open the Grosvenor House Antiques Fair on June 14.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Baroness Tweedsmuir of Belhelvie will be held at St Margaret's, Westminster, at noon on Thursday, April 27.

The annual service of the Order of St Michael and St George will take place in St Paul's Cathedral on Saturday, July 15, at 11.30 am.

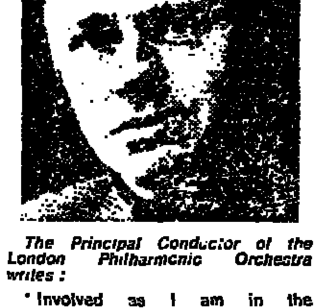
Birthdays today

Lord Ashburton, 80; Sir Michael Blundell, 71; Sir Humphrey Browne, 67; Sir Geoffrey de Freitas, MP, 65; Sir Harold Emmerson, 82; Air Vice-Marshal Sir Matthew Frew, 83; Mr David Frost, 39; Lord Glendevon, 66; Lord Gordon-Walker, 71; Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur Hezlet, 64; Colonel P. H. Lloyd, 73; Sir Hamish MacLaren, 80; Sir Ivo Mallet, 78; Mr W. Ross, MP, 67; Sir Thomas Holmes Sellors, 76.

Christenings

The infant daughter of Mr and Mrs John Jackson was christened Hermoine Margot Lucy on Sunday, April 2, at Marton-le-Moor by Canon W. Dillam. The godparents are Mr Mervyn Hedley Lewis, Mr David Aykroyd, the Hon Mrs Julian Guest, Mrs William Dickinson and Mrs Thomas Jowitt.

The son of Mr and Mrs Richard Tufnell was christened John Jolliffe at Elstead Church, Sussex, on Low Sunday by the Rev John Walmsley. The godparents are Mr Nicholas Tufnell, Mrs Lennox Burgoyne and Miss Alison Quinlan.



BERNARD HAITINK

The Principal Conductor of the London Philharmonic Orchestra writes:

'Involved as I am in the English music scene, the most active in the world, I do think that England's musicians are not so well provided for in tragic cases of accident and illness or in their old age. They give so much pleasure to so many thousands of people, not just in this country but all over the world, that I believe we owe them a great debt of gratitude that can never be repaid. Perhaps we may help by giving as much support as we can to the Musician's Benevolent Fund.'

Please send a donation, large or small. It will help to maintain our three homes of residence for elderly and retired musicians and will give comfort to many who long for your support.

Sir Thomas Armstrong,
Chairman,
MUSICIANS' BENEVOLENT FUND,
16 Ogle Street,
London W1P 7LG.

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Forthcoming marriages

Mr J. L. Andrews
and Miss M. C. Senior

The engagement is announced between John, son of Mrs R. M. Andrews and the late Mr L. J. Andrews, of Stone Cross, Sussex, and Margherita, younger daughter of the late Mr and Mrs F. M. Senior, of Dewsbury, West Yorkshire.

Mr A. H. M. Bankes-Jones
and Miss R. J. Prestige

The engagement is announced between Anthony, elder son of Mr and Mrs R. M. Bankes-Jones, of Palewell Park, East Sheen, and Jane, younger daughter of Major John T. R. Prestige and the late Mrs Hilary Prestige, of Kingston, Canterbury, Kent.

Mr M. H. Barrie
and Miss J. A. Howard-Smith

The engagement is announced between Michael, son of Mr P. H. Barrie, of Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire, and Mrs S. M. Barrie, of Norfolk, Virginia, United States, and Jillian, daughter of Mr and Mrs N. R. Howard-Smith, of Bishop's Stortford, Herfordshire.

Mr C. Cookson
and Miss C. Davidson

The engagement is announced and the marriage will take place on April 8 at Chelsea Old Church between Clive, elder son of Professor and Mrs Richard Cookson, of Stratford Tony, Wiltshire, and Caroline, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Alan Davidson, of the World's End, Chelsea.

Mr R. J. Cole
and Miss C. M. Newton

The engagement is announced between Richard, younger son of Mr and Mrs Maurice Cole, of Bromborough, Wirral, and Charlotte, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Denzil Newton, of Chestnut Farm, Braunston, Oakham, Rutland.

Mr I. Drummond
and Fraulein U. König

The marriage will take place shortly in Luxembourg between Ian, elder son of Mr and Mrs H. M. Drummond, of Southminster, Essex, and Ursula, daughter of Frau König and the late Herr König, of Mainz.

Mr J. H. Flint
and Miss P. C. Green

The engagement is announced between John Harvey, elder son of Mr and Mrs G. H. Flint, of Colchester, Essex, and Penelope Claire, elder daughter of the late Mr R. G. Green and Mrs V. M. Lewis, of Prestatyn, Clwyd.

Mr C. P. Grimwade
and Miss N. Larsen

The engagement is announced between Christopher, only son of Mr and Mrs Arthur Grimwade, of Chelsea, SW3, and Nina, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Erik Larsen, of Drammen, Norway.

Mr C. J. Kirkpatrick
and Miss A. S. Hayward

The engagement is announced between Christopher, son of Mr and Mrs John Kirkpatrick, of Little Rissington Manor, Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucestershire, and Annabel, daughter of Mr and Mrs Mac Hayward, of Ickham Court, Canterbury, Kent.

Mr B. Mollo
and Mrs C. G. Barclay

The engagement is announced between Boris, son of Mr E. Mollo, of Kensington, London, and Carolyn, daughter of Mr and Mrs P. Landells, of Wimbledon, London.

Mr F. Phillips
and Miss J. Bladen

The engagement is announced of Frank Phillips, of Neath, West Glamorgan, and Julia Bladen, of Bishopston, Gower.

Mr G. B. Raingold
and Miss A. Petrie

The engagement is announced between Gerald, third son of Mr and Mrs H. Raingold, of St John's Wood, London, and Aviva, only daughter of Mrs H. Petrie and the late Mr H. Petrie, of St John's Wood, London.

Mr M. H. Rosser
and Miss S. C. Botterill

The engagement is announced between Mark, son of Mrs K. M. Rosser, Ballymacateer, Lurgan, Northern Ireland, and of the late Mr Ronald Rosser, and Charlotte, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Richard Botterill, The Corbies, St George's Hill, Weybridge.

Mr R. D. M. Wright
and Miss J. M. Dunne

The engagement is announced between Raymond David Muir, son of the late Mr J. M. H. Wright and of Mrs Wright, of Ditchling, Sussex, and Jane Mariette, twin daughter of Mr and Mrs John Dunne, of Lowestoft, Suffolk.

Marriages

Mr R. Burns
and Miss A. J. Hargreaves

The marriage took place quietly on April 5 at St Peter's Church, Hambledon, near Godalming, between Mr Ronald Burns and Miss Alison June Hargreaves.

Mr C. Du Cane
and Mrs K. Ryan

The marriage took place quietly in London on April 5 between Mr Charles Du Cane and Mrs Katherine Ryan, of Glenbrook, Bruree, co Limerick.

Mr R. Eyre, MP,
and Miss A. Clements

The marriage took place quietly in London on Thursday, April 6, between Mr Reginald Eyre, MP, of Birmingham, and Miss Anne Clements, of London.

Today's engagements

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh give a reception for members of the London Celebrations Committee and the Silver Jubilee Appeal Office, Windsor Castle, 6.

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother attends concert in aid of RAF Benevolent Fund to mark Sixtieth anniversary of the RAF Festival Hall, 7.40.

Exhibitions: Artifacts from Papua New Guinea, British Crafts Centre, 43 Earlham Street, Covent Garden, 10-5.30; Medicine through the artist's eye, pictures from Wellcome Institute, Science Museum.

Lunchtime music: Richard Steele, organ, St Stephen, Walbrook, 12.30; singers' workshop, St Mary Woolnoth, 1.10

Memorial service: Lieutenant-General Sir Oliver Leese, Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, noon.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Lord Sefton, chairman of the Runcorn Development Corporation, to be a member of the Social Science Research Council.

The Right Rev H. R. Darby, Bishop Suffragan of Sherwood, to be Chaplain to the Mothers' Union, in succession to the Right Rev P. K. Walker, Bishop of Ely.

The following to be members of the Commission on Energy and the Environment under the chairmanship of Sir Brian Flowers, FRS:

Mrs V. Milligan, Mrs N. E. McIntosh, Mr R. N. Bottini, Mr G. McGuire and Mr D. E. T. Williams.

Legal

Judge R. P. Smith, QC, to be a judge of the High Court from April 10, assigned to the Queen's Bench Division in succession to the late Mr Justice Cusack.

Memorial service

Mr D. Woodruff

The Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster concelebrated a memorial requiem Mass for Mr Douglas Woodruff yesterday in Westminster Cathedral with other members of the hierarchy of England and Wales. The Apostolic Delegate was also present. Mr Patrick O'Donovon and Mr Tom Burns, Editor of The Tablet, read the lessons and the Bishop of Leeds gave an address. Among those present were:

The Hon Mrs Woodruff (widow), Lord Acton (brother-in-law), the Hon Mrs Eyre, Princess Rospigliosi, the Hon Joan and the Hon Margaret Acton (sisters-in-law), the Hon Richard and Mrs Acton, John Acton, Father the Hon Charles Acton, the Hon Robert and Mrs Acton, the Hon Joseph and Mrs Corbett, the Hon Mrs Nicholas Lampert, Mr and the Hon Mrs Timothy Sheehy, the Hon Mrs C. T. Pugh, Mr and Mrs E. Eyre, Colonel James Eyre, Mr Peter Eyre, Mr and Mrs Patrick Eyre, Miss Caroline Eyre, Prince Guardino Rospigliosi, Mr and Mrs Giles Wordsworth, Mr A. J. Callinicos, Mr J. Marfly, Prince Pericles Rospigliosi, Virginia Eyre, Sebastian Corbett, Victoria Corbett, Charlotte Pugh, Mr and Mrs J. Woodruff, John Woodruff, Miss E. Eyre, Lady Dormer, Mr Garfield Todd, Mrs Michael Smyth and other members of the family.

The Earl of Gainsborough, the Countess of Wicklow, the Countess of Lisburne, the Earl of Longford, the Earl and Countess of Oxford and Asquith, Viscount Boyd of Merton, Lord and Lady John Kerr, Lady Boyd-Carpenter, Lord Redcliffe-Maud, Lady Torpichen (Ladies of Charity), Lord and Lady Devlin, the Hon Hugh Fraser, MP, the Hon Christopher Monckton, the Hon Lady de Zulueta, the Hon Mark Lennox-Boyd, the Hon Tim Devlin, Sir Robert and Lady McEwen, Sir Harold Hood (chairman, Knights of St Gregory), Lady (Macfarlane) Reid, Sir John and Lady Pilcher, Lady Lunn, Lady (David) Kelly, Sir Charles Curran, Sir Gilbert Laithwaite, Lady (John) Keswick, Sir Oscar and Lady Morland, Sir Geoffrey Jackson, Lady Elwes, Mr William Rees-Mogg (Editor of "The Times"), Mr Auberon Waugh, Lieutenant-Colonel John Ramsay-Fairfax, Mr and Mrs Kenneth Wagg.

Mrs Robert Speaight, Mr Peregrine Worsthorne, Mr Alfred Latham-Koenig, Mr Francis Bywater, Mr Christopher Hennessy (chairman, "The Universe") and Mrs Hennessy with Mr Jack Walsh (editor), Mr Gerald McGuinness (managing director) and Mrs Walsh (women's editor); Mr John Stafford-Moule, Mrs Dermot Morragh, Mr Robin Hood (Catholic Fund for Overseas Development) and Mrs Hood, Mr Anthony Lincoln, QC, Mr Ian Harvey, Mr Walter Bell, Mr Rudi Weisweiller, Mrs Brian FitzGerald, Canon Alfonso de Zulueta, Mr John Hollis, Mrs N. Leitch, Mr Aubrey Noakes, Mrs Monica Smith (National Vice-President of the Catholic Women's League) with Mrs M. Cawley and Mrs Eileen Grosvenor; Mr Anthony Lejeune, Mrs Oliver Woods, Mr Geoffrey Goddard.

Mr W. J. Igoo (representing The Keys), Canon John Preedy, Father J. M. Charles-Roux, Mrs E. Noel (National Board of Catholic Women), Mrs Peter Allen (also representing St Hugh's Society), Mr Mark Allen, Mr Michael L. Hussey ("The Economist"), Prince Lew Sapieha (Anglo-Polish Society), Prince and Princess John Sapieha, Mr B. Menczer, Mrs A. M. C. Raison, Mr S. Soboniewski (chairman, Polish Ex-Servicemen's Association), Mr A. Dargas (Polish Unity Association), Miss Mary Pinder, Mr Nicholas Throckmorton, Count Edward Raczynski, Mme Amelia Mieczyslawska (Polish Institute and Sikorski Museum), Mr Philip Daniel (Newman Association), Count Grocholski (chairman, Veritas Foundation), Mme Kisielewska-Dunbar, Mr and Mrs Frank d'Abreu, Colonel Z. Nadratowski, Mr and Mrs T. R. O'Brien, Mrs M. A. Zarine, Sister John Mary, Miss D. Critchley-Salmonson, Sister Superior of the Hospital of St John and St Elizabeth, Mr A. J. Onyszkiewicz, Mr O. M. Stepan (Catholic Council for Polish Welfare and Polish Institute for Catholic Action), Mr J. Ploski and Mr C. B. Edwards (Catholic Institute for International Relations).

Latest wills

Residue for charities

Mr Charles Herbert Anthony Denny, of Brighton left £118,808 net. He left personal legacies totalling £60,000 and the residue equally between the Royal National Institute for the Deaf, the Royal National Institute for the Blind, the Imperial Cancer Research Fund and Help the Aged.

Major Richard Evelyn Fleming, of Northleach, Gloucestershire, banker and younger brother of the writers, Ian and Peter Fleming, left £778,697 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid; tax not disclosed):

Brooks, Mr Douglas Charles Morris, of Shemlanin, Lebanon, estate in England and Wales £141,733

Landale, Mr Frederick Bryan, of Salisbury £215,401

Sykes, Mr Oswald Howard, of Sittingbourne, Kent .. £168,193

Tinker, Major Brian, of Huddersfield, managing director £158,352

Service dinners

Royal Naval Engineering College

Captain R. G. Baylis, RN, captain of the Royal Naval Engineering College, was dined out yesterday evening at a mess guest night held at the Royal Naval Engineering College, HMS Thunderer. The commander, Commander A. E. Sturgeon, RN, presided. Other guests included Professor R. Mason, FRS, Chief Scientific Adviser to the Ministry of Defence.

RAF Support Command

Group Captain R. J. M. Alcock presided at a guest night held yesterday at RAF Brampton to mark the sixtieth anniversary of the Royal Air Force. Among those present as guests of the Air Officer Commander-in-Chief RAF Support Command, Air Marshal Sir Rex Roe, and mess members, were:

Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon Peter Brassey, Lord Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire, Mrs Margaret Shaw, chairman of Cambridgeshire County Council, Air Chief Marshal Sir John Davis, Air Marshals Sir William Coles, Sir Reginald Harland and Sir John Rowlands, and Air Vice-Marshal Sir Thomas Shirley.

Booker Prize doubled

The value of the Booker Prize for novels is to increase this year from £5,000 to £10,000, Booker McConnell, the sponsors, said yesterday.

Unusual Louis XVI clock sold for £34,000

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

One of the grandest Louis XVI longcase clocks recently on the market was sold to the London dealer, Keith Banham, for £34,000 (estimate more than £20,000) at Christie's yesterday. The movement is by Ferdinand Berthoud (1727-1807), one of the greatest of French clockmakers; he was noted as an experimenter and the movement, which incorporates a year calendar and barometer, has several unusual features.

It is also unusual for such a movement to be combined with a case of exceptional quality. It is ebony veneered with ormolu mounts of neo-classical restraint, probably by Philippe Caffieri, the most noted maker of his time. The clock was among 29 lots sent for sale by the Earl of Stair, which totalled £129,570.

Furniture from a distinguished private source always attracts strong bidding. That was the case with yesterday's sale, which totalled £324,321, with only 1 per cent unsold. The French furniture and some of the Continental pieces had come into the Stair family through the marriage in 1846 of the tenth earl to the eldest daughter of the Duc de Coigny.

Among other very high prices for the earl's furniture were two Italian pieces. A pair of side tables with seventeenth-century *pietra dura* tops (originally perhaps one table top) on nineteenth-century ebonized and parcel-gilt stands made £9,500 (estimate £2,000 to £3,000); an ebony cabinet set with richly coloured *pietra dura* on a similar stand made £6,800 (estimate £3,000 to £4,000).

Prices for *boulle* bureau-mazarins, of which there were several examples, also reached prices well beyond expectations.

The Victoria and Albert Museum spent £9,000 (estimate £4,000 to £6,000) on an early eighteenth-century French needlework hanging depicting "The apotheosis of Louis XIV". A fine eighteenth-century south German walnut and marquetry bureau-cabinet sent for sale by Mrs James de Rothschild made £21,000 (estimate £12,000).

At *Christie's South Kensington* a sale of dolls and toys included a fine music hall automaton by William Tansley of Coventry at £3,000 (estimate £3,000 to £3,500). It is a coin-operated automaton with 12 Negro bandsmen, "The Christy Monstrels", surrounded by an audience of china-headed dolls.

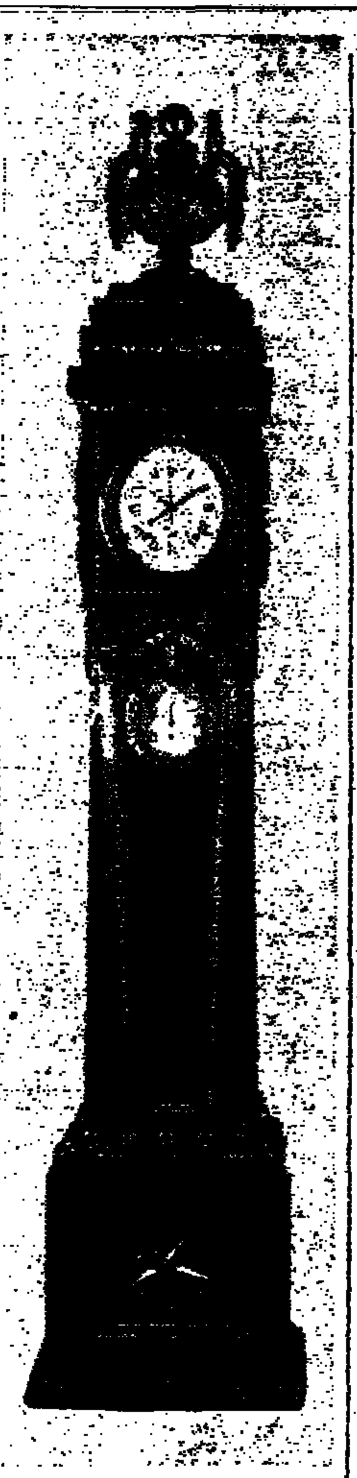
Another Tansley automaton, a tableau of spectators at a race meeting, made £2,500

An evening sale of contemporary art at Sotheby's on Wednesday made £369,560, with 16 per cent unsold; contemporary art is usually difficult to sell at auction and this is a low percentage unsold by such standards. A Fautrier abstract, "Horizontales", made the top price at £22,000 (estimate £20,000 to £22,000).

There was a new auction record at £17,000 (*estimate* £10,000 to £14,000) for a vast acrylic canvas by Adolph Gotlieb entitled "Black and black".

At Sotheby Park Bernet in New York on Wednesday a sale of modern Mexican paintings ran beyond expectations, totalling £358,976, with 14 of 165 lots unsold.

£5,800 for stamp: A record auction price of £5,800 for a single Chinese stamp was paid at Phillips yesterday. It was a red one-dollar surcharge on an 1897 3-cent stamp and it was bought by an anonymous British dealer (estimate £4,000). The previous highest price for a similar stamp at auction was £1,200 four years ago.



The Louis XVI clock that was sold for £34,000 at Christie's yesterday.

25 years ago

From The Times of Tuesday, April 7, 1953

Trieste divided

From Our Trieste Correspondent

The signing of the Balkan treaty between Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey has invested the Trieste problem with a new sense of urgency. So long as the Trieste dispute continues to bedevil the relations between Italy and Yugoslavia, the Italian Government will be unwilling to become associated with defence preparations in south-eastern Europe. Unfortunately, the visit of President Tito to London has rendered the Italians uneasy and some time will have to elapse before the atmosphere has been sufficiently cleared so that a serious effort can be made to find a way out of the present impasse. The Trieste Free Territory remains, eight years after the signing of the Italian peace treaty, sharply divided into two. Zone A with the city itself is still under Anglo-American control with a British military governor. Zone B forming the Istrian hinterland of the port is governed by a Yugoslav administration with its headquarters at Capodistria.

Luncheons

HM Government

Mr Frank Judd, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a luncheon held at Admiralty House in honour of Mr Gideon Ben-Israel, member of the executive committee of Histradut, Israel, and Mrs Ben-Israel.

HM Government

Mr Edward Rowlands, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a luncheon held in honour of the High Commissioner for Botswana at 1 Carlton Gardens.

British Council

Mr R. E. Cavaleiro, assistant director-general, British Council, was host at a luncheon yesterday at Simpson's-in-the-Strand in honour of Dr Chrysostomos Sofianos, Cypriot Minister of Education.

Building Societies Association

The Earl of Selkirk, President of the Building Societies Association, was host at a luncheon held yesterday at the Café Royal, London. Mr Christopher Tugendhat, member of the Commission of the European Communities Responsible for Financial Institutions, was the principal speaker and Mr F. M. Osborn, Chairman of the European Committee, proposed a vote of thanks. The guests included:

The Chief Secretary to the Treasury, Mr Joel Barnett, the Minister of State at the Treasury, Mr Denzil Davies, representatives of both House of Parliament, the European Parliament Economic and Social Committee, government departments and the press.

Dinners

Pattenmakers' Company

The Pattenmakers' Company held a court dinner yesterday at the Tallow Chandlers' Hall. The toast of the guests was proposed by Mr E. Astaire. Mr Michael Heseltine, MP, responded. The other guests included Mr M. O. Feilden, Mr J. W. Heyden-Green, Mr S. Crookenden and Mr G. Marshall.

The company earlier elected the following officers: Master, Commander R. MacDonald-Hall, RN (Retd); Upper Warden, Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Miron; Renter Warden, Lieutenant-Colonel P. Sherwood.

Paviours' Company

The Paviours' Company held a court ladies dinner yesterday at Cutlers' Hall. The toast of the guests was proposed by Sir Percy Rugg and replied to by *Mr C. P. Morley, president of* the National Federation of Building Trade Employers. The toast of the company and the Master was proposed by Mr Norman Royce and replied to by the Master. The Master of the Cutlers' Company was among the guests.

Saints and Sinners Club of London

The Saints and Sinners Club of London held their annual dinner at the Dorchester hotel last night. Mr Brian Harpur was in the chair and the other speakers were Dr Conor Cruise O'Brien, Lord Justice Lawton, Judge Miskin, QC, and Mr Graham Dowson. Among those present were:

Lord Shepherd, Lord Wakefield of Kendal, Lord Hirshfield, Lord Robertson of Oakridge, Lord Strathalmond, Sir Maurice Dorman, Sir Bernard Ledwidge, Sir Wilfrid Sheldon, Sir Trevor Evans, Sir Colin Woods, Sir Fred Pontin, Sir Emile Littler and Vice-Admiral J. F. H. Ebarle.

Vincent's Club, Oxford

The annual dinner of Vincent's Club, Oxford, was held last night at Lord's Cricket Ground. Lord Goodman was the guest of honour and Lord Byers was in the chair.

Reception

Lord Egremont

Lord Egremont yesterday entertained the Association of Byelorussians in Great Britain and their guests at a reception in the House of Lords on the occasion of the sixtieth anniversary of the declaration of Byelorussian independence.

Science report

Medicine: Whooping cough vaccine

Whooping cough vaccine prepared by a British company carries significantly less risk of adverse reactions, including brain damage, than other vaccines, according to the *British Medical Journal*. The journal's conclusion and the article quoting 106 references on which it is based may affect consideration of the programme.

Differences between whooping cough vaccines, although known to experts, seem not to have been appreciated generally, the journal said. The conclusions emerge from a study by the Wellcome Foundation of severe reactions to the vaccine. The vaccine was shown by a five-year survey of the Public Health Laboratory to give better protection than another vaccine. Its method of production, however, is more troublesome and expensive than other vaccines.

After collection of all information it was concluded that six deaths, three of which were not caused by the vaccine, had occurred after immunization with the Wellcome vaccine between 1964 and mid-1977. Five or possibly six cases of brain damage were recorded, but the vaccine was not necessarily implicated. Information was collected on all suspected cases of severe reaction after administration of 15 million doses of Wellcome pertussis vaccines in the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland between 1964 and mid-1977.

Dr A. H. Griffith, deputy director of clinical research at the Wellcome Laboratories, Beckenham, London, said in his article that it was rarely appreciated that manufacturers' products might differ substantially. Expert committees appointed to investigate and advise on the use of pertussis vaccines rarely communicated with manufacturers, possibly because they believed that manufacturers did not have the unique knowledge, experience or investigative capacity relevant to their activities.

Perhaps the greatest difficulty of manufacturers sprang from administration of their products on three separate occasions to 70 or 80 per cent of all apparently healthy infants, a significant proportion of whom were likely at that age to have a sudden, unexpected and serious disorder of unknown cause. How was it to be decided whether that was chance or vaccine-produced?

By Our Health Services Correspondent.

Source: *British Medical Journal*, March 31, 1978.

£5,000 Premium Bond prizewinners

The £5,000 winners in the April Premium Bond draw are:

AF 972546
AN 315026
5 BW 696778
1 CT 876194
5 DL 764987
6 DB 075519
4 EL 203734
3 FT 825068
4 FW 184446
8 JB 180555
8 KT 383505
5 LK 254059
9 LS 052088
10 LP 315842
6 MK 976018
NZ 910809
5 PZ 940539
10 PK 315520
12 PW 911701
QN 340930
5 QF [illegible]
6 QW [illegible]
9 QS 450470
9 RP 047725
11 RZ 558736
6 SK 337967
6 SP 193881
4 TW 180217
5 TW 502517
7 TZ 110619
2 VK [illegible]
3 VF [illegible]
4 VN 261506
8 VP 511711
10 VW 153855
11 VF 054973
WW 630437
6 WS [illegible]
14 WZ 315320
4 XK 872247
10 XN 008363
11 XP [illegible]
12 XL [illegible]
12 YZ 477558
13 YZ 077213
3 ZT [illegible]
3 ZT 058436
16 ZP [illegible]
18 ZN [illegible]
20 ZL [illegible]
22 ZF 103526
24 ZS 163356
25 ZS 586058

The £1,000 winners are:

AS 851593
AW 230476
1 AB 080318
1 AB 435418
1 AN 306028
1 AW 192393
1 AW [illegible]
2 AW 558874
3 AN 544346
3 AW 035194
4 AZ 111618
5 AK 301246
5 AK 758820
1 BK 808617
1 BT 727075
2 BZ 393011
3 BF 751794
3 BZ [illegible]
4 BF [illegible]
4 BK 158821
4 BK [illegible]
5 BL [illegible]
5 BP 317743
5 BT 157064
5 BT [illegible]
6 BK 241984
6 BK 707920
6 BZ [illegible]
7 BP 420034
7 BL 068086
7 BL 844350
7 BS 586850
8 BZ 104997
CB 351684
CL 346328
1 CK 023557
1 CK 617527
3 CB 635694
1 DB 574120
1 DK 076124
2 DP 200146
3 DT 578637
4 DB [illegible]
4 DK [illegible]
4 DS 525192
4 DW [illegible]
6 DS [illegible]
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EN [illegible]
ET [illegible]
1 ES 075718
1 ET 318159
2 EL 340904
3 EF 507906
3 EK 219413
3 EW 196545
3 EW 337881
4 EB 972352
4 EW 889064
5 EL 951508
5 ES 734404
1 FB 332908
1 FW 509569
1 FZ 149313
1 FZ 796577
2 FK 463155
3 FP 684783
3 FN 710525
3 FP 956334
3 FT 378080
4 FK 694887
5 FP [illegible]
6 FF 349616
6 FL [illegible]
6 FZ 510365
7 FF [illegible]
7 FK 649183
7 FL 317901
7 FP 743153
7 FS 150382
7 FS 808514
7 FS 978057
7 FZ 116665
8 FN 277692
8 FZ 118821
8 FZ 313326
9 FZ 039583
1 GB 757455
1 GB 846884
1 HN 124950
1 HZ 355060
1 HZ 417835
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2 HN 855207
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3 JL 131570
3 [illegible]
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4 JN 850029
5 JF 035165
5 JZ 225083
6 JL 401904
6 JN 759906
6 JP 247656
7 JB 779684
7 JT 157504
8 JN 505683
9 JF 804569
9 JL 019612
KK 908051
1 KN 359184
2 KL 212320
2 KP 200408
3 KK 658086
3 KK 898337
3 KN 148491
3 KP 756472
4 KN 717605
4 KW 951845
5 KB 456481
5 KT 585601
5 KW 729470
6 KB 990340
6 KK 274853
6 KS 349411
6 KZ [illegible]
7 KN 625046
7 KZ [illegible]
7 KZ 381319
9 KB 330648
9 KS 479550
9 KW 917780
9 KW 989125
10 KB 315513
10 KB 468249
10 KF 446976
1 LL 534229
4 LW 317459
5 LF 356311
5 LK 065590
5 LN 875284
5 LS 406078
6 LW 895504
6 LP 301904
6 LT 585477
6 LZ 805486
7 LL 782625
7 LW 195641
8 LK 815596
8 LS 961910
10 LK 497677
10 LK [illegible]
10 LL 987459
10 LT [illegible]
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2 MS 759359
2 MT 302573
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3 ML 452594
3 ML 971122
3 MP 423513
3 MZ 421139
4 MP 899265
4 MS 338819
5 MK 860627
6 MP 314099
6 MB 214179
6 MB 530146
6 MS 597063
6 MZ 403377
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6 PP 890767
6 PT 375020
7 PB 620932
8 PK 833351
8 PN 590358
7 PS 853890
8 PB 394654
8 PK 017170
8 PK 853831
8 PN 590358
8 PS 207970
8 PS 706571
9 PB 388810
9 PL 987919
9 PP 114412
9 PT 124826
9 PZ 939681
10 PL 082276
10 PT 754299
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11 PF 989242
11 PN 478618
11 PT 317935
12 PF 530735
12 PS 588347
12 PT 600114
1 QL 878607
1 QT 496139
1 QW 005430
2 QF 021222
2 QT 585306
3 QF 005063
3 QN 070239
3 QS 247990
5 QK 771188
5 QK 827744
5 QZ 677515
6 QN 411437
6 QP 242137
6 QT 220880
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6 QZ 004885
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7 QS 207278
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9 R[illegible]
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10 RK 715986
10 RK 861625
10 RK 961294
10 RL 297297
10 RN 821869
10 RS 121274
10 RW 499687
11 RB 061171
11 RF 418149
11 RF 476876
11 RN 271474
11 RS 026630
11 RT 159871
11 RZ 129994
11 RZ 935026
12 RL 090953
12 RP 306641
12 RW 343054
13 RW 417684
13 RB 283792
13 RZ 326852
13 RZ 978709
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1 SW 435517
1 SZ 230237
2 SK 012557
2 SN 490392
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5 ST 680451
5 SW 668451
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7 TW 706529
8 TF 610856
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9 TF 215160
9 TT 044919
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1 VT 920341
2 VB 294446
2 VT 260523
3 VB 224744
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8 VN 031960
8 VW 721603
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11 VL 706492
11 VT 364105
11 VW 947960
12 VF 706810
12 VZ 160644
13 VK 549837
13 VP 414764
13 VT 454538
14 VT 347388
15 VN 472045
15 VP 043572
16 VF 363866
16 VK 206851
16 VK 668858
16 VN 620277
16 VP 277455
16 VS 153808
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17 VB 051167
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17 VF [illegible]
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7 WS 988120
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11 WL 600261
12 WB 437853
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4 XZ 298501
5 XN 897537
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5 XS 196932
6 XB 206893
6 XN 318659
6 XN 610492
7 XW 323246
8 XB 884917
8 XN 496594
8 XP 835709
10 XF 611981
10 XP 604981
10 XS 752448
11 XB 651189
11 XP 894406
11 XW 283981
12 XF 725908
12 XN 661384
YP 589713
1 YB 556870
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3 YN 313357
4 YP 688077
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5 YW 802946
6 YP 867612
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7 YB 151289
7 YL 932370
7 YW 259543
7 YW 871185
8 YZ 120796
9 YK 939334
9 YP 118495
9 YW 625795
9 YZ 433223
9 YZ 465127
10 YK 171584
10 YK 658800
10 YZ 550069
10 YZ 879319
11 YL 106208
11 YN 518359
ZK 782308
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15 ZS 877767
15 ZW 136144
16 ZL 966959
16 ZW 706942
17 ZF 559015
17 ZL 407484
17 ZS 353573
17 ZW 082747
17 ZW 958927
18 ZB 244146
18 ZB 784257
19 ZB 675220
19 ZL 416858
19 ZP 926544
19 ZS 864490
20 ZB 761429
20 ZF 648554
20 ZT 518255
21 ZL 016190
21 ZZ 336930
22 ZB 730756
22 ZK 624528
22 ZN 574889
22 ZP 854759
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23 ZW 585932
23 ZZ 639160
23 ZZ 891525
24 ZB 368146
25 ZP 613257
25 ZK 648721
25 ZN 787725

OBITUARY

LORD DOUGLASS OF CLEVELAND

Former Chairman of TUC

Lord Douglass of Cleveland, general secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation from 1953 to 1967, died on Wednesday at the age of 76. He was knighted, as Sir Harry Douglass in 1964 and became a life peer in 1967.

Douglass was born at Middlesbrough on January 1, 1902. He spent his whole lifetime in the steel industry and first joined the union in 1915. He worked in every section of the industry before becoming a full-time official. He served as executive committee member, organizer, divisional officer and assistant secretary before becoming general secretary in 1953.

He was elected to the TUC General Council in that year, leaving the National Executive of the Labour Party on which he had served since 1949. He was chairman of the TUC in 1966-67.

Douglass had become chairman of the TUC Economic Committee after the death of Sir Alan Birch, and was usually the spokesman for the General Council on economic affairs at Congress. The formidable catalogue of his outside public activities is typical of the burden carried by modern trade union leaders. He served on the DSIR Council (1954-59), the National Economic Development Council (1962-67) and also on the British National Export Council, the Commonwealth Export Council and the Industrial Coal Consumers' Council. He also served on a number of Ministry of Labour committees investigating industrial disputes, such as the Cameron Committee on railway pay and the "Who bores the holes?" demarcation strike in the Cammell Laird shipyard. He was a part-time member of the Iron and Steel Board and chairman of the British Productivity Council from 1962 to 1967. Between 1954 and 1961 he was president of the International Metalworkers' Federation.

Douglass to some extent assumed the mantle of Arthur Deakin as the protagonist of right-wing policies within the labour movement. Like Deakin, he would never use a nutcracker when a sledge-h was to hand, but his ou were often relieved by of north country humou came under constant from the Left, especial what was regarded a ambiguous attitude t steel nationalization. Do privately, never made secret of his dislike of th of public ownership, wh regarded as irrelevant industry's needs.

He was a staunch beli cooperation with the ste ployers and was perha nearest approach the TUC has seen to an An trade union leader. He s up his own industrial phil in the phrase: "High and high profits can b brothers."

The Iron and Steel Con tion never sought, or s from, the spotlight focu so many trade unions. freedom from publici gether with well-or conciliation machinery disciplined membership tributed towards the inc trouble-free record dov years. Douglass was alwa spoken in condemning un strikes and he was parti indignant when the craft upset the traditional ha in his own industry duri 1960s.

In 1926 he married Amer and they ha daughter.

PROFESSOR ROWLAND BENSON

Professor Rowland Seider Benson, one of the most distinguished present-day engineering thermodynamicists, died suddenly on March 30 in Manchester, at the early age of 53. He had been a Professor of Mechanical Engineering at the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology since 1962, and he was internationally renowned for his researches on internal combustion engines and radial turbomachines.

His influence on university engineering education at postgraduate and undergraduate levels was enormous. He was a much sought-after engineering consultant and served on many national research committees. He was also very active in working for the Jewish Community in the North-west, by his involvement repaying a debt of gratitude for nine years spent in the Norwood Home for Jewish Orphans.

He served a five-year apprenticeship with Cammell Laird, of Birkenhead. In 1946 he joined Sulzer Bros (London) but after two years he moved to become a research engineer with the British Shipbuilding Research Association, where he spent five years acquiring much of the practical experience in the internal combustion engine field which was later to become the foundation for his academic career and researches. During these years he was a part-time student at Northampton Polytechnic and gained a first class honours degree from London University and the major prizes available; he followed this with a dissertation for the degree on two-stroke engines in 1954.

He returned to Liverp take up a university lectu in mechanical engineer 1953 and became a Rea 1961. At the age of 37 appointed to a chair at where he started and de the Division of Thermody and Fluid Mechanics, b it to a level second to academic reputation a perimental and compu facilities.

Rowland Benson r several major prizes fr Institution of Mechanic neers (London), the A Society of Mechanical neers and other bodies papers. In 1977 he rece honorary doctorate fr University of Ghent, wit he had established a coo research programme. lished well over one h substantial papers — awarded the DSc degree don University in 19 two notable books. He a seven-volume autho text on the *Thermody and Gas Dynamics of Combustion Engines.*

Benson was Academi Principal of UMIST, He served on many un committees and rendere services to his profession neering institution. H among other things, ch of the Aeronautical Mechanical Engineerin mittee of the Science R Council.

Rowland Benson is s by his devoted wife, Ri by two sons and two da

DR JOHN I. HARRIS

The sudden and tragic death on April 2 of Dr John Ieuan Harris is a great shock and loss to his many friends, and has robbed the scientific world of a leading research worker in the field of protein chemistry.

He was born on May 31, 1924, in Carmarthenshire, and was educated at Gwendreath Valley Grammar School and at the University of Wales, Cardiff. After his PhD work at the National Institute for Medical Research he spent five years (1950 to 1955) as a postdoctoral fellow in the United States and in Denmark. In the laboratory of C. H. Li in the University of California he first became interested in studying amino acid sequences in proteins, a subject that was in its infancy at that time.

In 1955 he joined Dr F. Sanger at the Department of Biochemistry, Cambridge, as a member of the staff of the Medical Research Council, and in 1961 they moved to the new Medical Research Council Laboratory of Molecular Biology, where he has been working since. As a founder member of the Laboratory he played an important r its development and succ headed a group working tein chemistry, and hi tinued enthusiasm, cheer and scientific expertise to build up what is p the most effective grou ing on the subject i country. His work has been characterized by a scientific approach, e accuracy and reliabil experimental results, one can always feel con in work that bears his

He became a mem King's College Cambri 1956, and in 1965 was one of the Founder Fe Darwin College, whe played an active part development and was cularly helpful as Wine S

Besides his skill Laboratory he distin himself on the rugby playing scrum half for t versity of Wales from 1946 and for the Londor from 1946 to 1949.

He was married to M Gilbert in 1965. They son and a daughter age and nine.

Malvina Reynolds, the composer of a number of protest songs sung by Joan Baez and Pete Seeger, died on March 17. She was 77. Her best known song was *Little boxes*, sung by Seeger, a satirical comment on the tract houses in the hills south of San Francisco—"They're all made out of ticky-tacky, and they all look just the same" ran the lyric. Among her other songs were *Morning town Ride* and *What have they done to the rain?*

Mr A. J. Melville Williams, who represented *The Times* in Lisbon from 1946 to 1960 died on Wednesday at the age of 78.

Colonel Charles MacLean, C.B.E., M.C., of Mull and former Pr Tobermory, died on M at the age of 85. He more than 20 years Indian Agricultural being Director of Agr for Bihar in 1943-46 Commissioner for Agri Baroda, and until 1955 Field Agricultural Off Jordan. He was presi Mull Highland Games C of Mull and Iona Cou Social Service 1959-65.

Carlo Tagliabue, a baritone singer in opera houses, died on W day.

HARWICH

New port, old heart

by Donald Black

Harwich keeps an atmosphere all its own, which no amount of container, haulage and passenger traffic can destroy. The peninsular town has a new port at its tip and may soon be linked to Parkeston Quay by the reclamation of a mile-wide bay, but the heart of Harwich will not change.

More than 1,700 people there work for British Rail and another 500 for a private dock company. Enough smaller firms have settled in to form a port user's association—and there has long been a port association, an unofficial ginger group wanting to get development brought forward.

Most of Harwich's 16,000 inhabitants have a direct or close connexion with the sea. The business of the port accounts for an unemployment rate below the national average and prospects stay good. Labour relations there rarely make news and attract trade rather than drive it away.

The beauty of Harwich lies in its diversity, from the harbourside green with antique crane and lighthouse to the terminals that cope quickly with passenger and cargo ferries, container ships and train ferries. Relaxation is not far away, for the Dovercourt area is a holiday resort for the short summer season. The port trade is buoyant for most of the year.

Lord Walston, chairman of Harwich Harbour Conservancy Board, sees no reason why Harwich cannot become the nation's premier harbour. He points out that it has the fourth largest number, of ship arrivals, ahead of the Mersey, Forth and Southampton and behind the Thames, Dover and Humber.

Harwich claims to be the best natural haven on the British East Coast, spacious and well protected yet close to the open sea. The board faces calls, however, to do more for the new generation of container and roll-on, roll-off ships that need more water under their keels.

Lord Walston says the board is keeping under review the prospect of deepening the channel by from 1.5 to 2 metres to 8.5 or 9 metres. A report commissioned from the British Ship Research Association suggests that there is potential traffic for a deeper channel.

Last year saw a marginal decrease in ship arrivals at Harwich, Parkeston Quay, Felixstowe, Ipswich and Mistley, but their total net tonnage went up 6.63 per cent to 21,304,718, an encouraging rise because 1977 was difficult for British ports in general. Another bright spot is that the board has kept its charges at their July 1975 level.

British Rail and private enterprise cooperate on a big scale, not least in the Bathside Bay project. Eternal postponement of the Maplin scheme at the south-eastern corner of Essex has given the promoters hope that Bathside, though much smaller, will go ahead instead at the north-eastern corner of the county.

Road access to Harwich across Essex has improved in improved in recent years, but once within the port neighbourhood you quickly realize that its own network leaves much to be desired. A start has been made on the long-awaited Dovercourt by-pass that will serve Parkeston Quay.

The need for a new road system for both sections of the port has been well proved, but it cannot be completed without the Bathside project in being.

Harwich has regained its traditional industry of ship repairing through a venture at Gas House Creek, where damaged coasters, pontoons and similar craft can be repaired.

Stour & Orwell Engineering Services began the operation last year and built up a workforce of 10 men, reinforced from elsewhere as necessary. Its base comprises a workshop, a slipway for small vessels, a steel cradle on which vessels can be hauled from the water and a fitting-out berth that can take ships of up to 12ft draught on the tide.

The company is associated with Independent Ship Repairers, whose chairman, Mr Donald Crighton, was formerly managing director of a London group nationalized last summer. "I did not want to be part of a large corporation, state or otherwise", he said. "Ship repairing is a very personal business and does not fit well into a corporate system."

Harwich Navyard, built out into the harbour from the site where wooden warships were made, now almost bursts at the seams with wheeled freight, trade vehicles and passengers' cars and looks to Bathside Bay for future major development. Mr Henry Jelinek, managing director of Harwich Dock Co and its parent group Mann and Son (London), puts the problem this way: "It is difficult to build back into an ancient monument."

The medieval street pattern of Harwich town has certainly imposed strict limits, but what has been done on the seaward side since Navyard's reclamation began in 1962 is impressive. It now extends to 12½ acres and the company plans a 50 metre by 30 metre extension to one berth so that larger ships can go in.

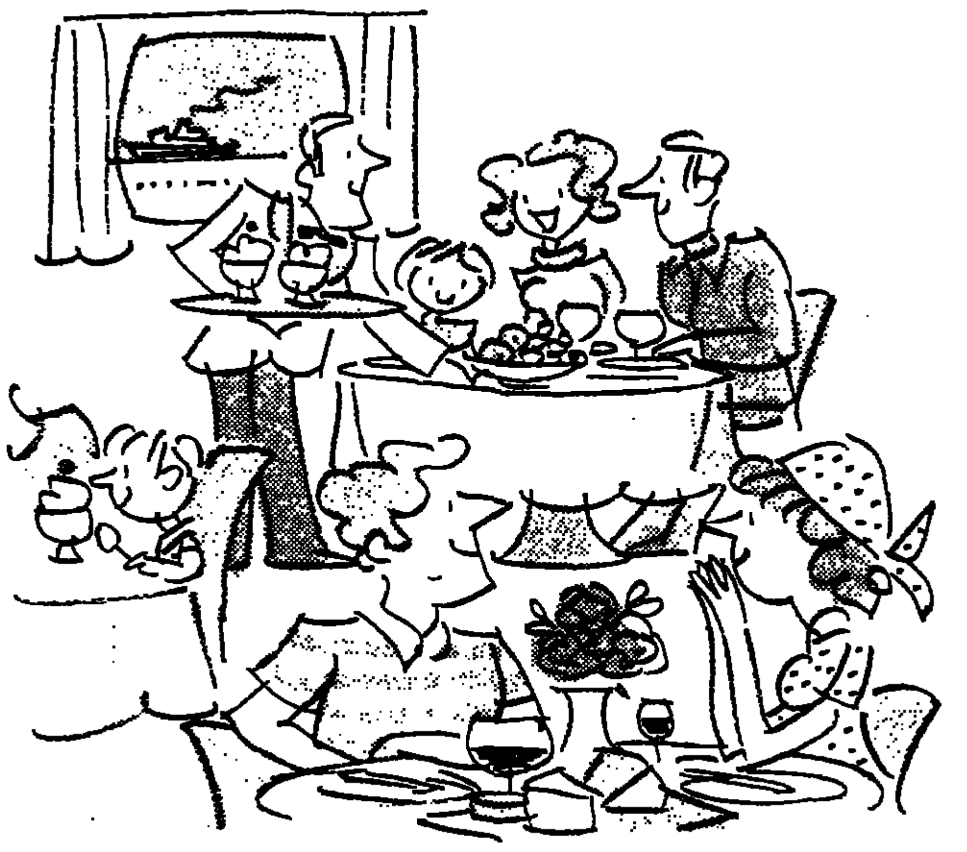
Not that everything in the modern port has succeeded. Harwich Inland Clearance Depot, a £750,000 investment with a big bonded warehouse and general storage, has closed after a fight for survival from the time it opened in 1974. It might have done better had more deep-sea business been available, but the local speciality is the fast transit of continental and Scandinavian traffic.

Helping to make up for the loss of the ICD, Harwich Transport Co this week opened new Customs-approved facilities with caging and offices in a converted shed on Parkeston Quay. The managing director, Mr G. J. Kleingeld, is one of those Dutchmen who have played an important role in East Anglian development over the years.

His firm has road haulage, vehicle and container repair and warehousing interests, augmented by the addition of a private rail siding in 1977. It means that the company can handle wagonloads of perishables coming into the depot from Harwich train ferry terminal. Typical of the trade is Italian fruit in chilled wagons.

The bustling town centre and (right) the town hall, which was at one time the Great Eastern Hotel.
Photographs: Ric Gemmell

The author is shipping correspondent, East Anglian Daily Times.



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Record traffic carried to Hook of Holland

by Donald Black

No lame ducks venture near Harwich harbour. Ships and shore facilities there have made a significant contribution to a record £8m profit for British Rail's Shipping and International Services Division, but private enterprise sections of the port do not lag behind.

Two big new ferries will be using Parkeston Quay this summer and bringing nearer the planned improvement of its roll-on, roll-off berths. The container terminal is celebrating its tenth anniversary with the prospect of further expansion. Mr Bernard Taylor, British Rail shipping and port manager at Harwich, has to ensure that no space is wasted in terminals that would be lost in an old-fashioned docks complex.

Parkeston Quay joined the container revolution in March, 1968, and in this decade some 1,250,000 20ft equivalent units have been carried to and from Zeebrugge. Old railwaymen like to recall that the port was shipping goods in large boxes many more years ago, but we are thinking of the complete concept with its special giant cranes on the skyline and plain, totally functional containerships at sea. The Sea Freightliner I, Sea Freightliner II and Rhodri Mawr—such a contrast in names—carried 108,000 units last year.

Car components for the Ford Motor Company's British and continental factories travel in both directions, the daily flow of 100 containers or so making a familiar sight on the railway across Essex. Freightliner connexions with London, Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool and Manchester, along with Railfreight through to Scotland, keep other regular traffic converging on Parkeston Quay each day.

Second biggest user of the container terminal, after Ford, is MAT Transport, which dispatches engines and much other mechanical equipment to destinations throughout Western Europe.

The container terminal itself is always in the process of acquiring new equipment or odd corners of land, but the long-term need is for two extra berths and adequate back-up land. This expansion can come only through reclamation of Bathside Bay, the first 53 acres of which is earmarked for this extension of the terminal.

Capacity on Sealink's Harwich-Hook of Holland route was stretched to the limit in 1977 when a record volume of traffic was carried—150,000 more passengers and 13,000 more cars than in 1976, a 15 per cent increase. This year capacity is being substantially raised to meet the demand. There will be 220 additional sailings in 1978, giving more space for motorists and road hauliers and also for train-ship passengers.

Sealink at Harwich means a partnership of British Rail and a Dutch enterprise, Zeeland Steamship Company, which has completed 50 years as a customer of Parkeston Quay. In January Princess Beatrix of The Netherlands launched what will be the largest ship on any Sealink route. The new ship, the 9,000-ton Princess Beatrix, has room for 1,500 passengers by day, 1,026 at night and 330 cars or their equivalent in trailers.

From mid-June there will be four modern car ferries on the Hook of Holland link: the Princess Beatrix and Koningin Juliana of Zeeland Steamship Company and British Rail's St Edmund and St George. The new ferry will replace the conventional ship Koningin Wilhelmina, which was built just before the roll-on, roll-off revolution.

The Danish-born Duchess of Gloucester is to name the new 14,000-ton ferry Dana Anglia in London on May 4. This £23m ship will be the biggest to pass under Tower Bridge, going to the Upper Pool from the Aalborg yard where it is being completed. After that the Dana Anglia will work between Parkeston Quay and Esbjerg carrying up to 1,250 passengers and 470 cars or their equivalent in commercial vehicles.

Passengers using the route, the only daily shipping service between the United Kingdom and Scandinavia, totalled 326,000 in 1977—an improvement of nearly 12 per cent. Employment of prestige roll-on, roll-off miniliners on the Esbjerg-Harwich connexion is evidently profitable; the line's trading profit nearly doubled last year to £12m.

With the introduction of the 7,000-ton Dana Futura on DFDS North Sea routes the company has greatly increased its available cargo space. The 23-knot ferry was completed in 1976 but after a brief time on the Harwich-Esbjerg run it went on charter between North America and the Middle East. It is now back with its capacity of 400 20 ft equivalent units on four decks.

The four Harwich train ferries no longer have youth on their side, but they do well with growing business that follows a long decline in the shadow of competition from containers and roll-on, roll-off trailers. Mr Cyril Edwards, continental traffic manager of British Rail's Shipping and International Services Division, says that the bigger wagons in use ought to be highly competitive against road movements.

These veteran ships make up in versatility what they lack in speed, which matters little on their short runs to Zeebrugge and Dunkirk. The Cambridge Ferry has had a mezzanine deck installed at its after end so that it can carry an extra 50 trade cars.

There are plans to replace the quartet with a modern type of train ferry, but no urgency is being shown. What if the Suffolk Ferry is 31 years old? An overhaul now and again would keep her going, it seems, as long as the Sealink fleet on Windermere.

Wagons carried by the train ferries increased 9 per cent in 1977 to 33,549—without taking into account the fact that the average wagon is bigger than it used to be. Trailer traffic over British Rail facilities in the port rose 6.4 per cent to 12,556, but a separate category, bacon trailers, declined 3.8 per cent to 14,809 through fluctuations in demand. Caravans exported increased by 26 per cent to 6,013, trade car traffic by 11 per cent to 131,172, accompanied cars by 13 per cent to 161,796 and passengers by 15.2 per cent to 1,520,039.

Parkeston Quay these days is not limited to short sea trade. It works with the most distant scheduled service from Harwich harbour, that by Arrow Line of Piraeus to Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo and Beunos Aires. Every month one of three conventional ships with reefer capacity, the Tatrina, Talavera and Kronos, calls to load and discharge general cargo.

Other Arrow Line ships, the Tara, Tamara and Tania, bring citrus and dried fruit and other agricultural produce from eastern Mediterranean countries and they, too, take out British exports. These three vessels give a 14-day frequency of calls, which include Pireaeus, Salonika, Limassol and Malta.

Last summer the Bulgarian national line Navibulgar transferred calls from London to Parkeston, normally one a month with produce loaded at Varna and Bourgas. Still another customer, this time in the winter season, is the Citrus Marketing Board of Israel.

British exports to Bahrain also pass over the quay, carried by Gissco—Gulf Intergrated Shipping & Supply Co—and including heavy lifts.

All this activity at what used to be known as Parkeston West Station is the result of a joint venture by British Rail and James Fisher & Sons. Mr James McAteer, a Fisher executive formerly based at Liverpool and Felixstowe, is general manager of the enterprise. He points out that an increase in employment is a measure of what has been achieved in a short and economically difficult period. The 90 clerical and port workers involved are British Rail employees, but work exclusively for this joint venture.

Navyard remains the British terminal for the only scheduled passenger service by sea direct to and from Germany, the German-registered Prinz Hamlet sailing for Hamburg one day and the Swedish-registered Prins Oberon for Bremerhaven the next. Between them they carried 239,158 people and 29,821 accompanied cars in 1977, plus a substantially increased total of freight trailers. Fare reductions this year will almost certainly see an upward trend being resumed on the passenger side.

Prins Ferries, the company that operates the ships, is a partnership of Lion Ferry AB of Halmstad, Sweden, and Hadag Seetouristik und Fahrdienst, of Hamburg. The German partner is 99.94 per cent owned by the City of Hamburg, with the remaining 0.06 per cent held by the federal state of Lower Saxony.

Finland's Bore Line recently increased capacity by 50 per cent on its Navyard-Helsingborg-Turku link with the arrival newly-built Bore Sl decks taking up trailers. Imports of products suffered as of a slump in the construction industr timber shipments l route increased 150 p in 1977—admittedly depressed previous y Ralf Sundman, m director of Bore Line of many foreign su of the Bathside which would give hi storage and dist space.

Cobelfret-Mann three cargo ferries t tered Dundalk, Fuld Undine, on a daily between Navyard a werp. Their con heavy loads owe mu concentration on Ant motor industry nationals. Cars i through Navyard g reception and dist depot on what used army transit camp another Mann en Cargo Development them over for deliv condition claimed t good that damage co to less than a third petitors' experience.

The old army cam the base of ITM (H in other words, inte trailer movements Mann group with m 400 12-metre trailers over great distance the Trailermann lab wich Shipping is the forwarding arm, m operations in the self-contained as Britain.

No longer a sport just for the rich

by Patrick O'Leary

Until the last war, yachting was mainly a rich man's sport. Since some of even the modest-looking craft moored along the river Orwell are priced at £30,000, there must still be rich men about.

However, at the Royal Harwich Yacht Club, whose patron is the Duke of Edinburgh, members say they are not class conscious, either about vessels or people.

"If you are pulling your dinghy down to the water and somebody gives you a hand you do not ask who or what he is, there is comradeship", Commodore R. T. G. Greenland said. "We are not a hotrod lot." Nor are women excluded. "Some are very keen, competent members", he said.

The club has 1,000 members, and a waiting list for vacancies. The applicants come from a wide area—one is a Northumberland bank manager and a few live overseas.

Although it can assert seniority, having been founded 135 years ago, the club is far from being the only local body of yachtsmen. There are Harwich Town Sailing Club, and the Harwich and Dovercourt Sailing Club, as well as several others based, like the Royal, along the river Orwell.

Most will be represented at Harwich Regatta in July, which this year celebrates its 150th anniversary with a round of races and social events.

In his book *The Royal Harwich*, published by the Boydell Press in 1972, Mr Frank Hussey wrote: "For many years Harwich Regatta was the real opening of the national yachting season."

The regatta which took place in 1828 was in honour of the birthday of the Lord High Admiral, the Duke of Clarence, later King William IV.

From the regatta sprang a club formed by yachtsmen from Harwich, Ipswich and Woodbridge. When founded in 1843 it was named the Eastern Yacht Club, but was later reconstituted, received royal patronage and so took its present name with headquarters overlooking the harbour entrance. A lion rampant became its emblem.

The commodore, vice-commodore and rear-commodore were granted the privilege of receiving and firing salutes. In 1857 members of the club owned 38 yachts, armed with 40 guns ranging from one to six-pounders. Mr Hussey does not say whether the use of these extended beyond formal courtesies.

The club grew steadily in influence, its story interwoven with that of great sailors and their feats in distant waters. Royal patronage reached a peak in 1895 when the future King George V was elected commodore.

Pleasure of a less exalted kind must have been given to members when a brand of beer known as Arctic Ale was launched at the Royal Harwich Yacht Club in 1851, having been produced at government request for an expedition to that part of the world. Its flavour was said to be something like old Madeira, and freezing did not harm it.

Small boats made their appearance in local events during the nineteenth century, but it was between the wars that attention was focused on putting the sport within reach of comparatively poor men. Sir William Burton, vice-commodore and later commodore of the club for many years, urged the development of a small and cheap class.

Robert Clark was commissioned in 1936 to produce what became known as the Royal Harwich One Design. Seven out of the eight built to his plans are still in use, and the owners of these vintage craft are much envied. "Nobody would dare sell one out of the club", a senior member said.

It was the steady swing to small craft that led to perhaps the most important change in the club's history. For a long time it had a rather nomadic existence, its headquarters shifting from one tavern to another, at one time being at the ancient Three Cups, and finally the Pier Hotel, which has just been refurbished in nautical style. Some old salts have commented tartly on the figureheads decorating the bar walls.

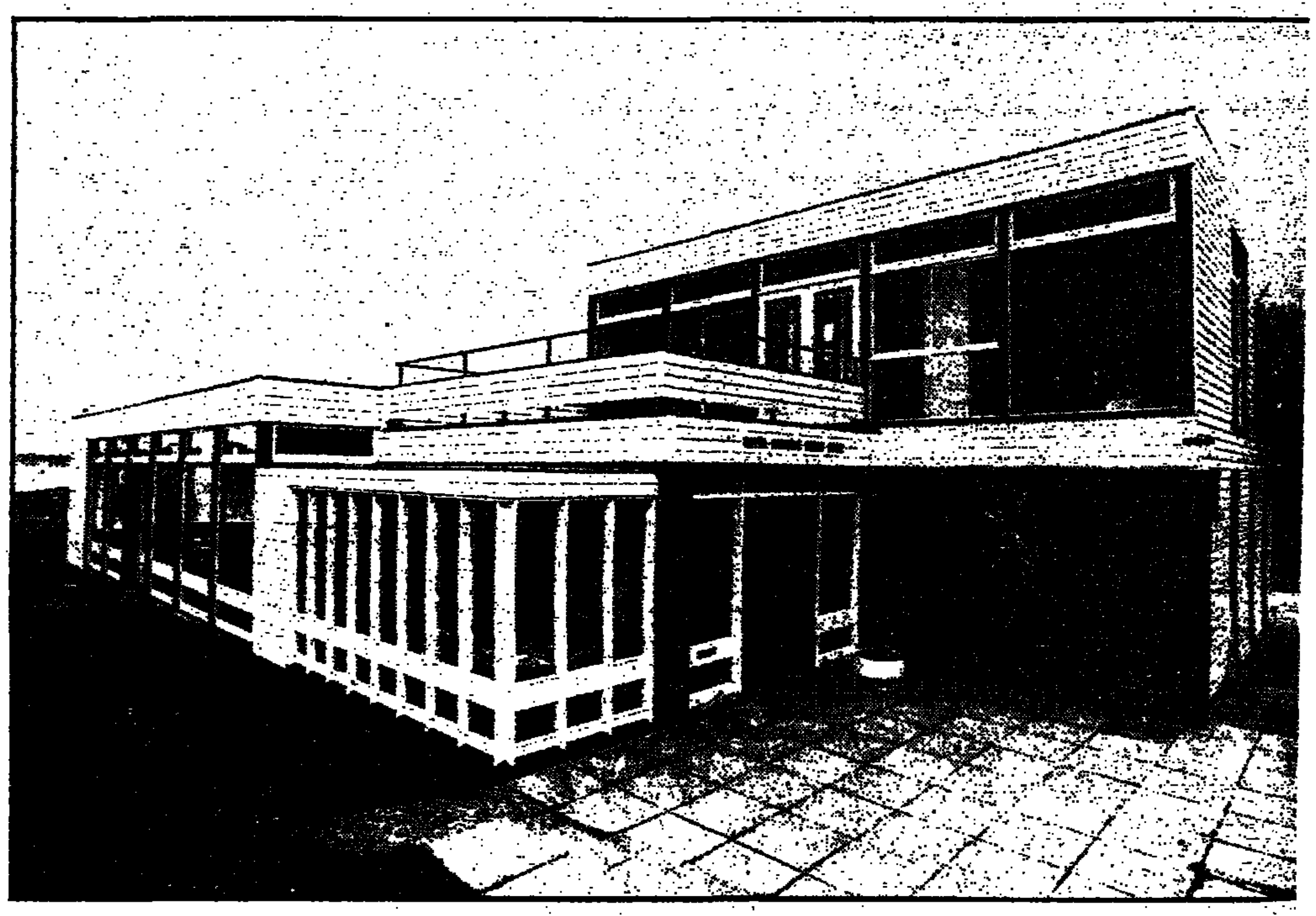
By 1946 it had been decided that it was no longer necessary to be in the harbour where large yachts could ride at anchor, and the club moved some eight miles up the river Orwell to Woolverstone, on the way to Ipswich. The site was a former naval base known as Cat House Hard.

In 1969, with the last of the wartime buildings demolished, a new clubhouse was built, and for the first time the Royal Harwich had a permanent home. In the library are two mahogany doors from the former royal yacht Britannia which belonged to George V.

Yachtsmen use the expression "All up at Harwich" to denote really bad weather, and offshore sailing can be treacherous along the east coast. Even inshore there are plenty of hazards.

"There is so much traffic in these rivers", the club secretary, Colonel Charles Bavin, said. "You have got to know what you are doing. We train our people. We insist that youngsters know how to handle their craft, and know the river lore."

He praised the consideration shown by local shipping, and believed this was partly because many pilots were yachtsmen themselves.


There is comradeship rather than class-consciousness at the Royal Harwich Yacht Club.

Chance of berths on Bathside

Sometime in the next few months word is expected from Whitehall on the fate of a £15m plan to add nearly a mile of berths to Harwich Harbour on reclaimed land. If the answer is favourable, work will proceed on a scheme which has been under discussion, in various forms, since the mid-nineteenth century.

Bathside Bay is an area of mudflats adjoining Harwich close to where the rivers Stour and Orwell meet. When the railway companies first took an interest in the town as a link with the Continent, one ambitious proposal was a line from Birmingham terminating in docks built on the bay.

But the necessary money was not forthcoming, and reality proved more modest. The line went through in 1854, for the most part skirting the mud, and only enough land was drained to take the railway station and a gasworks. Proposals to extend the work were contained in a Bill submitted to Parliament in the 1860s, but the project was not pursued.

Although the Great Eastern Railway decided finally that more dock space was needed, it solved the problem by moving outside the town and establishing Parkeston Quay two miles up the Stour. According to Harwich's historian, Mr Leonard T. Weaver, this may have been because the railway resented having to pay tolls on coal entering the town by rail. Whatever the reason, Parkeston opened in 1883, with the mudflats of Bathside between itself and the docks at Harwich.

The present proposals, formulated some years ago, are the work of the Earlpar Development Company. They involve reclaiming nearly 300 acres of land from the river mud, some of them earmarked for extending Parkeston Quay, used by British Rail.

After draining the level of the area would be raised—it was across this bay that the 1953 floods struck at houses overlooking it. They were built on low-lying land from which many tons of soil were excavated to fortify the redoubt raised to defend the town against threatened invasion by Napoleon.

Alongside the new land reinforced concrete decks would provide deepwater berths. The land itself is intended to accommodate dock roads, offices and other buildings, and space for handling container traffic. Behind this development a by-pass is planned to take away from Harwich town centre the heavy traffic using the ferry terminal at the eastern end of the port.

Project managers and consulting engineers for Earlpar are Earley, Campling, Lee & Partners. Mr H. J. Campling said that finance would be raised by a separate property company. If Mr Peter Shore, Minister for the Environment, gave his consent for work to proceed it would take six to nine months before all the contract documents could go out for tender.

"In 18 to 20 months from the date of starting work", Mr Campling said, "the first berth for roll-on, roll-off traffic could be ready." It would be followed by deepwater berths for container ships. He did not think the time of year would hold up development — "the gales are just as big in the summer as the winter".

He added that a lot of shipping lines were interested in the development. "Within five to 10 years of the reclamation being completed, I should think all the land will be used up, judging from what happened at Felixstowe. But we have to be more cautious in doing our sums."

Consent of the minister for such a scheme is required under the Harbours Act 1964. He takes his decision after consultation with the National Ports Council.

His predecessor in 1972 deferred action after Earlpar Development had promoted a parliamentary private Bill seeking permission to proceed. The scheme had been opposed on the ground that it might affect tidal flow in the estuary.

However, an i reason for delay w to be the possibi demand for harbo might be reduced proposed developm is difficult to remer just a few years lin loomed large horizon.

Mr R. P. Howe, w the December issue *Dock & Harbour A* evidently feels that room for Bathside further developmen "Not only is the traffic increase cau existing wharves worked at near full but there are nume quiries from ne wishing to set up t in the port", he co

"Development at Bay, if authorized, the town a very in quay frontage, w stream from Parkest extensive tidal flats able for reclamation construction of do ties."

Denmark starts at Harwich (Parkeston Q

DFDS SEAWAYS

Past
DFDS Danish Seaways ships have been sailing between Harwich and Esbjerg since 1880. Regular services began with the 627 ton paddle-steamer 'Riberhuus' and continued, over the years, with bigger ships and more frequent departures. Steamers gave way to motor ships, conventional vessels changed to those with drive-on/drive-off facilities. The volume of freight and the number of passengers steadily increased.

Present
Today the Harwich – Esbjerg route carries over 300,000 passengers a year plus a vast amount of freight in containers, trailers and trucks. There are daily passenger sailings all year round while the freight shippers have a choice of 10 sailings a week.

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In May this year the biggest ship to be built for DFDS Danish Seaways, the 14,000 ton m.s. 'Dana Anglia' joins the Harwich – Esbjerg route. Carrying up to 1,249 passengers and with space for 470 cars, or 135 trailers or containers, the flagship 'Dana Anglia' will maintain the company's policy of providing the very best in ship design on this important route. The new flagship will share the daily sailings with the equally luxurious 12,000 ton 'Dana Regina', providing an unsurpassed standard of service.

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HARWICH–ESBJERG THE SCANDINAVIAN ROUTE

[هكذا في الأصل]

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o Tendring, heart of Britain's most intensively-farmed region.

Mosaic of bounty

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stretches between
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e north and the
e south. Its coast-

line wanders from Harwich past the popular resorts of Walton, Frinton and Clacton to the curlew-haunted salt marshes and creeks of the Colne.

The Tendring landscape has the neat and well-ordered look which comes from long years of skilful cultivation—a mosaic of cornfields, smart farmsteads, orchards and small woods. Like so many other parts of the Anglian region it has big fields with few hedgerows. Many of its great elm trees, so often pictured by Constable and the East Anglian landscape painters, stand dead or dying, victims of the terrible scourge of Dutch elm disease.

The old village of Tendring stands in the heart of this prosperous corner of Britain's most intensively farmed region. It has one of the finest holly hedges in England, running each side of the main street, and the parish church has a remarkable fourteenth-century hammer beam roof truss at the western end.

One of the architectural gems of the Hundred is St Osyth Priory, the home of author, jade expert and former member of Parliament Mr Somerset de Chair. The priory has a fifteenth-century gatehouse, a sixteenth-century clocktower and a deer park with free-roaming herds. The first Lombardy poplars to be planted in Britain were brought to the priory grounds in 1768.

But the many picturesque and history-steeped villages of the Tendring Hundred are not merely tourist showpieces. They are living centres for some of the most progressive agricultural and horticultural units in the eastern counties.

The area has a low rainfall—on average only 22in a year, and the soils are mainly medium and light, easy to work and ideal for arable cultivation. Soil types range from light sands to silty clay loams. The best wheat yields, up to three tonnes to the acre, come from the heavier land near the coast and on the reclaimed marshes.

Tendring barley is in big demand from British and continental maltsters and there is a brisk export trade from local ports such as Colchester and Manningtree to Holland, Germany and Denmark. About 17,500 acres of barley are grown annually. In recent years there has been a swing from spring to winter barley and the malting variety Maris Otter is widely sown.

At one time the emphasis was on wheat but the acreage is falling as farmers turn to a bigger investment in barley and potatoes. About 20,000 acres are down to wheat with the heaviest yields being won from the silts and reclaimed marshland near the coast.

In the past five years Tendring Hundred farmers have made a heavy investment in irrigation equipment, particularly for the early potato crop which is now one of the best in the eastern region.

Next to Kent, Tendring lifts early potatoes sooner than any other eastern district. Climate and easy soil conditions give growers the natural advantages which they are quick to exploit in the home vegetable markets. On average the early maturing types yield five to six tonnes to the acre. Maincrop potatoes account for about 2,000 acres.

The big, flat fields of Tendring also carry good crops of sugar beet, though the total acreage is falling. Last year about 3,500 acres were harvested. Peas for drying are popular and account for 17,500 acres.

Before the last war, and in the immediate postwar years, Tendring Hundred claimed some of the best flocks of Suffolk sheep but now there are few left and the area has concentrated on more profitable arable, market growing and fruit enterprises.

North-east Essex has a high annual sunshine figure and this, coupled with low rainfall, enables a wide range of fruit and vegetable crops to be grown. High-yield orchards, some of them using the continental spindle-bush technique, are spread through the area but most of the apple growing is concentrated in the villages of Ardleigh, Lawford, Bradfield, Oakley and Tendring. Irrigation is used extensively and the orchards benefit from the fact that Tendring Hundred, with its coastal influences, is reasonably free from damaging frosts, though it does suffer from off-sea winds which scour the flat countryside.

The total acreage of apple and pear orchards and soft-fruit plantations is falling but those growers who remain to face the challenge of the EEC are intensifying their methods. Many old orchards have been grubbed out and replanted with smaller-type trees which are easier to pick over and cut out ladder work.

Cox's Orange Pippin is still the most popular dessert variety but some growers have moved towards some of the newer varieties such as Spartan, Idared and Discovery. Egremont Russet is also still grown on a wide scale.

The Land Settlement Association has one of its 10 estates at Foxash, near Lawford in the heart of Tendring's market produce area. There are 60 smallholdings and the gross annual sales of the centrally packed and marketed produce total £884,000. Main crops are tomatoes (about 100 tonnes a year); lettuces (three million round varieties and two million cos); and celery (1,500,000 sticks). The estate greenhouses also produce some more exotic crops such as peppers and courgettes.

The excellent light quality of the Tendring area has encouraged specialist growers to set up large glasshouse units. At Clacton-on-Sea the New Ruaton Gardens have 12 acres of glass. Ten acres are devoted to the growing of pot plants and a total of four million is produced annually. The unit specializes in foliage plants and is the largest of its kind in Britain. There are 120 employed on the production, packaging and dispatch of plants and tomatoes.

About 200 tonnes of tomatoes are produced each year under two acres of glass but Ruaton intends to move completely into pot plant production and is phasing out its tomatoes.

A recent development in the Tendring area has been the creation of two or three vineyards. The largest of these is at Old Shields Farm, Ardleigh, where Mr Alan Barshall has two and a half acres of Müller Thurgau and Pinot Gris vines.

In the bonus sunshine year of 1976 these yielded 6,000 bottles of a Riesling-type white wine which sell at just under £2 a bottle. Like other British viticulturists Mr Marshall is angry about the high rate of duty and VAT which pushes up the price of an English-produced quality wine. Duty alone accounts for 50p a bottle.

Mr Alan Marshall's 100 acres of apple and pear orchards and soft fruit plantations have won him awards for quality and growing techniques. He water-sprinkles his 32 acres of blackcurrants during the crucial early spring against sudden damage from frost—a hazard which can ruin crop potential.

The same technique is employed at Abbey Life's Norwood Lodge Farm, Weeley, where there are 70 acres of blackcurrants. The Abbey Life venture is attracting a good deal of attention. It is an example of a city company successfully farming on a full commercial scale. There is a good deal of controversy in agricultural circles over the buying of farmland and estates by city institutions and pension funds.

Pilot station pioneers international buoy system

Safety of shipping and the welfare of sailors are the duties laid on Trinity House, and Harwich is the base for its activities over a wide area. The depot there serves 14 lighthouses, 15 light vessels and hundreds of navigation buoys and beacons from the Scottish border down the East Coast and into the Channel.

The pilot station at Harwich is responsible for "the safe and expeditious conduct of vessels from the limits of the pilotage district outside the seaward extensions of the Thames Estuary sandbank system into the various ports, places, cargo and passenger termini, anchorages and moorings in the rivers Thames, Medway, Roach, Crouch, Blackwater, Colne, Stour, Orwell and Harwich harbour and also, should the need arise, into the commercially redundant rivers Deben, Ore and Alde".

Harwich is pioneering a new international system of buoys. More than 30 different systems are in use throughout the world, although 42 years ago a United Nations conference in Geneva agreed action was needed.

Some countries use shapes or colours which have exactly the opposite meaning to those used by others. For example, a number put red lights to mark the port hand side of channels and others to mark the starboard hand.

An international technical committee resumed consideration of the matter in 1965, and a series of fatal accidents in the Dover Strait in 1971 provided their own urgent message. Finally, recommendations for a new system were made by the International Association of Lighthouse Authorities, and approved by the Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization. The Soviet Union is among the countries cooperating.

Trinity House tenders from Harwich instituted the new markings from Newhaven to Orford Ness last summer, and work will continue this year. Other areas and other countries will adopt the system in the next few years, making it easier for shipping to identify channels and hazards. However, it seems a different system will still operate in the Americas and parts of Asia.

Other experiments are going on. Light vessels stationed at important navigational positions round the coast are expensive to build and each carries a crew of five.

Some older ones have been sold and replaced by large automatic navigation buoys, known as Lanbys, each weighing 40 tons with a base 40ft in diameter. They can run for six months or more without attention. One light vessel moored at Harwich is being used for tests to see if existing vessels can be automated.

Captain Eric Parry, assistant superintendent East Coast lights, said there were difficulties with both systems. "With the Lanby", he said, "a man has to be taken out to service it, and he is not always a sailor used to working in such conditions. On the other hand, with an unmanned lightship there is always the risk of unauthorized people going aboard."

Principal links between the shore and sea installations are three tenders stationed at Harwich. They fly the distinctive Trinity House ensign, which comprises the red ensign and part of the coat of arms showing four ancient sailing ships.

Nearly 150 pilots are based at Harwich, including one who works only along the river Stour. They are self-employed and draw fees from the ships they guide in and out of port, but they pool their earnings and share expenses under the administration of Trinity House. Qualifications are high, and their licence to operate is subject to an annual test of local knowledge and of physical fitness.

Pilots can be taken out by launch from Harwich to the ships requiring them. They also use the cutter Pathfinder which remains cruising near the Sunk light vessel 12 miles offshore at the northern approaches to the Thames Estuary. From the cutter they can be taken to an incoming ship more quickly than from the shore, and without the buffeting a long launch trip entails in heavy weather.

Captain Robert Sanders, superintendent of pilots at Harwich, said: "Before the last war ships were small and slow. They would spend perhaps two or three weeks in dock loading and discharging. Now the turnround is quick, and some container ships are as fast as wartime cruisers.

"To ensure we have two hours' warning that a pilot is needed, we have an aerial 400ft high to give a range of 60 miles out into the North Sea."

An operations room in the docks manned jointly by officers of Harwich Harbour Conservancy Board and Trinity House pilots is used to keep in touch with shipping. Pilots serve some 36,000 vessels a year, and these can range up to 300,000 tons.

It used to be a popular profession, with many more applicants than vacancies, but men qualified to take it up find now that they can earn more as seagoing captains. There is also uncertainty about government proposals to bring in a merchant shipping Bill expected to affect the services of Trinity House.

At present a ship is compelled to use a pilot unless it is a Royal Navy vessel or its master holds a pilot's certificate for the locality. Anyone trying to slip through without a pilot, thus saving anything from £30 to several hundred pounds, can be prosecuted and fined.

Certificates for London District pilots are issued only to men of British nationality. Indeed, the Trinity House charter of 1514 drew attention to the danger of allowing foreigners to learn "the secrets of the King's streams".

Such chauvinism is hardly in the spirit of the EEC. Pilots fear there will be changes which lead to fewer of them being employed.

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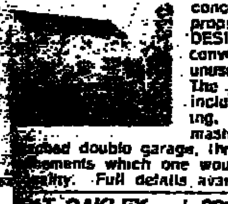

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ACCOUNT DAYS : Dealings Began, April 3. Dealings End, April 14. § Contango Day, April 17. Settlement Day, April 25.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

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BRITISH FUNDS

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

1977/78 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
122	77	AAH	102	+8	9.2	9.0	7.5
42	25	AC Cars	38	−2	1.4	3.8	8.0
99	70½	AGB Research	98	..	5.2a	5.3	10.2
220½	134	APV Hldgs	206	● ..	8.7	4.2	7.6
73	43	Aaronson Bros	63	+2	3.0	4.7	5.9
116	62	Acrow	111	..	3.6	3.3	12.4
98	52	Do A	84	..	3.6	4.3	9.6
41	11	Adda Int	33½	..	0.8	2.3	..
282	150	Adwest Group	246	..	15.2	6.2	6.7
63	34	Aeron & Gen	59	..	3.5	5.9	10.5
62	42	Airfix Ind	50	..	4.6	9.1	6.4
131	79	Albright & W	107	−7	7.0	6.5	7.0
86	40	Alcan 10½%	£89	..	1050	11.8	..
151	71	Do 9% Cnv	£151	..	900	6.0	..
300	215	Alginate Ind	287	−1	19.7	6.8	10.6
77	44	Allen E. Balfour	57	..	6.6	11.5	..
55½	23½	Allen W. G.	40	..	4.3	10.7	4.5
100½	44½	Allied Colloids	82	..	2.4	2.9	10.9
67	43	Allied Insulators	65	+2	6.3	9.6	5.0
17	7½	Allied Plant	15	..	1.1	7.1	9.0
47½	19	Alpine Hldgs	47½	+1½	2.5	5.2	28.4
298	210	Amal Metal	298	..	21.5	7.2	5.8
139	77½	Amal Power	115	..	8.0	7.0	6.4
41	21	Amber Day	33½	−½	3.0	8.5	5.1
27	8	Amber Ind Hldgs	27	..	0.5a	2.8	4.1
56	41	Anchor Chem	40	..	6.0	10.0	6.7
57½	34	Anderson Strath	50	−1	3.8	7.7	6.9
90	49½	Anglia TV 'A'	73	..	6.3	9.7	5.1
540	396	Anglo Amer Ind	510	● ..	42.2	8.3	5.5
42	22	Ang Swiss Hldgs	34	..	● ..	..	
96	49	Appleyard	83	..	9.5n	11.4	6.6
39½	18½	Aquascutum 'A'	34	..	2.1	6.2	7.7
122	66½	Arlington Mtr	115	..	11.7	10.2	8.9
75	38	Armitage Shanks	64	..	6.5	10.1	9.3
73	39	Arms Equip	60½ ●	..	3.2	5.3	10.4
53	44	Asprey 4½% Pf	50	..	6.0	12.0	..
94	57½	Ass Biscuit	74	..	4.8	6.1	7.5
195	85	Ass Book	193	−1	6.1	3.2	6.3
70½	44	Ass Brit Food	57	+1	3.3	5.7	5.9
142	82	Ass Engineer	115	..	7.1	6.2	6.0
71	36	Ass Fisheries	45	..	4.6	10.1	4.3
62	26½	Ass Leisure	52½	+1½	4.3	8.1	9.8
196	121	Ass News	146	−2	8.1	5.6	8.3
57	20	Ass Paper	49½	..	4.6	9.4	5.2
254	153	Ass Port Cement	238	−3	13.1	5.5	7.0
119	66½	Ass Tel 'A'	112	..	9.9	8.9	7.5
26	23	Ass Tooling	26	..	3.5n	13.3	9.6
42	23	Astbury & Mdley	39	..	1.7	4.2	8.1
58	27	Atkins Bros	54	..	5.6	10.3	8.4

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

FOREIGN STOCKS

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

C — E

F — H

I — L

M — N

O — S

T — Z

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

RUBBER

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Div pence	Yld %	P/E
39½	15	Bradwall FMS	38½	..	1.9	5.0	..
197	82	Castlefield	194	..	5.0	2.6	..
61	25	Chersonese	60½ ●	..	4.2	6.9	..
131	74½	Cons Plant	125 ●	−½	12.0	9.6	..
56	13	Doranakande	51	..	2.2n	4.3	..
12½	5½	Grand Central	10	..	0.8	9.3	..
250	135	Guthrie Corp	249	..	18.2	7.3	..
76½	48	Harrisons Malay	76½	..	4.6b	5.9	..
92	38½	Highlds & Low	86½ ●	−1	5.6	6.5	..
180	67	Hongkong	143	..	8.4	5.9	..
210	125	Killinghall	210	..	17.5	8.1	..
45½	22	Kulim Malaysia	45	..	2.1	4.6	..
133	44	Ldn Sumatra	128 h	..	6.1n	4.7	..
61½	25½	Majedie	59	−1	1.0	1.7	..
33½	10½	Malayalam	31½ h	..	1.7	5.5	..
38½	12¼	Muar River	38½	+¼	0.7	1.7	..
73½	34	Plant Hldgs	68½	−1	3.1	4.6	..
29½	10½	Sungei Krian	£25	..	114	4.5	..

TEA

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Div pence	Yld %	P/E
350	147	Assam Frontier	256	+2	21.6	8.5	..
116	52	Assam Inv	106	−1	10.6	10.0	..
240	95	Camellia Inv	198 ●	−1	3.0	1.5	..
156	22	Deundi	152 h	..	4.9	3.2	..
260	123	Jokai	280	+5	18.5n	7.1	..
246	120	McLeod Russel	196	..	15.2	7.7	..
410	124	Moran	400	..	5.4	1.4	..
102	15	Surmah Valley	102	..	10.0	9.8	..
202	102	Warren Plant	196	+1	20.0b	10.2	..

MISCELLANEOUS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Div pence	Yld %	P/E
10⅞	7⅝	Algoma Cen Rly	£10¼	..	26.0	2.5	17.0
71	48	Calcutta Elec	70	..	13.0	18.6	..
52½	42	E Surr Wtr 4.9%	£50½	..	490	9.7	..
38¾	31½	Essex Wtr 3.5%	38½	..	580	14.5	..
64	47	Gt Nthn Tele	£60	..	193	3.2	13.4
450	310	Imp Cont Gas	350	+10	14.2	4.1	14.3
38	32	Mid Kent Wtr	£38	..	500	13.2	..
92	46	Milford Docks	68	..	4.1	6.1	7.4
278	140	Nigerian Elec	252	−1	20.0	7.9	..
38½	31½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£36½	..	538	14.8	..

● Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

THE TIMES SHARE INDICES

The Times Share Indices for 06.04.78 (base date June 2, 1964 original base date June 2, 1959):—

	Index No. Latest	Div. Yield %	Earnings Yield %	Index No. Previous
The Times Industrial Share Index	200.04	6.62	12.45	199.38
Largest Coys.	203.78	6.40	11.90	203.51
Smaller Coys.	187.96	7.17	14.20	186.90
Capital Goods	230.20	6.66	14.75	228.98
Consumer Goods	215.52	6.65	12.15	215.35
Store Shares	176.53	6.31	8.03	176.40
Largest financial shares	220.42	5.87	—	219.19
Largest financial and industrial shares	206.95	6.30	—	206.50
Commodity shares	224.65	5.67	13.76	222.76
Gold Mining shares	301.59	4.49	16.78	297.92
Industrial debenture stocks	94.42	6.31*	—	95.17
Industrial preference stocks	59.65	11.72*	—	59.77
3½% War Loan	35¼	10.18*	—	35⅛

A record of The Times Industrial Share Indices is given below:—

	High	Low
All-time	222.98 (14.09.77)	60.18 (12.12.74)
1978	208.15 (05.01.78)	184.85 (02.03.78)
1977	222.98 (14.09.77)	151.29 (12.01.77)
1976	171.85 (05.05.76)	115.93 (27.10.76)
1975	156.82 (19.11.75)	61.42 (06.01.75)
1974	136.18 (28.02.74)	60.18 (12.12.74)
1973	189.35 (12.01.73)	120.99 (24.12.73)

* Flat interest yield.

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THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

Foord
surveyors

I chief calls for yearly eck on economy by ew independent body

t Brown

r a new body, inde- government, the om of British In- trade unions to annual assessment try's economic posi- de yesterday by Sir en, director general

at the conference Welsh division in John said these findings would e force of law but ave the persuasive independent assess- y could show, as that one man's ge claim is some- unemployment."

e did not go into bour the body he it is believed that ring to proposals udied by the con- employment policy which appear to liamentary Select ing established to

mittee would call vidence from the ies unions, minis- other interested ould be expected dgment about the oss national pro- n assessment of ntry could afford

s is laid on CBI the need to get understanding on ips between pay. flation so that a udgments would ct on pay settle-

und of CBI think- ved, is that there

Mr Terry Beckett: Advantages in Welsh Ford plant.

should be some form of appeals body before which management, unions, or both, could argue out detailed issues of pay bargaining—where, for example, an employer felt that a union was pressing a totally unrealistic claim, or where both employers and unions felt that a settlement out of the normal run was needed to iron out anomalies.

In parallel with these longer-term studies it is understood that the confederation is examining what pay bargaining should look like after this summer. On the assumption that there will be a phase four—an idea to which the CBI is not by any means committed yet—it is provisionally suggested that settlements should be broken into two parts; an X element and a Y element.

The X element would be a basic increase to which everyone would theoretically be entitled, provided that they made out a solid case for it. The Y element would in essence be merit money, used to reward initiative and effort and to provide an incentive element to work.

The next council meeting of the confederation, later this month will probably hear a preliminary report on CBI thinking on these issues, followed, perhaps in May by a detailed written report on the subject.

Why Ford chose Wales: Mr Terry Beckett, chairman and managing director of Ford, told the conference that all Europe had wanted the £180m engine plant which is now to be built at Bridgend, south Wales.

"For a time we felt like Juliet surrounded by Romeos with every kind of persuasive proposition on offer."

Government grants and investment allowances were not a prominent reason for choosing south Wales, he said. But he disclosed that the Prime Minister did intervene "in an important and quite decisive way" at two stages during discussions with the Government.

"To be fair, the Prime Minister stressed the advantages of building the plant in Britain as a whole while, I am sure, not being entirely unmindful of the advantages if we sited the plant in Wales", Mr Beckett added.

Factors which influenced Ford's choice of Bridgend included a skilled local workforce, helpful trade unions, good industrial relations at existing Ford plants in south Wales, and good communications.

Pact signed on lucrative Beryl field

By Maurice Corina
Industrial Editor

Full North Sea participation agreements have been signed between the Government, the British National Oil Corporation, and the Mobil, Texas Eastern, and Amerada Hess oil companies.

This is an important breakthrough in state participation in production of North Sea oil because these three operators, led by Mobil, control the Beryl field. Mobil's various interests in other commercial fields under existing licences are involved, too.

It gives effect to the Government's policy of securing majority state participation in oil fields discovered under pre-fifth round licences.

Under an original memorandum of principles, signed by the parties on January 21 and later reported to Parliament, the agreements are based on the principle that the companies should be neither better nor worse off financially as a result of working with the Government.

The deals with the American group of companies allow participation with all Mobil's commercial fields as well as the lucrative Block 9/13a, which contains the Beryl oilfield. In the case of Amerada and Texas Eastern, they cover the whole of Block 9/13a.

They provide for the National Oil Corporation to have the right to buy at market prices up to 45.5 per cent (taking account of a British Gas Corporation interest) of each company's share of petroleum produced on the block, subject to certain sale-back arrangements in the case of Mobil. Also covered are rights to information and an effective voice with specific voting rights under the Block 9/13a operating agreement.

In the case of Mobil alone, there are comparable rights for the state-owned oil corporation in relation to interests in its other commercial oil fields.

The Beryl field began production in June 1976 and currently turns out some 75,000 barrels daily. Peak output of some 90,000 barrels daily is expected in two years. Estimated recoverable reserves in Block 9/13a amount to between 600 million and 700 million barrels.

To date some 49 companies have signed full participation agreements, but the Mobil grouping is a coup as it follows the lines of the Shell and Esso deals. Outline agreements have been signed with another four companies, reflecting the Department of Energy's continuing success in steering North Sea companies into close relationship with the oil corporation.

Saudis may agree to raise prices

Zurich, April 6.—Saudi Arabia may agree to raise the price of oil slightly, Shaikh Yamani, the Oil Minister, said in an interview broadcast today by Swiss television. But he apparently linked such a price increase to world economic conditions.

He said that if the Western economies recovered and the demand for oil increased, the price would certainly be raised.

Shaikh Yamani said his country was strongly affected by the decline of the dollar, but the use of another currency, or of a basket of currencies, to price oil would not be decided upon before June at the earliest.

Oil ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) are due to meet informally in Geneva on May 4, and it was not clear if Shaikh Yaani meant that this meeting would not take a final decision on any switch from the dollar in pricing oil.

He said there was no reason for cutting Saudi oil output in the near future. But he indicated in the interview that Saudi Arabia would probably raise its production slightly, presumably when demand picks up, but not to the extent expected in some Western circles.—AP-Dow Jones.

Deminex denies dispute with UK on oil shipments to Germany

From Peter Norman
Bonn, April 6

Deminex, the West German oil group, today tried to dispel the impression that it is engaged in a dispute with Britain's Department of Energy over the exploitation of its crude oil reserves in the Thistle Field of the North Sea.

A spokesman in Essen said there was no question of the British Government trying to prevent the company from exporting 50 per cent of Thistle production to Germany, as agreed with the Department of Energy.

However, there does seem to be some discord on the mechanics of the agreement. Deminex is in a more favourable position than other companies which have to ship two-thirds of their British North Sea production to refineries in the United Kingdom.

Deminex wanted to ship the first two tanker loads from the Thistle Field direct to Germany, partly because crude oil prices in Germany are around 30 cents a barrel higher than in Britain.

This bid, however, raised the question of interpreting the 50/50 agreement with the DoE. The German company, which appears to have been working on the assumption that the shipments to Britain and Germany would be regulated on a yearly basis, was instead confronted with a British demand that tanker loads should go alternately to ports in Britain and Germany.

The company stated today that there was no question of a dispute with the British authorities and it was prepared to negotiate with the DoE. It pointed out that it had altered its plans and that the first tanker load of Thistle oil—probably amounting to 80,000 tonnes—was now destined for Britain.

There are, however, fears in Essen that a too rigid interpretation of the agreement in the sense of alternate shipments of oil could create substantial problems.

Deminex maintains that the size of individual tanker loads from the Thistle Field will depend to a large extent on the weather conditions at the time of shipment.

Bad weather, it is argued, could make it impossible or uneconomic to wait each time until a tanker can be loaded with oil to the brim.

Therefore, even the system of shipping alternate loads to Britain and Germany would not guarantee that the 50/50 agreement is being carried out to the letter at any given time.

UK and Norway reach N Sea tax accord

Britons working in the oil and gas industry in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea will become liable to Norwegian taxes under an agreement between the two governments.

The move could mean that British workers will be worse off, but a spokesman for the Norwegian Embassy in London said yesterday that discussions were continuing on the possibility of agreeing a uniform tax rate for all North Sea workers.

The new powers are contained in an Anglo-Norwegian protocol which follows a supplement to a 1969 treaty between the two countries

The measure, which will allow Britain reciprocal rights over Norwegians operating or working in the British sector, has yet to be ratified by the Norwegian Parliament.

Bonus dispute: A major industrial dispute has blown up on a North Sea oil production platform over a claim for a £2,000-a-man completion bonus.

About 700 men left the Ninian Southern Platform 70 miles north east of Shetland on Wednesday, but about 400 other men were said to be working normally yesterday.

Suits board rejects £41m takeover bid by Lonrho

By Richard Allen

The board of Scottish and Universal Investments last night rejected a takeover bid from Lonrho which values Suits at £41m.

This all-share bid comes less than a year after Mr R. W. Rowland, Lonrho's chief executive, took over the chair of Suits from Sir Hugh Fraser. Suits is a wide-ranging conglomerate with interests in publishing, distilling, textiles, engineering, and a 10¼ per cent interest in the House of Fraser stores group.

Lonrho, which already holds just over 29 per cent of the Suits equity, offered 11 of its own shares for every six in Suits, placing a value of 132p on each Suits share.

Before the Suits board called for a suspension of dealings while it considered the offer, its company's shares were trading at 107p.

In a statement last night Suits said that as the Lonrho offer was dependent on the board's acceptance it would be seeking a recommencement of dealings in its shares today.

It is understood that with the three Lonrho representatives on the eight-man board taking no part, the directors voted three to two in favour of rejecting the offer. Dissenters were Sir Hugh Fraser, deputy chairman, and Mr James Gossman, an executive director.

Sir Hugh angered institutional shareholders when he sold a 24 per cent personal stake in Suits to Mr Rowland's group last March. Through family trusts his interest in the group is now less than 10 per cent. If the Lonrho offer for Suits were successful it would hold around 29 per cent of House of Fraser, which includes Harrods.

Suits advisers Charterhouse Japhet advised the board to reject the bid on the ground that it undervalued the group and that there was no alternative cash offer.

Controversy has raged around Suits since 1976 when the group admitted that it had had to make heavy provisions against a £4.2m property loan, which had been classified as cash in the previous report and accounts.

In a subsequent Stock Exchange enquiry Sir Hugh and another director, Mr N. J. Redmayne, were heavily criticized for failing to inform the board of personal share dealings.

The company was also found to be in breach of its listing agreement with the Stock Exchange for failing to disclose the £4.2m loan to shareholders.

Sir Hugh, Mr Redmayne, Mr Gossman and three other former directors were charged at Glasgow Sheriff Court last November with failing to give a true and fair view of the affairs of their company. They are due to appear again next month.

Amid a welter of City criticism and calls for his resignation, Sir Hugh sold his personal stake to Lonrho at 95p a share—a significant premium over the existing market price. In an unprecedented move Suits' financial advisers, at that time Robert Fleming, publicly dissociated themselves from the deal and later resigned.

Financial Editor, page 25

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en senior Rolls- ment and Mid- officials of the Union of En- kers began in day in an effort pute over a new has led to the of the company's n the Coventry more than 6,000

announced a Parkside factory ng of this week, of 2,600 manual er with a further rative staff.

arby Anstey fac- losed and a fur- kers laid off. At workers are premises on a y say they will "sit-ins" and e factory gates y problems are

arises from a n negotiations management and er the deal in pany has offered h 9.7 per cent. ment wants to e the remaining

US cools speculation on public gold sales

From Our United States Economics Correspondent
Washington, April 6

The United States Treasury has no plans for public gold sales in the near future.

Speculation about possible Treasury bullion auctions has been increasing in the markets this week after the call at the weekend by Dr Arthur Burns, the former Federal Reserve chairman, for new sales as a means of strengthening the dollar.

Dr Burns's statements are being considered at the Treasury and could well lead to some firm decisions in the near future on government sales from the reserves of 277 million ounces of gold.

Mr Anthony Solomon, Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs at the Treasury, stated that no gold sales were planned.

The Treasury would continue its policy of reviewing the gold selling question from time to time, he added.

But *The New York Times* reported in a front-page story today that Administration officials were considering a plan to sell possibly 300,000 to 400,000 ounces of gold at regular monthly auctions. However, the seriousness of this plan could not be confirmed.

In *The New York Times* report it was stated that officials were concerned that gold sales might be disruptive to the markets and they were therefore considering a scheme that would outline a schedule of regular sales over a lengthy period.

The International Monetary Fund's regular monthly auctions have been fully accepted by the markets and are not seen as disrupting market conditions. The Fund announced that at its regular auction yesterday it sold 524,000 ounces at an average price of $177.92 (£95) a fine ounce.

The proceeds from this latest IMF sale totalled $70.6m. The IMF accepted bids in its auction at prices ranging from $177.61 to $180.26 an ounce. Total bids received amounted to 1,367,000.

London gold higher: The gold price fell yesterday in a flurry of selling at lunchtime and then further eased on the renewed rumours in New York that the United States Government planned to sell gold from the reserves to bolster the dollar on the foreign exchanges.

However, the metal closed $1.25 higher in London than on the previous day at $180.125 an ounce. Many European dealers expect the price to move up again in the near future.

Fresh look at Budget, page 25

White House price report sees inflation rate 'stuck' in 6-7 per cent range

From Frank Vogl
Washington, April 6

In a special report today the White House Council on Wages and Prices stated that the underlying level of American inflation appeared to be "hopelessly stuck within the range of 6 to 7 per cent. . . . In the absence of specific corrective action an extension of the current inflation rate into the future seems virtually inevitable".

Publication of the report coincided with the release by the Department of Labour of the latest wholesale prices figures. These prices rose by 0.6 per cent on a seasonally adjusted basis in March, following a gain of 1.1 per cent in February.

Over the last year these prices have increased by 6.5 per cent, but the annual rate over the past three months has been significantly higher.

The prices index is now split into three sections concerned with finished, intermediate and crude goods and it may well be a disturbing indication of future price trends that, while finished goods last month rose by 0.6 per cent, the rates of increases for intermediate goods and crude goods were respectively 0.8 per cent and 1.6 per cent.

Most disturbing is that prices for intermediate foods and feeds rose in March by 5.4 per cent, following a gain of 2.1 per cent in February.

These figures and the council report will increase pressure on President Carter as he now fashions a major anti-inflation speech.

There can be no doubt that a battle is taking place within the White House itself, with some of the political advisers warning him to reject extremely tough measures because of their possible negative effect on his public standing, while the economists, most notably those at the wages and prices council, are demanding forceful anti-inflation action.

The council notes in its report that wage and price controls are not an appropriate or effective method of dealing with today's problems and that serious difficulties can be seen in connexion with schemes linking tax benefits to restraint on the prices and incomes front. It says that "the inflation problem cannot be quickly or dramatically solved".

The continuous stream of announcements from officials that the President is planning new anti-inflation measures is confusing the stock market, by all appearances. There is certainly some encouragement that the President is taking the inflation issue seriously and this has influenced a rally in share prices recently.

Today's lower than expected wholesale price figures pushed share prices ahead in early trading, but the council's statements may well have accounted for a general downward slide around noon.

MEPC stake in Las Vegas shopping mall

By Our Financial Staff

MEPC and an unnamed United Kingdom institution have taken an equal investment stake in a completed $32.5m (about £17.4m) shopping mall in Las Vegas.

Known as the Boulevard Mall, the 76½-acre site is situated in what Mr Christopher Benson, the MEPC managing director, described yesterday as a "cracking location" south-east of South Maryland Parkway and Desert Inn Road in the heart of the conference and shopping area

Comprising 905,000 sq ft of shopping space, the mall's tenants include Sears, F. W. Woolworth and J. C. Penney,

Finance has been found locally, and the investors have taken on the remaining 20 years of a 35-year 8¾ per cent mortgage held by the unnamed vendor. The initial equity yield will exceed 10 per cent, or just about 9 per cent on a cash on cash basis. The review period is three years.

n mine lted

of the proposed se uranium mine has been effec- d by the Anglo oration of South of the effect of evelopment and ction costs. ny announced it was tem- negotiations on major portion of mine's output with the Govern- eneral sales tax review of the v in the light of

EEC ready to act on 'unfair' Soviet ship rates

Brussels, April 6.—The European Community today announced proposals to counter what it called the aggressive, non-commercial behaviour of communist shipping lines which undercut western carriers by up to 40 per cent.

A spokesman said the EEC's executive commission had drawn up draft measures which would give the Community powers to impose quotas on cargoes carried to or from EEC ports in ships owned by state trading countries.

The proposals will go before EEC Transport Ministers in June. EEC officials said growing fleets of merchant ships from Eastern Europe—particularly the Soviet Union—generally charged freight rates 15 to 20 per cent lower than Western shipping lines and in some cases undercut them by 40 per cent.

They were able to do this because their centrally-directed economies allowed them to subsidize their fleets, and because only in few cases were their shipping lines members of the international cartels which set liner charges, the shipping conferences.

Russian ships carried most of the cargo between the Soviet Union and the nine EEC countries. Whereas the Russians had a network of offices all over the world, western shippers were effectively barred from seeking trade in the Soviet Union.

The growing East European lines were also moving in to carry cargoes between other countries. On the North Atlantic route, their ships transported the equivalent of one-fifth of goods carried by liner conference members, and for traffic between northern Europe and the west coast of South America the figure was 25 per cent.

If the proposals are adopted, EEC ministers would establish a monitoring procedure with powers to impose quotas. The officials said they hoped Eastern European shippers would stop using unfair tactics once the laws were passed.

Similar legislation was being worked out in the United States and Japan, which faced the same unfair competition, they added.—Reuter.

markets moved

The Times index: 200.04+1.46
The FT index: 471.4+1.2

8p to 102p	Marshalls Univ	7p to 160p
3p to 31½p	Pork Farms	10p to 447p
2p to 27p	Royal Worcs	7p to 122p
8p to 145p	Sanderson Mur	2p to 37p
8p to 344p	Stothert & Pitt	7p to 165p
7p to 218p	Tompkins, F. H.	1½p to 24p
7p to 137p	Utd Scientific	10p to 296p
6p to 103p	Vlakfontein	3p to 43p
5p to 66p	Wood Hall Tst	5p to 92p

7p to 107p	Law Land	1½p to 40½p
5p to 188p	Matthews W'son	8p to 192p
4½p to 49½p	Scholes, G. H.	5p to 260p
3p to 66p	Smith, W. H. 'A'	8p to 148p
7p to 219p	Taylor Wood	11p to 373p

irm.
ities made small
: 103.5 per cent
6.36 per cent).
points to $1.8740.
change rate index

Gold gained $1.25 to $180.125.

SDR-$ was 1.23763 on Wednesday, while SDR-£ was 0.663075.

Commodities: Reuter's index was at 1429.2 (previous 1431.6).

Reports, pages 26 and 29

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.69	1.63
Austria Sch	28.50	26.50
Belgium Fr	61.50	58.00
Canada $	2.19	2.12
Denmark Kr	10.80	10.30
Finland Mkk	8.05	7.70
France Fr	8.82	8.42
Germany Dm	3.95	3.73
Greece Dr	69.50	65.50
Hongkong $	9.00	8.55
Italy Lr	1650.00	1565.00
Japan Yn	430.00	405.00
Netherlands Gld	4.21	3.98
Norway Kr	10.35	9.90
Portugal Esc	78.50	73.50
S Africa Rd	1.95	1.81
Spain Pes	153.75	146.75
Sweden Kr	8.86	8.48
Switzerland Fr	3.66	3.44
US $	1.92	1.86
Yugoslavia Dnr	36.75	34.75

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

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Thorn workers seek Varley talks to avert closures

By Patricia Tisdall
and Ronald Kershaw

A deputation from the 2,200 Thorn workers affected by the company's decision to shut two of its television receiver manufacturing plants is hoping to meet Mr Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, and local employment officials to ask for government intervention to avert the closures.

According to on-the-spot reports yesterday, the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, which has a majority of members at the Thorn plants, is "exploring all avenues" together with local councillors.

The plant at Bradford in Yorkshire, together with a satellite factory at Windhill, makes about a third of Thorn's total television set output.

Mr Geoff Draper, engineering union convener at Bradford, put out an immediate plea to Hitachi, the Japanese manufacturers, to save the jobs.

"If the Japanese could make an offer, we would be 100 per cent behind them", he said.

The union branch was the only one in Britain to support Hitachi's abortive plans last year to build a factory in north-east England.

The closures would leave Thorn, whose trademarks are Ferguson and Ultra, with an estimated 26 per cent share of sales. Thorn is Britain's largest television set maker, with two factories—one at Enfield in London and the other at Gosport in Hampshire—employing about 6,000 people.

Increased automation, together with a depression in sales and competition from imports is expected sharply to reduce the labour requirements of the industry during the next few years.

The National Economic Development Organisation sector working party for the consumer electronics industry estimates that manning will have to be reduced by 20 to 30 per cent.

Thorn expects to reduce its requirement for direct labour from 4,750 in the first half of this year to 2,470 at the beginning of 1981.

Excess Insurance Group Limited

Summary of operating results 1977

	1977 £000	1976 £000
Group Premium Income (gross of commission)		
General	88,750	74,201
Life	2,603	2,612
Underwriting Results	(3,580)	(4,550)
Investment Income	12,044	9,467
Sundry Items	(295)	285
	8,169	5,202
Taxation	2,166	308
Operating profit	6,003	4,894

Extracts from the Statement by the Chairman and Chief Executive, Mr. W. L. Samengo-Turner

The profit for the year 1977, before taxation, was £8.2m, as against £5.2m for the previous year. This increase in profit of 57% represents a significant achievement by the management and staff of the company, despite the difficult period through which the country's economy has passed.

The premium income of the Group in respect of general business, gross of commission but after the deduction of reinsurance premiums, showed an increase to £89m as compared with £74m in the previous year. Over half of the general business premium income is in respect of business emanating from the United States and as all premiums are converted into sterling at the year-end rate it will be appreciated that the real growth of premium income has been understated due to the change in the relative values of sterling and the dollar.

The underwriting loss on general business, after charging operating expenses, showed a substantial reduction from £4.6m in 1976 to £3.8m, which represents 4.3% of the premium income for 1977 as against 6.2% for the previous year. Whilst this is encouraging we are continuing our efforts to reduce these underwriting losses.

The high interest rates which prevailed in 1976 continued during the first half of the current year, and this factor – coupled with a further increase in the funds invested in fixed interest securities has resulted in a further increase in investment income.

Looking to the future, there are encouraging signs that the levels of inflation are dropping towards a more tolerable level at which the business community can operate and produce a level of profit sufficient to finance future growth. During the past year we were able to improve the solvency margins of all our operating companies, despite the significant growth of premium, and we are therefore confident that we enter 1978 with an adequate base for further controlled growth.

Copies of the Full Report & Accounts may be obtained from the Secretary, Excess Insurance Group Limited, 13 Fenchurch Avenue, London EC3M 5BT

C & W set for £400m Saudi deal by summer

Cable and Wireless hopes to conclude a final agreement on a contract to supply the Saudi Arabian National Guard with a complete telecommunications system by July or August, a spokesman for the state-owned overseas telecommunications contractor said yesterday.

The contract is expected to be worth between £300m and £400m. Following the signing last month of a preliminary agreement between the governments of Britain and Saudi Arabia, Mr Waltr Hardiman, the company's chief negotiator, is now having further detailed discussions in Riyadh.

Cable and Wireless will act as prime contractors to the United Kingdom Ministry of Defence, which will monitor the progress of the project on behalf of the Saudi Arabian Government for a period of five years.

The company will be responsible for the design, implementation, installation, operation of the system, together with a substantial training effor.

A significant proportion of the total cost will go to subcontractors who will supply telecommunications equipment and civil engineering services.

Varley rebuff to call for tax spree on oil revenues

By Edward Townsend

Advocates of major cuts in taxation, possible as a result of Britain's North Sea oil revenues, were given a firm rebuff last night by Mr Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Industry.

The oil revenues would enable the Government to encourage more direct and indirect investment by industry, he said. "But it will all depend on whether we use these new God-given resources wisely. We would go down in history as a very selfish generation if we took all the benefits of North Sea oil, as some are suggesting, in a wild tax-cutting spree".

Britain had to harness the opportunity to the skill and enterprise of managerial and shopfloor workforces so as radically to improve industrial and trading performance. "I believe that is a message more and more British people are coming to understand."

Mr Varley, speaking at the annual conference of the British Council of Productivity Associations in Stratford-on-Avon, said: "It is essential that together we look at all factors affecting productivity—underutilization of capital and poor work methods."

British-American Tobacco enters UK market with £5m campaign

British-American Tobacco, the world's biggest cigarette manufacturer, announced its debut into the British market yesterday.

Although BAT Industries, its parent company, is British-based, it has been prevented from selling its tobacco products in the United Kingdom by a trading agreement with Imperial group.

Ever since this was dissolved in 1972 BAT has been planning an entry into its home market. It is to spend £5m between May and September in establishing two varieties of cigarettes under the State Express 555 brand name.

Retail selling operations start on May 2, and a national press, poster and cinema adverising campagn begins laer in the month.

While the recommended price of the king-sized version will be the same as competing brands produced by the three leading competitors, Imperial Tobacco, Gallaher and Carreras Rathmans, BAT is planning an intensive discount drive in the initial stages of the launch.

As a result consumers wll be able to buy the new State Express brand at more than 7p per pack cheaper than the recommended price.

Vigorous opposition to a plan to deliver additional money off coupons to 13.5 million homes was voiced yesterday by Mr Michael Daube, director of Action on Smoking and Health. Mr Daube condemned the move as "utterly irresponsible" and urged government ministers to curb the campaign.

The coupons, which will give a further 5p discount, are to be distributed in June.

Announcing the development yesterday Mr Stewart Lockhart, chairman of BAT (United Kingdom and Export) said the company was sure it could gain a profitable share of the British market.

Wilson panel evidence by accountants

By Our Financial Staff

More incentives for investment in small companies, early implementing of proposals for supervising deposit-taking institions and an end to delay in reforming the law on the conduct of companies are the main themes of the evidence from the Consultative Committee of Accountancy Bodies to the Wilson Committee on the functioning of financial institutions.

Increased taxaton had reduced the number of private individuals who would normally support new businesses while governments had failed to understand that there were considerable risks involved in developing smal firms. "The tax system can fairy be said to constitte an active deterrent to risk-taking", the accountants suggest.

To encourage private individuals to support small groups, they call for a review of the personal tax system so as to channel more tax revenue to this sector.

The accountants make four specific recommendations, two of which suggest an easing of the present system of capital allowances for small firms, and the others a deferment of taxation on remuneration until withdrawn from the company and ofset of losses in a new concern against the income of the owner in the immediately preceding years.

The other novelty in the accountants' evidence is a form of indemnity insurance whereby a guarantor may insure against the risk of his guarantee being called upon—such as already already exists in the United States.

Mr Tugendhat, European Commissioner for financial institutions (left), with Mr Ralph Stow, chairman of the Building Societies Association at an association luncheon

British building societies in Europe 'by mid-1980s'

By Margaret Stone

By the mid-1980s British building societies may be lending in Europe and European home loan institutions could be competing for business in Britain.

Mr Christopher Tugendhat, European Commissioner for Financial Institutions, announced yesterday that a discussion paper dealing with regulating cross-border lending had just been issued by the European Commission.

Speaking at a Building Societies Association lunch, Mr Tugendhat said a European-wide housing finance market was a long-term ambition but he hoped that "one of the most influential and indeed illustrious housing finance movements in Europe" would be at the centre of the discussion from the beginning.

The basis for European cooperation in financial services lies in the Banking Coordination Directive, unanimously adopted b ythe Council of Ministers last December. This covers all deposit-taking and credit-giving institutions, including those involved in housing finance.

Before British societies could participate in Europe there would have to be changes in legislation which restricts them to the United Kingdom.

Ronald Kershaw writes: The association in consultation with the Chief Registrar must consider providing a permanent and visible form of safety arangements against situations similar to that arising from the relevations about the Grays Building Society, Mr Lenard Williams, deputy chairman of the association, said at Leeds yesterday.

The nation, as well as the building societies and their members were entitled to feel thankful that the main dangers this event seemed to threaten were now passed as a result of the swift arrangements brought in.

Earlier, at the annual meeting of the Yorkshire County Association of Building Societies, its chairman, Sir Raymond Potter, said "Events have shown that once again the association's claims to safeguard the money of members and depositors have been proved to be no idle ones"

FHA fears curbs on designation as 'bank'

By Ronald Pullen
Banking Correspondent

Concern over the Government's proposals for the supervision and licensing of deposit-taking institutions is expressed in the annual report of the Finance Houses Association.

It is worried about the restrictions on the use of the word "bank", which it argues will work against its members who have used the word in their title for many years without complaint.

The association is also concerned that distortions will arise because companies licensed under the legislation will be able to undertake many banking functions, but because they will not be able to say so will have "to invent new ways of describing those activities".

As far as other government legislation is concerned, the FHA gives a broad welcome to the proposed Deposit Protection Fund as well as the Consumer Credit Act legislation, although the latter could limit the availability of some types of credit.

Meanwhile, the FHA reports a strong demand for credit, with some 59 per cent of members' activities in the past year connected with the business sector, which means that more than a tenth of new investment in plant and equipment in the United Kingdom is today provided by finance houses.

In brief

ICL unveils high-power computer

A new concept in computing which has led to a machine claimed to be "far more powerful than any conventional computer in use to-day" was announced yesterday by International Computers, Britain's main computer manufacturer. First customer will be Queen Mary College, of London University.

Known as a "distributed array processor", or DAP, the new system is incorporated in existing large ICL 2900-series computers.

The power of the basic computer is boosted by installing a matrix of more than 4,000 microprocessors in what is normally part of the main store, or memory of the computer.

Each microprocessor has its own memory element, and in normal use each would perform the same type of calculation (but acting on different input values) simultaneously. As a result the system can handle more than 100 million calculations a second.

Deasign engineers led by Dr Stewart Reddaway have been working on the RAP project in ICL's research centre at Stevenage since 1972.

World steel chiefs meeting in Rio

Leaders of some of the world's largest steel industry companies met yesterday in Rio de Janeiro to discuss the state o fthe international steel market. They will represent Japan, the United States and Europe and include Sir Charles Villiers, chairman of the British Steel Corporation. All are attending the regular yearl ymeeting of the Brussels-based International Iron and Steel Industry.

Bonn payments surplus

West Germany posted a preliminary overall payments surplus of DM2,259m (aobut £610m) in February, up from DM1,772m in January, and the DM309m surplus in February, 1977, the Federal Bank reported in Frankfurt yesterday. The current account showed a preliminary surplus of DM497m in February, compared with a revised deficit of DM389m in January, and a DM343m surplus in February last year.

Sun Life to let HQ

Sun Life Assurance is to let its City headquarters fronting o n107 Cheapside and 2 Honey Lane. Built since the war, it comprises 110,000 sq ft of office space on eight floors. The asking rent is £14 a sq ft where the annual rental will be £1.6m to produce a £21 a sq ft total occupancy cost.

Indian 'shopping list'

A "shopping list" of Indian requirements for power generation equipment, automotive products, construction items, offshore machinery, and general engineering goods as well as materials and components has been put together by the Department of Trade to help potential exporters.

Woolworth 15pc up

F. W. Woolworth reports consolidated sales for the five weeks to March 28 at $505.4m, a rise of 15.3 per cent. For the first nine weeks of the year sales were up 11.5 per cent to $821.9m.

Mr Edward F. Gibbons, the chairman and chief executive officer, said: "Boosted by an early Easter US sales of men's, women's and children's apparel were brisk during March. As weather patterns improved during the latter part of the month gardening and horticultural lines picked up as did sporting goods, athletic wear and other leisure time merchanised".—AP-DJ.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

PO technology: manpower issues that need resolving

From the General Secretary of the Post Office Engineering Union

Sir, In your Communications Special Report of April 4, you gave comprehensive coverage to the future plans of the Post Office and of British industry to modernize the nation's telephone system and to provide the data transmission and other telecommunications services which will be required by the community in the future. Your Science Editor, however, made little of the possible manpower problems associated with the change in telecommunications technology. In my view, the failure to grasp the nature of the human relations problems which arise when a change in technology is made is a central reason for the weakness in British industry. Such neglect is not uncommon in features of this kind and is indicative of a broader problem.

The problem of adjusting to rapid technological change is one that is already familiar to my union. The Post Office telecommunications business has in the past coped successfully with dramatic changes of technology which have resulted in jobs being done in different ways and by fewer people. Many industries in this country have already had to face up to the problem of a reduction in manpower requirements in the light of technological change. It seems clear that the solutions to date are far from satisfactory.

An analysis of the present unemloyment figures indicates that in addition to unemployment due to the general recession, there is a growing element of technological unemployment. Surely this is a clear indication that we in Britain have not adequately tackled the manpower problems which have been generated by a change of technology. The Post Office Engineering Union has urged for many years that at least as much time should be spent in discussing the manpower implications of technological change as it spent on the consideration of which technology to adopt and at which pace it should be introduced. As yet our demands have received little response.

The engineers who work in the Post Office therefore are faced with changes in practice of almost everything that they do. My members quite rightly ask in view of the vast increase in their productivity and the benefits to the public that will result from the introduction of new technology "what is in it for us?"

Our view on how this problem should be dealt with in the Post Office telecommunications business is clear:

(1) there must be a joint union/management agreement on no redundancy as a result of modernization;

(2) there must in all cases be provision for adequate retraining or satisfactory redeployment arrangements for those whose jobs may be affected by technological change;

(3) there must be joint union/management control of the pace of change to ensure that the interests of the staff are protected;

(4) there is a need to ensure the continuing expansion of the telecommunications business.

The prospect of the trade ness and for the Post Office to grasp opportunities to into new fields in order vide adequate areas c work and a better serv the customer; and

(5) there must be a quate share of the ben modernization and te change flowing to th affected by such chang in terms of improved p shorter hours.

Turning to the wide lems, we believe that un ment must be dealt wit immediate move tow. shorter working week, holidays and earlier reti If these manpower p are not progressed w same energy that the t problems are being dea then the inevitable rea the workers in all in affected will be to resi nological change and to structions to their union that modernization sh opposed.

unions in the Post Off steel industry, the car and elsewhere using the and ability to frustrate nization is surely a dis but unless manpower is fully discussed and and, for example, *Th* spends as much space ing with the manpowe lems in telecommunica it does with the techn prospects, the danger real.

Yours sincerely,
BRYAN STANLEY,
General Secretary,
Post Office Engineerin
Greystoke House,
150 Brunswick Road,
Ealing,
London W5 1AW.
April 5.

Depreciation policy of the British Steel Corporation

From Mr F. Holloway

Sir, I refer to the letter from Mr R. B. Cant, MP, in *The Times* of March 21.

The circumstances which support the closure of iron and steelmaking at Shelton are being discussed with the TUC Steel Committee and it would, therefore, not be appropriate to pursue the arguments through your columns.

However, Mr Cant also asks about the corporation's depreciation policy. No less than £875m of BSC's fixed assets are under present arrangements already fully depreciated. We shall be relifing the assets in the 1977-78 accounts to reflect the historical fact that a more representative asset life would be a maximum of 25 years, instead of the current 15 years.

The net effect of this change will be to reduce the total depreciation charge for the corporation by less than £20m in this year. We will also be adopting this year the Hyde Committee proposals for current cost accounting which will clearly show the additional depreciation required placement cost basis.

This change in dep policy is in accorda the best accounting and is in no way conne the current measures w having to be taken to the corporation's situation.

Yours faithfully,
F. HOLLOWAY,
Managing Director,
Finance and Supplies,
British Steel Corporatio
London SW1X 7JG.
March 23.

Bilingual secretaries

From Mr G. H. Archdale

Sir, In her letter Vera Westerman (March 22) makes the mistake of comparing the bilingual requirements of importers with the rather more diffuse requirements of exporters. Thankfully very few companies export to only one country, and it would be a rare "bilingual" secretary who was competent in Farsi and Japanese, as well as a handful of European languages!

Having said that, it remains a sad fact that language competence, in both managers and staff is all too often regarded as unnecessary, and often with scarcely concealed suspicion. It is a sobering thought that in Sweden it is estimated that one in 10 of the adult population is attending evening classes in English.

Yours faithfully,
GILBERT H. ARCHDALE,
c/o Ems,
Drakenbergsgatan 11,
S-117 41 Stockholm,
Sweden,

Beauty of sn largeness

From Mr Cyril Sherwoo

Sir, Reference "Beau rier" (April 4). I am Hallam Horner con violoncello a thing o It means "small larg So "small large" beautiful.

Yours faithfully,
C. SHERWOOD,
11 Radnor Place,
London W2 2TF.
April 4.

Redemption Notice

City of Oslo (Norway)

9% Sinking Fund External Loan Bonds due May 1, 1985

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Fiscal Agency Agreement dated as of May 1, 1 under which the above described Bonds were issued, that Citibank, N.A., Fiscal Agent, has sele by lot for redemption on May 1. 1978 through the operation of the Sinking Fund, $1,200,000 princ amount of said Bonds at the Sinking Fund redemption price of 100% of the principal amount ther together with accrued interest to the date fixed for redemption. The serial numbers of the Bo selected by lot for redemption are as follows:

BOND NUMBERS

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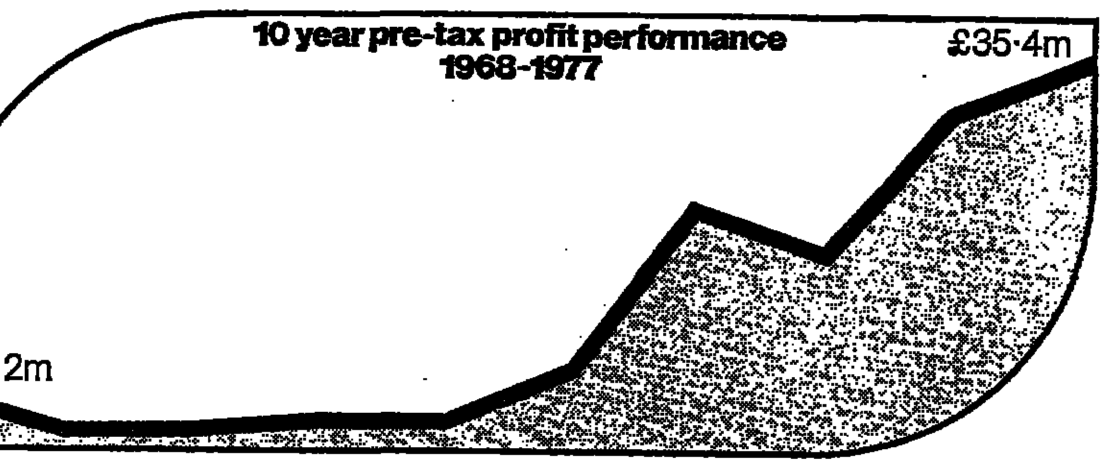
On May 1, 1978 there will become due and payable upon each Bond selected for redemption said redemption price, together with interest accrued to the date fixed for redemption. Paymen the redemption price of the Bonds to be redeemed will be made in such coin or currency of United States of America as at the time of payment is legal tender for the payment of public private debts thereon, upon presentation and surrender of said Bonds, with all coupons appertair thereto maturing after the date fixed for redemption, at the **Corporate Trust Office of Citiba N.A., Municipal Bond Processing Window, 20 Exchange Place, 17th Floor, New Yo N. Y. 10043** and subject to applicable laws and regulations, at the main offices of Citibank, N.A. Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt (Main), London, Milan and Paris. Payment at the offices of Citiba N.A. in Europe referred to above will be made by check drawn upon a bank in New York City or a transfer to a dollar account maintained by the payee with a bank in New York City.

On and after the date fixed for redemption interest on said Bonds will cease to accrue. Coup due May 1, 1978 should be detached from the Bonds and presented for payment in the usual man

For the CITY OF OSLO (NORWA
CITIBANK, N
as Fiscal Ag

April 5, 1978

Albright & Wilson grows!



For the year ended December 26, 1977, the company achieved record results, and the momentum of the previous year was sustained.

Sales £338m–up 18% (£194m earned overseas)
Exports £92m–up 24%
Pre-tax profits £35.4m–up 12% (after charging a £3m currency loss against a £2.6m gain in 1976)
Dividends 4.61p, the maximum allowable
Capital spending £24.5m–up 76.3%
Acquisitions Parbury Foods, Australia; Josen Chemicals, Malaysia; Klevas Aromer, Sweden; UIC–Marchon, Singapore (45% interest)
Major projects in hand UK–phosphoric acid complex Whitehaven, Cumbria; phosphorus chloride and sulphide plants, Oldbury; ammonium phosphates and Calgon plants, Widnes
Canada and the US–sodium chlorate plants
Australia–sulphonation plant
Italy–detergent intermediates

The Future

Sluggish international economy restraint on growth in the short term.

Export margins sensitive to the strength of sterling.

But

An accelerating investment programme.

Basic strength in principal fields of activity, e.g. phosphorus and phosphoric acid.

Growth markets in sodium chlorate, flavours and fragrances, pharmaceutical intermediates.

Continuing geographical expansion.

ALBRIGHT & WILSON International in chemicals

Albright & Wilson Ltd. 1 Knightsbridge Green, London SW1X 7QD Telephone 01-589 6393

Copies of the 1977 annual report, including a special supplement on flavours and fragrances, are available from the company secretary.

هكذا من الأصل

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Lonrho tests its paper

and Universal Investments has urned down Lonrho's all-paper there are immediate questions vigorously Lonrho, with 29 per ady under its belt, will now be to pursue its bid. Those questions. are for Lonrho, rather than Suits ers. Lonrho is not cash rich nor the unstoppable earnings record ad some years ago. Last year re slightly down and the impact gressive acquisition policy was in a debt to equit yratio of 74

the background from which to wise Lonrho is, with a p/e ratio 3, to offer its equity fo ra sub- ompany—the deal values Suits at terms which imply an exit p/e 3, on 1976-77 earnings. Lonrho issuing 40 million shares, 20 per present capital, at a cost of some ividend payments, in return for Suits earnings. Lonrho, then, is paper on the line.

ing und

1977 results look, on the face of irly dull. Profits are 11 per cent and, if exchange rate changes d, the second half was 10 per on the same period of 1976. The strengths should not be ignored, The quality of Bowater's profits h improved. The group is clear- und ahead of the day when sub- w paper capacity comes on he United States in 1979.

instance, currency fluctuations roup £5.6m, and the weakness aterial prices, especially pulp, stock profits were negligible o a contribution of £16m in while stated paper and pulp

f Hale, chairman of Bowater.

ofits, 6 0per cent of the total, rely any better at £65.9m, the as been impressive.

problem at the moment, how- s one of capacity. Its paper United States are working flat ile prices have been raised, bvious limit to how much the ake advantage of conditions. heavy capital investment neces- nd capacity is keeping borrow- higher, although thanks to last issue, the gearing ratios are wining in its favour. Since depressed, Bowater may there- continue leaning on its other packaging did especially well another year of relatively th. But while shareholders are sked to show patience, there solation in a yield of 7.8 per

ick

are

starts down by nearly 20 per London Brick, which despite fication still relies heavily on ing businesses, needed some- o pull back the ground lost in That "extra" turned out to be es of around 16 per cent and n factor underlying a 43 per in second half profits and a slight improvement in margins during the year. Throughout the period London Brick's policy has been to assume that an improvement would occur sooner rather than later, and to maintain production and build stocks.

That assumption looks to have been on the optimistic side for by the end of 1977 London Brick was carrying stocks equivalent to six weeks' brick production, compared with stocks of two-and-a-half weeks at the end of 1976. If anything, the picture is slightly brighter now, but the housing market is notably difficult to gauge at the moment. On one hand the Government would dearly like to see a recovery in the new building programme since it takes up substantial employment; on the other it does not want to see prices rise excessively as it has indicated by its treatment of building society lending.

London Brick would like another price increase shortly so that together with its stock suggests that the first half of this year anyway could be quite good. But the group will continue nevertheless to be closely linked to building activity until acquisitions out of the brickmaking business—notably Banbury Buildings and Croydex—begin to show through properly.

With discretionary spending under pressure and likely to remain so whatever the Budget may hold, Banbury Buildings is finding the *going tough*.

So with no building boom as such in sight a case cannot be made for separating London Brick's shares at 66p, yielding 7¼ per cent and selling at around 5 times earnings, from the herd.

Croda

Small in world terms

Yesterday's depressing news from Croda International of a 2m fall in profits to £13m, wel below expectations and including £1.2m at the trading level from acquisitions, raises a number of points about the company's strategy. Its reputation is as a growth stock based on isolation from the chemical cycle because of its relative insignificance in world terms and its wide, specialized products spread, tailored to avoid the bulk end of the market.

This allowed a marketing-orientated management to win market share opportunisically. Last year, though, Croda's resilience to a decline in world chemicals demand was not maintained. In the final quarter volume slumped and there are as yet no signs of an improvement.

It seems that Croda is now too big to continue to be as opportunistic as it used to be with effect and no longer able to buck the world cycle. This leaves hopes deferred until 1979 and the shares at 49½p on a p/e ratio of almost 8 and yielding 6.7 per cent, notparticularly attractive.

Cadbury Schweppes

A familiar refrain

Cadbury Schweppes 1977 results are a rerun of the now all too familiar refrain of a promising future but precious little present. And the question for shareholders is whether the overseas push recently highlighted with the proposed United States acquisition of Peter Paul has come too late to alter the group's profits profile for the foreseeable future.

Second-half profits of £29.5m were almost £1m down on the comparable period last year to pare back the 17 per cent advance in the first half to one of only 3¼ per cent to £48.2m pre-tax at the year-end.

The main damage came in the United Kingdom where the first half improvement of a close on a fifth was whittled away in the second by the fall in tea prices and a poor Christmas period. The confectionery side improved through the year, with falling material prices helping margins particularly in the second half although market share in some sectors continued to fall, but the gain was eroded by the fall in soft drinks.

The shares seem spared a rights issue for the time being but even with a p/e ratio of 5.6 at 54p, down 1½p yesterday, and yielding 8½ per cent Cadbury's performance is ot a patch on Rowntree Mackintosh's whose superior performance will be shown again in its results at the end of the month.

Mr Carter prepares to take a fresh look at his budget

President Carter is facing intense pressure to return to the drawing board and fully revise the comprehensive economic policy plans that he announced in late January.

The dollar continues to fall on the foreign exchanges, the stock markets are more bearish than ever, consumer and business confidence surveys are producing increasingly discouraging verdicts and Congressmen are making a mockery of the ntw budget and taxation proposals.

The President is likely to respond in the near future with some tough statements concerning the dollar, inflation and energy, and with attempts to arrange complicated deals on public spending, income taxes, social security taxes and energy taxes between the Administration and the Congress. In addition, he will probably announce several modest new measures to try and boost United States exports.

It is already evident that the strategies outlined by the Administration at the start of this year for dealing with inflation and the dollar's decline are inadequate. It is also evidentthat the President miscalculated the degree of public outrage over increases in social security taxes.

The Administration faces a classic dilemma: to restore general confidence and stabilize the dollar it must move aggressively to curb inflation, yet to do so could involve dampening general economic activity at a time when recovery might be faltering. Real growth in the first quarter of this year was possibly zero, due to the severe winter weather, the 110-day coal strike and faster inflation than had been expected.

The President's problems are increased by the uncertainty surrounding the immediate economic outlook. Will the slow-down in real growth n the first quarter be merely a short-lived bump on a strong upward recovery curve, or does it signify the start of a serious eroision in the economy's health? Will the dollar strentghen once energy legislation is approved and the upward pace of prices slows, or will it continue to deteriorate so long as there is not a major change in the trend of the United States balance of payments?

In addition, his ability to win support for new anti-inflation moves has been undermined by his willingness to

Miscalculated outrage over tax increases

accept a settlement of the coal industry dispute at any cost (the miners get a 37 per cent pay rise over three years), his willingness to consider costly new urban reconstruction, farm subsidy and national health insurance legislation, and his reluctance to speak more forcefully about the dangers of inflation.

In recent weeks the Administration has at last concluded that inflation is the nation's chief economic problem. This conclusion is based on the possibly optimistic assumption that the economy's real 1978 growth rate willb at least 4 per cent and on new and fairly realistic forecasts of at least a 7 per cent inflation rate this year.

It has been recognized that the upswing in inflation must be checked in order to stabilize the dolalr, whose decline over the last six months has itself added about 1 per cent at an annual rate to the nation's inflation level. It has also been recognized that a credible anti-inflation programme isssssssential to ensure the improvement in business confidence so vital for continued econommml recovery.

The new policies taking shape as a result of these conclusions are complicated. One element concentrates on the dollar's value, where there is consideration of greater market intervention and possibly also some Treasury gold sales. Plans are also being devised to try and boost exports through strengthening the Export-Import Bank and arranging special government aided deals with Japanese business in particular. Further, the Administration accepts the need for containing import growth and sees enactment of energy legislation as offering the best prospects on this front.

Another element of the policies now taking shape concerns direct intervention by the President in industry-labour discussions on wages and prices. The President has little experience at what Americans call "jawboning", but it does seem reasonable to expect him now to try to pressure private sector leaders through more public speeches and through private White House meetings with them.

The aim will be to ensure that increases in wages and prices are restrained to levels below those seen in the past teo years. Numerous top Administration officials will be directly helping the President in this new effort at "moral syasion".

Further, the Administratio may start trying to set an examlpe to the private sector on the anti-inflation front. A series of measures are being considered to reduce government regulation of industry to increase competition in business and thus promote lower prices.

The Civil Aeronautics Board has already sanctioned lower airline prices. The President is also likely to announce that Civil Service pay rises this year will be held beloy 6 per cent and he may even accept a suggestion from Dr Arthur Burns and propose pay cuts for himself, his top official and for Congressmen.

The most important part of the new policies looks like the deal to be hammered-out with the Congress. The President is determined to see the budget

Hopes of break in Congress impasse

deficit held at $60,000m, but how he will achieve this is difficult to predict.

A comlicated solution under consideratio Jis for the Administration to offer to repeal recent social security tax increases in exchange for swift passage of energy legislation that includes new energy conservation taxes. The idea is for the energy tax revenues to be used to support the social secuiity system's finances.

Another idea, should Congress not accept this one, is to impose oil import tariffs to raise domestic oil prices and use the income in part to offset some cuts in social security taxes and increases in the budget deficit produced by congressional approval of new public spending programmes.

An alternative also under consideration is a deal with congressional leaders that would relate changes in the President's corporate and income tax proposals to new energy taxes and repeal of the social security tax rises.

Should any of these plans be proposed and win congressional support then there may be a chance of getting both an energy Act soon and congressional budget resolutions establishing a $60,000m to $65,000m ceiling on the deficit.

Concluding such deals is deifficult and candidly the President's chances of success seem slim, just as the other measures are unlikely to dramatically boost confidence, strengthen the dollar or reduce inflation.

The Preident might surprise us and announce some uncharacteristically tough measures, such as wage and price control or massive mobilization of United States reserves to strengthen the dollar. Unlikely as this is, there is a chance that at long last the President might indeed get tough with Congress and by doing so he may finally be able to achieve successes on the fiscal aid energy fronts that could materially contribute to lower inflation, a more stable dollar and, over time, an improved balance of pyments.

To chieve this end he cu threaten to beto bills involving large expenditures, or actually veto such bills. He could also immediately impose high oil import tariffs and announce these will only be abolished once Congress accepts his energy and budget plans.

Frank Vogl

Kenneth Owen, Technology Correspondent

Making an all-rounder of the engineer

What kind of professional engineer do we want in the years ahead?

As the evidence continues to pour in to Sir Monty Finniston's Committee of Inquiry into the Engineering Profession—about 250 submissions have been received to date—there is no shortage of opinions about the likely needs and how they should be met.

Imperial College, London, one of the foremost centres of technology teaching, is among those which have recently submitted evidence to the Finniston committee; but there is also a message for Britain in a non-traditional, integrated approach to engineering education which has been pioneered at Stanford University in California.

The fundamental distinction between professional engineers and technical engineers has been blurred, if not lost, Imperial College argues, with the large increase in the number of graduate engineers and the decrease in the number of holders of Higher National Diplomas and Higher National Certificates.

Thus there are too few trained technician engineers and more graduate engineers than can properly be regarded (or employed) as professional engineers. The number of professional engineers who can be educated and employed is substantially smaller than the number of engineering graduates now being produced. Separate degree courses should be designed for technician engineers.

Standards of entry for professional engineering degree courses must be raised, Imperial College's evidence continues, and many of the courses will need to cover four years rather than the normal three. "We fully subscribe to the view that many engineers would benefit from some study of subjects such as industrial economics, indusrrial sociology, finance, accounting and law during the first degree course."

Entry standards and education and training requirements will need continuous regulation by the profession—by a body comparable to the General Medical Council. This regulatory body would also advise the University Grants Committee and the Department of Education and Science, who would continue to regulate the education resources for engineering.

The range of activities included in engineering is continuously changing, the college points out. For example, computer science did not exist a few decades ago, but now can be inseparable from engineering. We had to expect that other new activities would emerge and the regulation of standards for the profession must allow for this continuous change.

This point has, indeed, been taken up by the British Computer Society in its own evidence to the Finniston Committee. Computing is important for engineers and engineers are important for computing. In this fairly young discipline the establishment and control of competence presents a dilemma.

In law and medicine there are strict systems of licensing and registration. In the teaching profession entry is largely restricted to persons with appropriate training and qualifications. In certain areas of engineering some countries have imposed restrictions.

In Britain at present it is not possible to insist on a general restriction that all computing work be done by professionals with formal qualifications. But in complex systems such as aircraft, nuclear power stations and intensive care units in hospitals, for example, computers may play an integral role, while other parts of the system must be directed by appropriately licensed and registered professionals.

Meanwhile, in the United States, the relevance of the Stanford work lies in its recognition that the important questions of engineering, now and in the future, cannot be considered in isolation. Technological issues overlap with political/legal issues and with managerial/economic aspects.

At present the training of technologists, lawyers and managers is tending to become more specialized—at a time when the most important problems require an integration of the three elements. Hence the formation at Stanford, some years ago, of the Department of Engineering-Economic Systems under Professor William Linville, to focus attention on the area of overlap between the three sectors.

This has concentrated on integrated, postgraduate courses leading to the *degrees* of Master of Science, and Doctor of Philosophy and, midway between the two, the degree of Engineer.

The doctoral programme includes a period of "internship"—that is, experience on real projects in government or industry. A main aim throughout is to develop a systems approach to problems, including policy analysis, decision analysis and technology assessment.

"My undergraduates", Professor Linville comments, "will have five or 10 careers." More job mobility—in terms of role, not merely moving through different organizations doing the same job—is seen as a fact of engineering life in the future.

Though the Engineering-Economics Systems Department at Stanford began by concentrating on the training of senior people able to tackle large, important projects (Stanford interns are assigned to government agencies in Washington DC), the philosophy is spreading down from the PhD level as the techniques become established.

Throughout, the aim is to couple the university science teaching base with the art of problem solving in the real world of industry and government. "We try to train people so that they have a deep flexibility", Professor Linville sums up.

Now the Finniston Committee is widening its survey of professionally qualified engineers to include those who qualified as engineers but who are no longer practising in the profession. Sir Monty has invited such people to contact the committee (at Ashdown House, 123 Victoria Street, London, SW1) and to complete a confidential questionnaire.

Business Diary: A terminal experience? • Screen test

from the King ive Ways School, ave recently had ence—instruction eyland executives ake a company

r school is active ters in "O" and ourses and even r of computing,

33 sixth-formers eyland Cars' Sys- Centre at Stud- ercise in which ed a simulated a BL mini-com-

decisions in pur- ction and market- in which BL has approach. The e on which BL the staff of the en working since year. All sixth g Edward's take se in the solution y computer. nce with BL ap- een encouraging, l is now investi- int projects with es.

hardly blame an er these days if account political e taking on new happens to be

rtesi, chairman director of the tor car manufac- meo, and three ersonnel officers, in court in Milan used of violating signed to protect persecution for their political, religious or other beliefs.

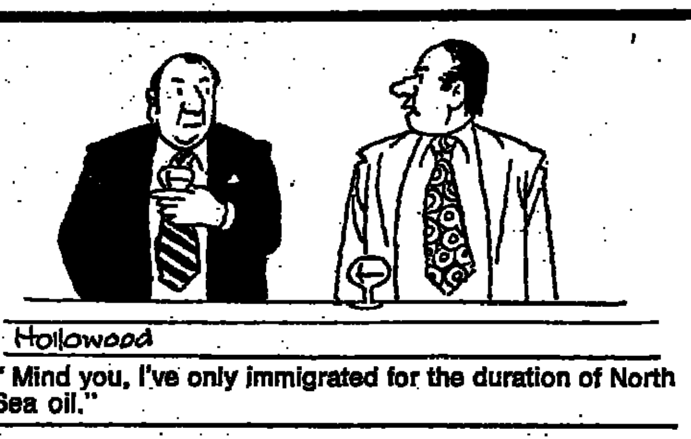
Employers are not only forbidden to make such inquiries but in engaging workers through a labour exchange may communicate no more than the number of vacancies they have and the technical qualifications required. The exchange on the other hand is not supposed to select candidates by name and must send along job seekers according solely to their priority at the head of the exchange's list.

Cortesi and his managers are alleged to have taken on a "considerable number" of workers not through local employment exchanges but by means of screenings carried out by private security agencies who looked into political, religious or trade union opinions.

Six officials of the Lombardy and Milan employment exchange service are accused of helping Alfa Romeo. The case springs from a complaint made by a group of workers at the end of 1975, but is more relevant than ever today.

■ Businessmen worried about their waistlines on long-distance flights are to be helped by British Airways to exercise away the effects of gins and tonics and duck *à l'orange* with a series of keep-fit lessons on tape which will be available in the executive cabin.

Each jumbo will have on board a series of tape cassettes into which the flying executive will be able to slot blank tape for his own dictation, or tapes which the state airline is having specially prepared giving simple exercises, as well as tuition in foreign languages.



"Mind you, I've only immigrated for the duration of North Sea oil."

On board isometrics are not new, of course. Lufthansa has been offering them for some time, but it is good to know that there will now be no excuse for the British businessman having a larger girth than his European colleagues.

In their attempts to improve further on their business market, already worth £600m in revenue a year to them, BA are also expanding their business briefs plan so that it will cover 24 world centres.

These briefs tell visitors where to go and what to do to make profits when they are abroad. Also, they advise on the niceties of business etiquette in foreign parts, such as never complimenting an Arab host on the quality of his camels.

The host would, it seems be honourbound to hand the camels over as a gift, and as Alan Beaves, BA's business travel manager said yesterday, "It could be a bit expensive looking after six camels in Lewisham".

■ It isn't often that a businessman is heard saying anything complimentary about the EEC these days so it made a change listening to Peter Noble yesterday.

Noble is a wine merchant and chairman of his industry's promotional body, the Wine Development Board, and he and fellow board members were raising a glass in London to toast Brussels on the wine labelling regulations now in force.

These permit some optional descriptions but make it compulsory for wine produced within the EEC to have on the label the country of origin, the name and address of the bottler and the nominal volume of the wine. Non-EEC wines must have these and the name and address of the importer.

The rules, Noble said, were "simple, logical and clear," helping both the trade and the consumer. There were three kinds of approach that could have been followed, the British, the German and the French.

In Britain, he said, everything is permitted that is not expressly forbidden. In Germany everything is forbidden unless expressly permitted, while in France everything is permitted whether expressly forbidden or not. The new rules were on German lines.

■ Richard Callingham is setting up as an eel farmer, a fact that might come as a surprise to the friends who know him as a whisky distiller.

Callingham, chairman of Tomatin Distillers, the biggest distillers of malt in Scotland, has given the go-ahead for the construction of a £100,000 eel farm. This follows the success of a pilot scheme using the distillery's clean water and waste heat.

He sees the farm making a "worthwhile" contribution to profits from next year onwards together with the company's Big T blended and Tomatin Straight Malt whiskies.

Lord Justice Roskill, who eight years ago aroused a storm of protest by recommending after a prolonged public inquiry that a third London airport should be built at Cublington, in Buckinghamshire, now faces the threat of increased air activity above his own country home. Fate decreed that Cublington airport should not be built, but the threat to Lord Justice Roskill's rural peace is more immediate, arising from a United States Air Force request to reactivate Greenham air base, which is almost at the bottom of his country house garden at Newtown, near Newbury, Berkshire. Locals are up in arms against the American proposal, but the judge believes that it would be invidious for him to comment.

Zurich and back in a day. From Gatwick.

British Airways are now operating 6 flights a week from Gatwick to Zurich.

They leave daily at 0800 (except Sundays), arriving Zurich 0930.

The return flight leaves 2000 (except Saturdays), arriving home 2125.

So now if you've business in Switzerland you can fly from either Gatwick or Heathrow. And be there and back in a day.

Ask your Travel Agent or British Airways shop for details.

British airways

Fly the flag, feel at home.

GRAMPIAN HOLDINGS

Preliminary Results for the year ended 31 December 1977.

GRAMPIAN HOLDINGS LIMITED announce profits (subject to audit) before tax for the year ended 31 December 1977 of £1,464,000 (£2,811,000).

The directors propose a final dividend of 9.97% (2.4925 pence per share) giving with the interim a total of 15.97% (3.9925 pence per share).

	1977 £000	1976 £000
Turnover	64,793	59,220
Group Profits before Tax:		
INDUSTRIAL SERVICES	219	1,891
CONSUMER GOODS	1,431	1,446
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	105	(300)
	1,755	3,037
Deduct:		
Parent Company Expenses including Bank and Debenture Interest, not otherwise allocated	339	329
	1,416	2,708
Add:		
Share of profits of associated companies	48	103
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	1,464	2,811
Taxation on profits of the year (see note)	4	453
PROFIT AFTER TAXATION	1,460	2,358
Deduct:		
Amounts applicable to periods prior to acquisition, and Minority Interests	35	68
	1,425	2,290
Deduct:		
Extraordinary Items	38	292
	1,387	1,998
Dividends:		
Preference Paid of 4.9%	69	69
Ordinary Interim Paid of 6.0% (1976 – 6.0%)	152	152
Ordinary Final Proposed of 9.97% (1976 – 9.73%)	253	247
	474	468
BALANCE UNDISTRIBUTED	913	1,530
	1,387	1,998
Earned per share	13.36p	21.87p

NOTE: The taxation charge for the year to 31 December 1977 includes a transfer to deferred taxation calculated in accordance with Exposure Draft 19. As this represents a change in accounting policy the taxation charge for the year to 31 December 1976 has been restated on this basis. Hence earnings per share for 1976 increase from the previously reported figure of 12.82p to 21.87p.

In line with this change, £2,279,000 has been released to reserves at 31 December 1976 out of the deferred taxation account of £4,689,000 at that date.

The reserves at 31 December 1976 have also been restated to write-off goodwill amounting to £1,411,000. After giving effect to this change and to the deferred taxation release the restated reserves of the group at 31 December 1976 amount to £7,707,000, an increase of £868,000.

The Chairman, Mr. D. C. Greig, comments:

"Group profits have been significantly affected by downturns in certain sectors. During the last six months much has been done to eliminate these problems by disinvestment and rationalisation. This has involved substantial non-recurring losses which are fully reflected in the 1977 results.

"Your directors propose a final dividend of 9.97% giving a total for the year of 15.97% (1976 – 15.73%). The marginal increase is due to the reduction in the rate of tax credit from 35% in 1976 to 34% in 1977.

"The Industrial Services division is progressing well in a market where margins are still too low. The Consumer Goods division is performing satisfactorily while Printing and Publishing continues to improve."

GRAMPIAN HOLDINGS LIMITED

The Scottish-based holding company with interests in industrial services, consumer goods and printing and publishing.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Early buying but interest not sustained

Though an initial burst of enthusiasm was not sustained, share prices maanged a third consecutive day of gains with no selling to counterbalance small buying interest.

Early in the day prices were marked up in an effort to stimulate some business but when it was not forthcoming the *FT* Index, four points up at 10 am, started to drift and by the close was just 1.2 ahead at 471.4.

Once again the main factor underpinning the market was next week's Budget though, increasingly, market men are wondering what the Chancellor could announce that has not been thoroughl yaired over the past few months and as such partially discounted.

The Cable & Wireless deal with Saudi Arabia sparked life into the electronic sector as sharp-eyed dealers saw the potential long-term benefits. One of the best was Farnell, once thought to have been looked at by Racal and still regarded as a likely takeover candidate. The shares closed 7p better at 218p. Demand in the sector was reported to be good

Over in gilts turnover was reported to be "extremely light" as any encouragement from this week's banking figures faded into the background. At the short-end gains were around a quarter of a point while "longs" could only manage half that amount.

Results in the building sector formed a sharp contrast. Profits well below market estimates lowered the shares of Taylor Woodrow 9p to 373p but London Brick sprung a surprise with a second half which one observer described as "extraordinarily good" and the shares jumped 5p to 66p.

News that Hepworth Ceramic is to go ahead with its bid in spite of failing to get the backing of the Johnson-Richards Tiles board had the latter's shares 2p better at 115p. The general market feeling is that another 10p to 15p on the price—whether from Hepworth or elsewhere—would secure the deal.

Mild disappointment with Bowater's statement lowered the shares 5p to 188p and for a similar reason Cadbury Schweppes lost 1½p to 54p. Here there is a feeling that earlier criticism from the Price Commission on trade discounts might make life difficult for Cadbury on the prices front in future.

On the stores pitch the suspension of Suits at 107p pending an announcement gave rise to speculation, later confirmed, that Lonrho might come with the long-awaited terms. House of Fraser, where Lonrho also has a stake, jumped 5p to 150p even though some thought terms for Suits would make a move for Fraser less likely. Another store in the spotlight was Austin Reed, where results were in line with most hopes and the "A" shares gained 3p for a close of 80p.

In the chemical sector Albright & Wilson dipped 7p to 107p after the chairman's warning on future profits and Croda slipped 4½p to 49½p after profits below most hopes. Pitt 7p to 165p, Pauls & Whites cigarette launch, though predictable, lowered the industries shares 2p to 305p.

The electrical sector saw a good deal of action, much of its speculative. Henry Wigfall slipped 6p to 204p as the speculators unloaded, but going the other way in some cases on takeover possibilities, were Unitech 3p to 109p, Diploma 8p to 146p, Electrocomponents 8p to 344p and United Scientific

which rose 10p to 29
Hoover's meeting broug
response, the "A" shar
ing at an unchanged 33

Elsewhere on the spe
front Letraset slipped
146p as profits were tal
renewed hopes lifted Str
Pitt 7p to 165p, Pauls
4p to 120p and Geo
7p to 148p. Solid inv
demand was good for a
Sothebys, up 5p to 255
a favourable mentioned
Coral Leisure to rise 3p
L. Ryan traded at 10p,
the pre-suspension pric
old takeover favourites

Up went Status Discou
to 153p as recently
beginning of March th
121p. Apart from bid ta
Smith was the last favo
suitor—brokers keep
their estimates of hou
are doing. In the year
November the grou
£1.7m. Some are now
about £4m or more
year.

to life included M
Universal 7p to 160p a
Farms, 10p better at 44

Late in the day gooc
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shares 11p to 88p, b
Ofrex 3p to 114p and
Crucible 1p to 122p los
after statements.

Equity turnover on Ap
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Active stocks yesterday
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were BP, Letraset,
BAT Dfd, Bowater, IC
Reed International,
Taylor Woodrow, All
Wilson, Marchall's
and Furness Withy.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
A'thaw & E'sti (F)	18.69(15.24)	1.8(1.6)	23.44(21.23)	4.0(6.05)	3/7	6.75(6.05)
Amex Bank (F)	—(—)	5.75(3.73)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Austin Reed (F)	33.06(31.28)	2.5(1.9)	—(—)	1.85(—)	—	2.8(2.5)
B'wick Timpo (F)	12.37(10.86)	0.87(0.99)	9.5(10.7)	1.39(1.25)	14/9	2.99(2.68)
Bifurc'ted Eng (F)	12.2(9.84)	1.39(1.14)	8.92(8.35)	1.89(1.72)	19/5	2.82(2.55)
A & C Black (F)	2.04(1.79)	0.31(0.15)	—(—)	2.9(—)	3/7	4.9(4.39)
Bowater Corp (F)	1,723.0(1,548.0)	87.0(78.3)	21.9(21.3)	5.69(5.5)	6/7	9.69(8.3)
Brit Printing (F)	154.87(143.59)	5.79(3.16)	11.0(0.5)	2.18(2.18)	31/5	3.18(3.18)
Burns-And'son (I)	9.49(7.57)	0.25(0.20)	—(—)	0.40(0.35)	17/5	—(1.4)
C'bury Schwp (F)	883.6(787.0)	48.2(46.4)	7.94(5.12)	2.09(2.06)	—	3.04(2.72)
Croda Int (F)	226.57(181.7)	13.03(15.14)	8.81(9.19)	1.19(1.12)	15/6	2.17(1.9)
Excess Ins (F)	—(—)	8.17(5.2)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Gramp'n Hldgs (F)	64.79(59.22)	1.75(3.04)	13.36(21.87)	2.49(2.43)	—	3.99(3.8)
Leyland Paint (F)	29.7(20.18)	1.73(1.39)	20.3(13.7)	1.32(2.5)	—	4.62(3.3)
Ldn Brick (F)	91.35(76.58)	12.17(10.52)	—(—)	1.96(1.75)	1/7	3.25(2.89)
Macfarl'e Grp (F)	9.28(7.69)	0.57(0.62)	6.8(5.27)	2.02(1.78)	18/5	3.84(3.44)
Maynards (I)	18.59(15.49)	1.27(1.02)	—(—)	1.54(1.4)	26/5	—(4.8)
Morgan Cr'ble (F)	89.25(78.94)	11.94(9.98)	14.1(11.5)	2.20(1.97)	3/7	5.6(4.7)
News Int (F)	136.64(140.13)	18.1(15.6)	44.73(37.28)	4.9(4.3)	1/6	8.9(8.0)
Pitney Bowes (F)	18.97(16.43)	2.34(2.31)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Ofrex Group (F)	35.4a(24.90)	3.9a(2.18)	12.61(8.67)	2.34(2.01)	—	3.65(3.16)
R'sme & R'p'r (F)	20.50(19.17)	2.33(2.19)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Taylor W'row (F)	392.0(4.13)	22.42(20.99)	42(41.5)	5.62(5.0)	3/7	7.60(6.8)
Trade Dev Bk (F)b	—(—)	26.6(23.1)	1.74(1.41)	55(55)	31/5	55(55)
Henry Sykes (F)	19.94(15.21)	2.08(1.77)	11.6(10.4)	2.65(—)	22/5	3.2(1.56)
E. Upton (F)	4.45(4.52)	0.19(0.03)	1.72(0.05)	1.5(1.5)	—	2.25(2.25)
"W" Ribbons (I)	7.89(6.63)	0.36(0.33)	2.85(3.35)	1.3(0.97)	—	5.0c(2.2)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.515. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. a Including acquisition. b Dollars and cents. c Forecast.

CRA to make less this year

Conzinc RioTinto, of Australia, expects 1978 operating profit to be substantially lower than in 1977 unless there is a significant economic upturn and higher metal prices, Mr Rod Carnegie, chairman, said in the annual report.

CRA said that 1978 promises to be a very active year for the group, despite pessimism over world metal markets and trends to greater protectionism.

CRA added it hopes to make progress in new ventures as opportunities occur. But it was difficult to have a clear picture of sales and earnings for this year.

Albright & Wilson raising capital spending but no big rise in profits this year

By Christopher Wilkins

Albright & Wilson is continuing to step up its investment programme. Last year the group's capital spending rose from £13.9m to £24.5m, but this year the group is planning to spend more than £40m, and a higher sum still is earmarked for 1979.

Of this about 60 per cent will be spent in the United Kingdom market and 40 per cent will be spent overseas. The major projects include a big new phosphoric acid complex at Whitehaven, sodium chlorate plants in Canada and the United States, a sulphonation plant in Australia and other development in Oldbury and on Merseyside.

The group's accounts reveal an increase of some £5m in Albright's liquid position so that net borrowing as a percentage of capital employed fell to 12 per cent. The high level of spending means that gearing will rise this year, however.

Mr David Livingstone, managing director of Albright and Wilson.

Mr D. W. Livingston, Albright's deputy chairman and managing director, said yesterday that while there would be no dramtic improvement in results this year he expected the group to perform better than the chemical industry in Europe as a whole.

The Long Harbour furnaces in Canada are performing well and no significant part of the group is currently running at a loss. While Albright expects a world oversupply of industrial phosphoric acid for the next three of four years this should not be of unmanageable proportions.

Albright believes it is better equipped than most of its competitors to increase market share. Meanwhile, many of its markets—for instance, pulp and paper chemicals, flavours and fragrances, fine and pharmaceutical chemicals —are still growing fast.

Albright revealed that its fertilizer prices, which went up by between 12½ per cent and 15 per cent at the beginning of this year ,are expected to go up again in July by a percentage amount "approaching double figures".

Ward Wh in £2m acquisitio

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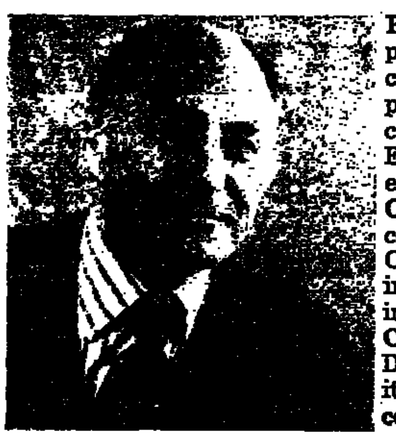
The Solicitors' Law Stationery Society

Increased U.K. sales and profits—a difficult year overseas.



In his annual statement to shareholders, Mr. R. A. Hodges, Chairman, says that despite the unchanged level of activity in many of the Company's traditional markets and the increased pressure on margins, the results for the year show an increase in sales over 1976 of 14.3% to £19,430,319 and in profits by 3.5% to £1,266,597. Trading in the United Kingdom produced increased sales and profits for the eleventh consecutive year. Success has been achieved in reversing the trend of past years by improving the profit performance in the second half of 1977 and showing an improvement on the comparable period in 1976.

"It has been a matter of increasing concern that the relative success we have enjoyed in the United Kingdom is overshadowed by increasing losses from our Belgian operations. Experience has shown that, due to the very difficult market structure and local purchasing habits, it will not be possible for us to realise our plans for the stationery and printing operations in the short term. The Oyez S.A. book publishing operation offers a very good potential for development in the long term.

Your Board has decided to sell J. Frankfort S.A. and the printing works, or in the latter case to close it down, and to concentrate resources and expertise into the development and expansion of the book publishing and distribution operations in Belgium and France. We therefore feel it prudent to make a provision in the Accounts for 1977 of £300,000 against disposal or termination.

To ensure the liquidity position does not come under pressure, a medium term currency loan is being arranged in London to cover the present loans, disposal obligations and the major part of overdraft requirements of the continuing operations in Belgium and France. **OYEZ Press** showed an appreciable improvement. 1978 will see further development in new methods of production.

Bradley & Son (specialist colour printers): Installation of a second four-colour litho press at Bradley's has proved successful and the production capacity has been expanded. Charles Elsbury (Plates), a subsidiary, have expanded rapidly over the last year.

OYEZ Services: Development was completed at the end of the year for the On-line computer service, a major investment which offers to solicitors immediate on-line accounting facilities.

OYEZ Reprographics: The Machine Division had a disappointing year but it is our belief that this company will come into profit in 1978. The Copying Division, now formed into a separate company, has been highly successful.

OYEZ International Business Communications maintained its level of profits and increased the number of conference days over those in 1976.

OYEZ Stationery: Profits increased overall by 13.5%. The marginally improved trading conditions apparent in the second half of 1977 have continued into early 1978.

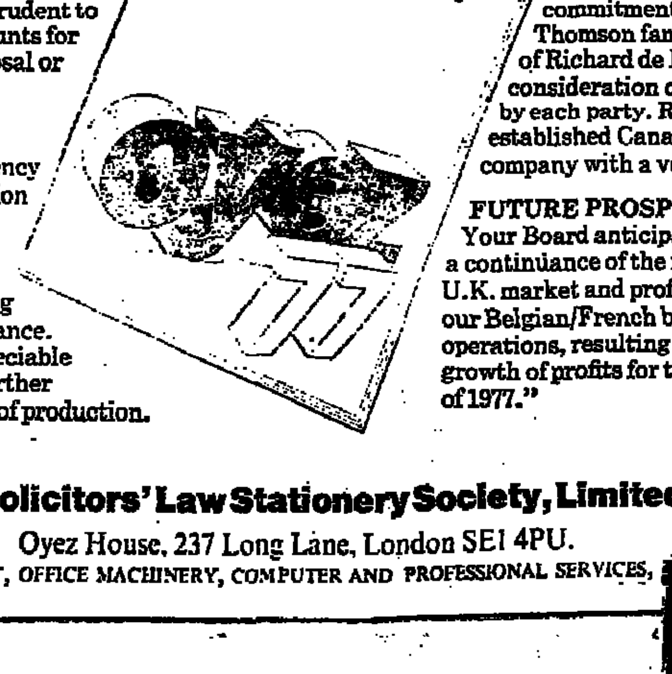
OYEZ Publishing made substantial progress with an overall increase in sales of 28% and profit of 33%. Further growth for both the domestic and international markets is anticipated.

Overseas Operations: During the year the Group, with Thomson Publications Limited, entered into a conditional commitment to acquire, from the Thomson family interest, 50% each of Richard de Boo Limited, for a consideration of C$ 670,000, payable by each party. Richard de Boo is an old established Canadian legal publishing company with a very high reputation.

FUTURE PROSPECTS:

Your Board anticipates that 1978 will see a continuance of the improving trend in the U.K. market and profitable development of our Belgian/French book publishing operations, resulting in an overall steady growth of profits for the Group above that of 1977."

Summary of Results	1977 £	1976 £
Turnover	19,430,319	16,995,368
Profit before taxation	1,266,597	1,223,657
Taxation	886,461	464,911
Profit after taxation	380,136	758,746
Minorities	1,599	(1,575)
Profit attributable to members before extraordinary items	381,735	757,171
Extraordinary items	345,792	92.047
Profit attributable to members after extraordinary items	£35,943	£665,124
Dividends	£437,773	£431,140
Earnings per ordinary share	3.37p	6.78p



The Solicitors' Law Stationery Society Limited Report and Accounts 1977

The Solicitors' Law Stationery Society, Limited

Oyez House, 237 Long Lane, London SE1 4PU.

PRINTING, PUBLISHING, STATIONERY, OFFICE MACHINERY, COMPUTER AND PROFESSIONAL SERVICES.

THE STIMULUS WE NEED...

Mr. Peter Boon, Chairman, Hoover Ltd.

At the Annual General Meeting held on 6th April, 1978 the Chairman, Mr Peter Boon said:–

"Next week the Chancellor will announce his Budget. We must hope he will heed our suggestions to improve market conditions. We welcome the implied promise that direct taxation will be reduced. This should give greater confidence to the public to buy more of our products.

We hope that the Budget will also be geared to do more to motivate management and skilled people on whom we as a company, as well as the country as a whole, so much rely. We must give them the encouragement to take the lead in helping Great Britain to play its full part in the world.

Although 1978 has started on a depressed level, provided we are given the stimulus we badly need in the home market and trading conditions improve overseas, we are hopeful that the immediate future will show signs of much-needed improvement."

Peter Boon

Financial Summary

	1977	1976
Group Turnover	£191m	£180m
Exports	£38m	£35m
Pre-tax Profit before translation gains/losses	£13.7m	£14.6m
Translation gains/(losses)	(1.47m)	£2.37m
Group earnings	£4.98m	£9.14m
Earnings per share	25p	46p
Dividends per share	14.82p	13.27p

Copies of the Report and Accounts together with the Chairman's circulated statement can be obtained from the Secretary, Hoover Limited, Perivale, Greenford, Middlesex.

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طبق عن الأصل

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Some 100 flats are vacant and, by virtue of their leases, the landlord bears the maintenance cost on several of the 371 occupied premises.

The board was armed with proxies controlling 7 million shares in favour of its resolutions, and, in contrast to the previous occasion, the meeting was relatively tranquil. But the auditors, Price Waterhouse, were sternly criticized by certain shareholders in relation to the £130,000 deposit with Keyser Ullmann. Although the resolution for their reelection was passed, the voting on a show of hands was close.

The board was widely censured for failing to honour a previous commitment to furnish detail of the portfolio's leading constituents. When pressed, the directors listed some of the leading properties, including those at Farringdon Road, the Carnaby Street estate, the Caerphilly hypermarket, the Gunter Estates in Kensington (where 13 premises are vacant or part vacant and are for sale), the 14 per cent stake in the 62 per cent let Toulous development and the one third stake in the Lyons site, expected to be fully let by 1980.

ical giant Bayer shows c drop in 1977

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final quarter of last year. Its fourth quarter pre-tax profit of DM198m for the parent company benefited from the fact that certain items of planned expenditure were not carried through.

The Bayer parent company's investment in fixed assets last year increased to DM684m from DM633m and was covered by depreciation charges of DM686m. Spending on acquisitions declined to DM98m from DM184m. Bayer's world group fixed asset investment increased to DM1,889m from DM1,652m.

Bayer said that its parent company would probably invest around DM650m in fixed assets this year.

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the Zurich Insurance of Switzerland, and 59 German industrial companies, which rallied round in 1974 to buy the 51 per cent of Gerling from the Insurance group's owner, Dr Hans Gerling. At the time, Herr Gerling, had to raise cash to finance the settlement which wound up the Herstatt Bank which collapsed in June that year and of which he was the majority shareholder.

The Flick group already has a small stake in the Versicherungs-holding through two of its operating companies, the chemical and paper concerns, Dynamit Nobel and Feldmuehle.

PUK investment

Produits Chimiques Ugine Kuhlmann (PCUK) of France, a chemical unit of the Pechiney Ugine Kuhlmann (PUK) Group, say that it is to spend Fr 35m (about £3.6m) on adding another production unit for metallic dyes to its plant at Oissel, in western France. PCUK added that metallic colourants have the same high resistance to light as do chrome dyes but are non-polluting.

Linde capital rise

Linde AG, West Germany's largest electrical manufacturer, plans an increase in authorized, but not issue capital, to DM50m (about £12m) from DM30m, managing board spokesman, Herr Hans Mienhardt, said.

The company, he said, would request the annual meeting to extend its right to raise capital until April 30, 1983, even though the company had no immediate plans to do so. A framework for future capital rises was necessary, however, to allow potential investment financing and adjustments in capital to take account of business volume growth.

Consolidated Foods

Consolidated Foods Corporation of America expects an increase of about 10 per cent in third quarter and fiscal 1978 earnings, the chairman, Mr John H. Bryan, jr, says. He said that sales increases, which had been running at 7 per cent higher in the first half of the year, would rise to the 18 to 20 per cent range in the third quarter.

Kloeckner improves

Kloeckner-Werke AG the West German steel producer foresees general improvement for the first five months of this year to the end of September. This is in line with the upward trend in the German steel industry, Kloeckner-Werke's chairman, Herr Herbert Gienow states.

Steel industry incoming orders rose by around 15 per cent in this period with Kloeckner-Werke following the trend, although the rise since December is partly a reaction to previous low levels, the chairman said.

The group plans to take a 20 per cent stake in Belgian stainless sheet metal producer ALZ NV, GENK, a majority-held subsidiary of the Belgian steel group, Cockerill.

Aluminium for China

Oslo, April 5.—The Norwegian metals, mining, manufacturing and engineering concern Elkem-Spigerverket said it is selling 18,000 tonnes of aluminium to China.

Deliveries will take place in first-half 1978.

British Printing shows mettle in second half to make £5.8m

By Bryan Appleyard

After some disappointment at the interim stage, British Printing Corporation has produced a £2.6m profits increase for the full year. It takes the pre-tax figure up to £5.8m. Sales rose from £143.6m to £154.9m. At the interim stage profits had risen from £912,000 to £960,000.

A breakdown of profits at the trading level shows the best performance in printing. It increased from £1.05m to £3.2m. Packaging rose from £2.3m to £2.6m and publishing from £3m to £3.7m.

The improvement in profits is helped by a change in the treatment of exchange fluctuations. The originally stated figure for 1976 was £4.75m which included an exchange surplus at the trading level of £1.7m.

This has now been transferred below the line and compares with a £319,000 exchange loss this year.

Also included below the line is an extraordinary item debit of £1.5m which includes a £2.2m loss incurred in the closure of Hazells Offset, and surpluses from property and investment sales. These take in £432,000 from the sale of the holding in Marshall Cavendish.

Stated earnings per share jumped from 0.5p to 11p, though on a fully-taxed basis the comparable figures would be 7.4p against 2.9p.

Commenting on current trading Mr Peter Robinson, chairman, says it is too early to give a firm view for the year but "trading activity has been well maintained so far".

The final dividend is 3.3p gross making a total of 4.82p. The shares rose 2½p to 49p to yield 9.8 per cent with a fully-taxed p/e ratio of 6.6.

'False dawn' at Morgan Crucible

An unusually good performance in the third quarter of 1977 at Morgan Crucible proved to be a false dawn. The year in fact ended with the fourth quarter disappointing in terms of sales in and to most markets. The exception was the United States, comments Mr Ian Weston Smith, chairman.

Results of the group for 1977 showed a rise in pre-tax profit from £9.98m to a record £11.94m on turnover up from £78.9m to £89.2m.

Profits will be lower than in the first quarter of 1977, but the second quarter should show an improvement

Grampian slips but payout is held

By Richard Allen

Hit by a savage downturn in building and civil engineering the pre-tax profits of Grampian Holdings, the Scottish conglomerate, were almost cut in half to £1.4m in 1977.

Pre-tax profits in the industrial services division which includes the building interests slumped from £1.9m to just £219,000, while the return from the consumer goods side shaded to £1.43m.

Printing and publishing, however recovered to show a profit of £105,000 against the £300,000 loss of the previous year.

Earnings per share dropped from 21.87p to 13.36p but the dividend has been maintained at just over 6p gross.

Under a new management team, Grampian has been severely pruning its loss-making operations. Mr D. C. Greig, chairman, points out that much of the 1977 setback has been due to substantial non-recurring losses as a result of disinvestment and rationalization.

At an extraordinary general meeting on April 21, shareholders will be asked to approve the sale of most of the assets of the group's North Sea Gas Services & Utilities subsidiary

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Cadbury Schweppes
LIMITED

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT BY SIR ADRIAN CADBURY, CHAIRMAN

GROUP PROFIT
For the 52 weeks ended 31 December 1977

	1977 £ million	1976 Re-stated* £ million	1976 As published £ million
Group sales	883.6	787.0	787.0
Group trading profit	59.4	54.9	54.9
Investment income	2.8	2.8	2.8
	62.2	57.7	57.7
Interest payable	14.2	12.2	12.2
Group profit	48.0	45.5	45.5
Share of associated companies' profits less losses	0.2	0.9	0.9
Group profit before taxation	48.2	46.4	46.4
Taxation *(note 1)*	15.2	13.9	25.7
	33.0	32.5	20.7
Profit attributable to minority interests	3.8	1.8	1.8
	29.2	30.7	18.9
Extraordinary items	0.5	3.5	3.5
Profit attributable to Cadbury Schweppes Limited	28.7	27.2	15.4
Dividends			
Preference Stock	0.1	0.1	0.1
Interim on Ordinary Stock of 0.95000p per unit (1976 0.65625p)	3.5	2.4	2.4
Final on Ordinary Stock of 2.09143p per unit proposed (1976 2.06675p)	7.7	7.6	7.6
	11.3	10.1	10.1
Profit retained	17.4	17.1	5.3
Earnings per ordinary stock unit of 25p			
Net basis	7.94p	8.34p	5.12p
Nil distribution basis	8.59p	9.45p	—

GROUP BALANCE SHEET
At 31 December 1977

	1977 £ million	1976 Re-stated* £ million
Capital Employed		
Share capital of the Company	95.0	94.9
Reserves *(note 2)*	164.1	148.7
	259.1	243.6
Loan capital	99.3	86.3
Minority interests	27.9	26.2
Deferred taxation	4.1	3.3
Balance of investment and development grants	3.0	3.7
	393.4	363.1
Use of Capital		
Stock	196.8	170.4
Debtors and advance payments	129.7	127.7
Short-term loans receivable	18.1	10.7
Balance at bankers and cash	13.4	7.7
	358.0	316.5
Short-term borrowings	32.0	39.2
Creditors	126.6	105.9
Current tax	14.3	15.9
Corporation tax	4.2	4.6
Dividends	11.2	10.0
	188.3	175.6
Net Current Assets	169.7	140.9
Land, buildings, plant and equipment	212.4	209.0
Associated companies	4.8	5.8
Other long-term investments and loans	6.5	7.4
	223.7	222.2
Assets Employed	393.4	363.1
Borrowings net of cash	99.8	107.1

Notes

1. Taxation charge is as follows:

	1977 £ million	1976 £ million
Corporation tax on taxable profits of the year at 52%	9.1	5.8
Deferred taxation	—	(0.6)
Double taxation relief	(3.7)	(3.1)
	5.4	2.1
Overseas tax	8.5	9.5
	13.9	11.6
Advance corporation tax:		
On dividends for year	5.8	5.4
Recovered — previous dividends	(3.4)	(1.4)
Over-provision in prior years	(1.1)	(1.7)
	15.2	13.9

Provision is made for deferred taxation to the extent that tax arising is likely to become payable within the foreseeable future. *This approach represents a change in policy from that adopted in previous years, when full* provision for deferred taxation was made, without regard to the possibility that the liability could be perpetually postponed.

***The figures for 1976 have been re-stated to reflect the revised policy.**

2. Reserves of the Group are as follows:

	1977 £ million	1976 £ million
At beginning of year as previously published	113.6	106.7
Prior year adjustment relating to deferred taxation	35.1	23.3
	148.7	130.0
Profit retained for year	17.4	17.1
Net profit (loss) on restatement of currency assets and liabilities	(3.5)	2.8
Surplus on revaluation of properties	0.9	—
Nigerian issue to minorities	—	(1.2)
Other	0.6	—
	164.1	148.7

3. On 31 March 1978 the Company raised a syndicated Bank loan of US $90 million. The proceeds will be applied as follows: (a) US$58.6 million for the proposed acquisition of Peter Paul Inc., (b) US$22.5 million for the repayment of a medium term currency borrowing and (c) the balance to provide working capital for the Group's United States operations.

✳ Sales at £883.6 m. were 12% up on 1976.

✳ International marketing investment increased by over £10 m. during 1977.

✳ Profit before tax rose from £46.4 m. to £48.2 m.

✳ The Board is recommending a final dividend of 2.09143p per unit which, together with the interim, makes the maximum permitted for the year.

✳ 48% of Group trading profit came from overseas.

✳ Further improvement in control of working capital resulted in reduced year-end borrowings.

✳ The U.K. Confectionery Division made a significant contribution to the results.

✳ Our two main objectives are to build the business in North America and to improve the return on assets in the U.K.

✳ Cadbury Schweppes has offered US$58.6m. for the U.S. confectionery company Peter Paul, Inc.

✳ We are budgeting for an increase in profits: the results for 1978 should be assisted by a rise in consumers' expenditure in the U.K. and by more stable raw material prices.

Adrian Cadbury
Chairman

6 April 1978

Subject to approval by the Stockholders at the Annual General Meeting the final dividend will be paid on 1 July 1978 to holders of Ordinary Stock registered at the close of business on 22 May 1978.

The Annual Report and Accounts, containing the Chairman's Statement and a detailed analysis of the year's trading, will be posted to Stockholders on 25 April 1978.

Cadbury Schweppes Limited, 1/10 Connaught Place, London W2 2EX

Cadbury : Fry : Pascall Murray : Schweppes : Rose's : Kia-Ora : Typhoo : Chivers : Hartley
Kenco : Kardomah : Andre Simon : Jeyes : Babysoft : Parozone : Bloo

News International tops £18m despite newspaper disruption

After a year in which pre-tax profits went up from £15.6m to £18.1m, Mr Rupert Murdoch, chairman of News International says: The 1977 results can be considered satisfactory, but the comparative figures reflect the artificially low profit of last year thanks to the restrictions of the Price Commission. "Our national newspapers in Great Britain are trading well despite many disruptions to our production and distribution." In most other sectors of the British operation trading results are ahead of 1977.

The publications in Australia are trading "reasonably well" in most areas but profits are affected by the Government's tight anti-inflationary policies.

In the United States an improved economic climate is slow in materializing and in the short-term, there is much to be done in effecting economies, particularly in the newspaper field if we are to have a solid base on which to build.

Phoenix Mining & Fin makes slower start

Present indications are that the results for the year at The Phoenix Mining and Finance will be similar to the £80,000 achieved last year, says Mr B. S. Cleminson, chairman. Included in figures for 1977 are six months operating results for the Worldwide Group. While the results to date are slightly lower than expected at the time of the controversial takeover of the Worldwide Group it is currently maintaining a useful contribution to group profits.

Boral raises stake in Gypsum concern

Boral, the Australian quarrying and concrete group, has increased its stake in Australian Gypsum Industries, from 6½ per cent to *37.5 per cent* this week.

Boral, which made a pre-tax profit of A$26½m in the year to the end of last June, has told the Sydney Stock Exchange that it intends to buy further Gypsum shares but has not yet decided its further intentions. Gypsum had a pre-tax profit of A$5m in the year to the end of last June.

New agency move at Lloyd's syndicate

Management of the Lloyd's underwriting syndicate headed by Mr Frederick Sasse is to pass to Merrett Dixey Syndicates, one of the largest agents in the market.

The Sasse syndicate, number 762, is involved in a legal battle involving £7m worth of fire claims with the Brazilian reinsurance group, Instituto Resseguros do Brasil. The syndicate has been suspended from writing further business by the Committee of Lloyd's since the Brazilian reinsurance problems emerged last December.

Proteus buys Carlton Tower head lease

Proteus, the mystery bidder for Lex Service Group's occupany lease on the Carlton Tower for £14m last July, has stepped in to acquire the head lease on the hotel and the adjoining residential property from Edger Investments. The consideration and the real identity of the buyer were not disclosed.

The property was charged as specific security for the holders of the *Edger 6 per cent* first mortgage debenture stock 1993-98 whose trustee, Alliance Assurance, has agreed to the transaction. Subjist to completion, Edger intends to invite debenture holder to accept redemption of the stock at par.

Berwick Timpo plans to do better

Now that toy group Berwick Timpo has finished reorganizing its acquisitions the board looks forward to an improvement this year. The group's 1977 results were much in line with market expectations. They showed a dip in pre-tax profits from £995,000 to £880,000, and a rise in turnover from £10.9m to £12.3m. The figures included an extraordinary debit of £125,000 against £84,000 which related to the closure of certain factories and subsidiaries last year and the Harbutt write-off in 1976.

Amex forging ahead on every front

Amex Bank, the London-based merchant banking subsidiary of American Express, has announced a 54 per cent increase in pre-tax profit to £5.75m for 1977. United States banks in London are trying to get their international merchant banking operations off the ground after the setbacks of four years ago, and Amex says that it is continuing to develop satisfactorily on all fronts. These are corporate finance, project finance, Eurobond activity, syndicated loans and money market business.

£15M BRAZIL LOAN

Morgan Grenfell has signed £15m ECGD-backed loan to Aco Minas Gerals of Brazil. The loan will provide finance for contracts awarded to Davy International for an iron and steel complex in Brazil and supplement the £150m loan arranged last year.

AMERICAN EXPRESS INT

Subscription agreement for the issue of $40m guaranteed floating rate notes 1982, guaranteed by American Express International Banking Corporation, has been signed. Issue managed by a group of major European banks.

Taylor's growth rate slows to under 7 pc

By Victor Felstead

Taylor Woodrow, the international engineering, construction and development group, managed to raise profits for the seventeenth year running in 1977, but the shares fell by 9p to 373p yesterday.

Pre-tax profits were only 6.7 per cent up at a record £22.42m compared with some market estimates of about £24.5m. Turnover was actually 5 per cent lower at £392m. About £10m of the £21m fall was accounted for by exchange rate differences.

Trading and investment income, in fact, was almost a fifth greater at £27.64m. But this year's depreciation charge takes just over 26 per cent, against 19 per cent. On top of this, associates' fell from £2.37m to £2.09m. Hence the small rise at the pre-tax level.

Moreover, the company explained that if it had not been for exchange rate differences, 1977's pre-tax figure would have been about £1m higher.

The total gross dividend goes up from 10.34p to 11.51p and the board says that if the basic rate of income tax is cut in next week's Budget, the board will adjust the net rate.

Earnings per share, before extraordinary items, calculated on 23.21m shares, against 21.99m, edged forward from 41.5p to 42p.

The year's retained profit went down from £10.4m to £6.48m. Tax went up slightly and minorities fell. But the real problem was extraordinary items of £1.47m to be deducted, against 1976's credits of £2.84m.

This mainly resulted from exchange differences to be deducted on subsidiaries' retained profts of £2.12m, compared with a £2.26m credit. The market was disappointed at the lock of comment with yesterday's results.

Ofrex up 57 pc to £3.4m and new peak likely

Reporting a record 1977 pre-tax profit of £3.42m—57 per cent up on the year before—Ofrex Group chairman, Mr George Drexler, looks forward to another peak year. Sales were 28.6 per cent higher at £32.02m. Moreover, these figures do not include a contribution from the Howard Wall Group, bought last November, which made pre-tax profits of £507,000 on sales of £3.4m.

The total gross payment rises from 4.86p to a maximum *5.52p*. Earnings per share are up from 8.67p to 12.61p on the capital increased by the takeover.

The chairman explains that the buoyant trading of the first half of last year continued throughout the second. The manufacturing units also did better. So second-half sales and profits matched the first's record figures.

Sales and profits for the first quarter of 1978 are up on last year, but the chairman warns shareholders that, with so many uncertainties, particularly in exports, it would be irresponsible *to make a definite forecast* for the full year. However, the board is confident that 1977's progress will continue.

Hoover chief is still counting on 'worthwhile improvements'

Depression is the keynote of Hoover's start to this year, but the board remains confident. That is on the understanding that the group is given the stimulus it badly needs in the United Kingdom and better conditions overseas. If so, Mr P. C. Boon, chairman, told yesterday's annual meeting, there should be "worthwhile imporvements" in Hoover's trading. As known, Hoover's pre-tax profits fell from £16.97m to £17.24m in 1977, on sales up from £180.04m to £190.99m.

Overseas, the directors hope that 1978 will see the start of an upturn in many countries. Hoover recently launched a major new range of models. In the chairman's view this is the "best and most comprehensive" range Hoover has ever launched. He points out that the group's investment programme across the world over the next two to three years is the largest ever.

In addition to the expansion of the Merthyr Tydfil factory and the production facilities in Australia, the group has an extensive mechanism programme.

BERGER, JENSON

Board proposes repayment of the four publicly held stocks issued by Berger itself and the publicly held stock of its wholly owned subsidiary, Jenson and Nicholson Group.

PHILIPPINE CENT BANK

Company is arranging a 10-year Euroloan of over $400m which will carry a 1 per cent interest margin over London Interbank offered rates.—Reuter.

ST PIRAN-MONK

St Piran on Feb 22 bought 50,000 shares, on March 22 25,000 shares, on March 28 50,000 shares, and on March 30 10,000 shares. Total holding now 2.52m shares.

WHITBREAD

Subscription Agreement for £15m 10¼ per cent Sterling Foreign Currency Bonds 1990 has been signed. Issue to be at 100 per cent, and the coupon is 10¼ per cent.

EURO-LOAN FOR £31M

European Investment Bank has granted two loans totalling £31m towards financing water supply and sewerage schemes in the North of England. With these funds the bank has now lent more than £220m for reinforcing and modernizing water supply and sewerage systems in Britain.

CROSBY SPRING

Proposed scrip issue of one new £1 preference share for every 20 ordinary shares.

Briefly

LEYLAND PAINT

Board has now decided to write off the remaining balance at goodwill of £577,000. After a review of operations in East Africa it has been decided to write down this investment. Outlook is good.

ABERTHAW AND BRISTOL

Group profits in 1978 are expected to be below 1977 because a very large increase in gas prices has been incurred. Company is negotiating to convert to coal-firing which is now more economic than gas, but conversion cannot be completed until at least mid-1979.

"W" RIBBONS

Board says Hanseliv has continued to experience difficult trading conditions. All UK subsidiaries have traded well and continue to do *so*.

THURGAR BARDEX

Chairman says current indications are that results in the first half will show an improv and he is confident tha trend will continue int second half year.

TEOLLISUUDEN VOIMA

Company proposes to $25m Guaranteed Bonds which will be unconditional irrevocably guaranteed b Republic of Finland. Final expected to be fixed on A

AUSTIN REED

Sales for year to Janua £33.06m (£31.28m). Pre-tax £2.55m (£1.82m). Total gros dend, 4.33p (3.93p); ma allowed.

CLUFF OIL

Cluff has joined a con of international oil con which has filed applicatio three concessions offshore. It has also joined a con with three major national c panies to bid for two concessions in Guatemala

RENTOKIL

A further significant profits is seen in group 1978.

BIFURCATED ENGINEE

Capital expenditure pr of £1m is planned. Wi pects of an improve world-trade looking blea aims to maintain earning level.

MANCHESTER GARAGE

Chairman hopes to another record result However industrial a manufacturers and d delivery make forecasti cult.

TALBEX GROUP

Board is negotiating £1m purchase of a grou engineering companies. tors of Talbex are curr viewing the affairs of th At March 31, preliminar of the group showed ne assets of about £1m an before tax were over £4

FENNER—J. DAWSON

J. H. Fenner (Holdin for James Dawson and become wholly unco Acceptances resolved cent.

TAVENER RUTLEDGE

Chairman told annual meeting that trading for three periods of this year and profits for the first also likely to be "well on the same period of 1 pany is "fundamentally that the problems of sa gins and profits are te

GEORGE SPENCER

Forward orders reaso all areas other than cut ladies' knitwear where fashions have created over and the future is "lig

INC KENNETH KAJANG

In a letter giving de proposed transfer of resi Malaysia board state that been a "disappointing ye the estimates both for ru palm oil have not been

GLOBE & PHOENIX

Discussions still conti connexion with an o Phoenix Prince Gold Mi

Business appointments

Two executives for Wilkinson Match

Mr R. J. Buckley, chairman and chief executive of Allegheny Ludlum Industries, and Mr F. Waller, chairman and managing director of Adwest Group, UK, have gone on to the board of Wilkinson Match.

Mr David Cunliffe has joined the board of Carrington Viyella.

Mr D. S. Greensmith, a director of Sears Holdings and group managing director of the Lewis's/Selfridges group of department stores, has become a non-executive director and chairman-designate of William Pickles.

Mr Julian Platt, managing director of Oyez Publishing, has joined the board of The Solicitor's Law Stationery Society.

Mr Leslie Thomas, temporary director of provisioning at the Post Office, takes up the post of director of supply and Mr Howard Cadwallader, controller of contracts, becomes director of purchasing.

Mr R. B. Williamson and Mr R. J. Elkington have been made directors of Gerrard and National Discount.

Mr P. J. R. Webb has become a director of The Grange Trust.

Mr Stanley Harding has joined the board of James Neill Holdings.

Mr G. K. Ramsden has been made finance director of Bairnswear.

Mr Quinton Hazell has been elected a director of The Winterbottom Trust.

Mr K. A. Crowley becomes a director of Britannia Trust Management.

Mr J. B. Mays has gone on to the board of Glanvilie Enthoven (Marine).

Mr F. Goudard joins the board of Zenith Carburetter.

Mr J. B. Alston is now on the board of A. Goldberg and Sons.

Mr H. Kaiser becomes a director of William Jacks.

Mr B. C. Patient and Mr B. V. Tyler are to be taken into the partnership of Pidgeon de Smitt from April 17. Mr F. E. de Smitt, Mr C. H. Dreyfus and Mr M. J. Monk are to retire.

Mr James Dickson, managing director of JBE Offshore, has been made group manufacturing director of John Brown Engineering (Clydebank).

Mr Angus Shearer has become managing director of Handy Associates International.

Mr Raymond Miles, development director with Ocean Liners, has been made executive vice-president of Barber Blue Sea. Mr Peter Collins will also be joining Barber Blue Sea as vice-president logistics.

Solicitors' Law sees more growth

The board of Solicitor's Law and Stationery Society expects the current year to bring a continuance of the improving ternd in the United Kingdom market, says Mr Richard Hodges, chairman in his annual statement.

This, coupled with the group's development of its Belgian and French book publishing operations, should bring an overall steady growth in profits.

Last year saw the marginal return to an upward trend in profits emanating from a limited expansion in our traditional markets and the introduction of new products and services. Regrettably, he adds, al developments do not show short-term gains and the group still needs to reverse the trend in two areas of its operation.

A record 6 months from
MAYNARDS LIMITED
the Confectioners

Group Interim Results for the six months to Dec. 77
(unaudited)

	6 months to Dec. 77 £000	6 months to Dec. 76 £000	12 months to June 77 £000
SALES (excluding Inter-Group sales & VAT)	18,598	15,488	28,687
Trading Profit & other revenue	1,184	999	1,625
Exceptional items	89	24	(74)
	1,273	1,023	1,551
Estimated U.K. Taxation	650	555	792
	623	468	759
Extraordinary item	—	—	(50)
Profit after Taxation	623	468	709

★ Sales up 20%; Profits up 18.5%.
★ Manufacturing: Factories produced record tonnages—11% increase. Profits significantly above 1976.
★ Confectionery Retailing: Healthy increase in overall sales resulting in a satisfactory higher level of profits.
★ Toy Retailing: Sales at Christmas showed some recovery after having been depressed during 1977.
★ With confidence in the long-term future of the Group, we are continuing our expansion programme for all operations.
★ Dividend again increased by maximum permissible.

HEAD OFFICE: VALE ROAD, LONDON N4 1PH

Croda
1977 results

Summarised group results (unaudited)	1977 £000	1976 £000
External sales	226,572	181,717
Trading profit	14,892	16,162
Profit before tax	13,037	15,142
Earnings for ordinary shareholders	8,760	*9,470
Earnings per 10p share	p	p
Basic	8.95	*9.42
Fully diluted	8.81	*9.19
Total dividends per share	2.174587	1.946945

*Restated for change of policy relating to deferred taxation

Chairman Sir Frederick Wood comments

After satisfactory trading in the first six months of 1977, we experienced slack demand coupled with severe competition in chemicals and glue operations, which led to poor results in the third and fourth quarters.

Depressed trading conditions in most areas have continued into 1978 and the chemical industry in particular appears to be passing through a phase of reduced activity.

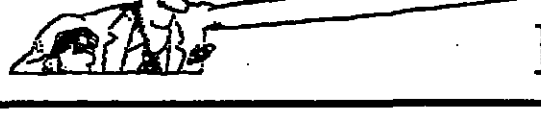
In the long term however our prosperity is dependent on more permanent factors which include the wide spread of our markets and product range and the proven strength of the group in human, physical and financial resources.

Organic chemicals; hydrocarbon products. Gelatin; acidulants; food ingredients. Edible and processed vegetable oils; honey. Graphic supplies; industrial & marine paints; printing inks; adhesives; private label soaps.

Croda

Copies of report and accounts available on or after 17 May 1978. Croda International Ltd, Cowick Hall, Snaith, Goole, North Humberside.

United Kingdom. America. Austria. Australia. Brazil. Canada. France. Germany. Holland. India. Ireland. Italy. Japan. Mexico. New Zealand. South Africa. Spain.



Public & Educational

UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND MINERALS
DHAHRAN, SAUDI ARABIA

MATHEMATICIANS AND PHYSICISTS

The Department of Mathematical Sciences and Physics have vacancies for Faculty of M.Sc. or Ph.D. standing in the respective disciplines primarily for lecturing duties giving courses leading to B.Sc. degrees. The Mathematical Sciences Department also offers postgraduate courses leading to a Masters degree. Some experience in lecturing in English to students for whom English is a second language would be advantageous.

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[illegible]

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IN ORGANIZATION

LECTURESHIP

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HAMILTON, NEW ZEAL

LECTURER IN ENGLISH

[illegible]

University of Edinb

LECTURESHIP(S) MATHEMATICS

[illegible]

Appointments also on pages 7 and 1

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Briefly

itors' Law
more growth

ARKET REPORTS

eign hange

ng traded quietly throughout yesterday to finish 5 points at $1.8740 compared with overnight. The trade index, after easing to earlier calculations, closed d at 62.2.

s said there was little in ground news to influence ket so activity was con moderate commercial

ollar also had a subdued th sentiment upset by verse comment about the states trade deficit. There light decline against most currencies. Deutschmarks at 2.0145 (unchanged); ancs at 1.8660 (1.8670), ilders 2.1310 (2.1575) and francs 4.5525 (4.5630). gained $1.25 to close in at $180.125.

Position erling

Market rates (day's range) April 6 — Market rates (close) April 6

[illegible]

arbitrage rate compared to was unchanged at 62.2 per cent.

ard Levels

1 month — 3 months

[illegible]

ollar rate (against US dollar).

deposits (%) calls [illegible] seven one month [illegible] three months [illegible]

[illegible]

Discount market

Credit proved to be short of requirements yesterday and the Bank of England eventually assisted the market by purchasing a moderate amount of Treasury bills and local authority bills directly from the houses. According to the underlying factors, which were all pretty small, the help was overdone, leaving banks with above-target balances to carry forward to today.

It was thought some money had become lodged in the system somewhere, producing a bigger-than-expected shortage. Rates, though, had been on the low side throughout in the secured market. They started at about 5½-5 per cent, but money did come on offer, and after a rather patchy mid-session, closing balances were found anywhere between 2 and 3½ per cent.

There was a small excess of Government disbursements over Revenue transfers to the Exchequer, and the note circulation also declined slightly.

Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 6½%
(Last changed 6/1/78)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 6½%

Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: High 5½ Low 2
Week Fixed: 5-6¼

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying — Selling

[illegible]

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) / Trades (Dis%)

[illegible]

Local Authority Bonds

[illegible]

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

[illegible]

Local Authority Market (%)

[illegible]

Interbank Market (%)

[illegible]

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)

[illegible]

Finance House Base Rate 7½%

Commodities

COPPER was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £700-700.50 a metric ton; three months, £715.50-716.00. Sales, 5,850 tons. Cash cathodes, £690-692; three months, £706.50-706.00. Sales, 1,025 tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £702-03.00; three months, £717-17.50. Settlement, £702.00. Sales, 6,800 tons. Cash cathodes, £695-95.50; three months £708-08.50. Settlement, £695.50. Sales, 600 tons.

SILVER was steady.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot 284.65p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 533.4); three months 289.45p (541.7c); six months 295.7p (553c); one year 309.5p (576.3c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash 280.4-80.6p; three months 285.6-85.6p. Sales, 71 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 283.9-84.1p; three months, 288.8-89.0p. Settlement, 284.1p. Sales, 78 lots.

TIN was firmer.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £5,765-75 a metric ton; three months, £5,805-10. Sales, 520 tons. High grade, cash, £5,765-75; three months, £5,805-10. Sales, nil tons. Morning.—Standard cash, £5,775-80; three months, £5,810-20. Settlement, £5,780. Sales, 250 tons. High grade, cash, £5,780-85; three months, £5,810-20. Settlement, £5,785. Sales, 20 tons. Singapore tin ex-works, $M1,487 a picul.

LEAD was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £311-312 per metric ton; three months, £316.50-317.00. Sales, 1,100 tons. Morning.—Cash, £311.50-12.00; three months, £316.50-16.75. Settlement, £312. Sales, 2,100 tons.

ZINC was easier. Afternoon: Cash, £305-307 a metric ton; three months £311.50-312.00. Sales, 1,750 tons. Morning: Cash, £308.50-09.50; three months, £314-14.50. Settlement, £309.50. Sales, 1,600 tons. All afternoon prices are unofficial.

PLATINUM was at £118.35 ($222) a troy ounce.

RUBBER was quiet (pence per kilo). May, 46.10-47.80; June, 47.30-48.00; July-Sept, 49.10-49.25; Oct-Dec, 50.80-50.85; Jan-March, 52.40-52.45; April-June, 53.95-54.00; July-Sept, 55.70-55.60; Oct-Dec, 56.85-57.00; Jan-March 58.25-58.40. Sales, 183 lots at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were quiet. Spot, 46.25-47.25. Cifs, May, 49-49.50; June, 49.25-49.75.

COFFEE: Robustas were steady; arabicas were quiet.

ROBUSTAS (£ per metric tonne): May, 1,425-34; July, 1,322-23; Sept, 1,272-75; Nov, 1,240-45; Jan, 1,215-20; March, 1,190-1,210; May, 1,170-1,200. Sales: 1,653 lots including 20 options.

ARABICAS ($ per 50 kilos): April, 202.50-04.50; June, 178.75-79.50; Aug, 164-66; Oct, 150-52; Dec, 140-41; Feb, 132.50-37.50; April, 128.75-35.00. Sales: 26 lots.

PALM OIL was dull.—April, £320.30 per metric ton; May, June, July and Aug, £300-20; Sept, £290-310; Oct, £290-310; Nov, £280-300; Dec, £280-300.

COCOA was steady.—May, £1,975-80 per metric ton; July, £1,937.50-39.00; Sept, £1,889-90; Dec, £1,851-55; March, £1,770-95; May, £1,735-70; July £1,680-1,745. Sales, 4,389 lots including 21 options. ICCO prices: daily, 158.67c; 15-day average, 159.55c; 22-day average, 155.96c (US cents per lb).

SUGAR futures were quiet. The London daily price of "raws" was 50p higher at £99; the "whites" price was £1.50 lower at £103.—May, £105.50-05.60 per metric ton; Aug, £108.35-08.40; Oct, £111.30-11.65; Dec, £114.30-14.55; March, £121.20-21.25; May, £123.95-24.25; Aug, £127.50-28.00. Sales: 1,467 lots. ISA prices: 7.18c; 15-day average 7.54c.

SOYABEAN MEAL was slightly easier.—April, £123.50-25.00 per metric ton; June, £123.30-23.60; Aug, £122.40-25.00; Oct, £118-18.60; Dec, £115-16; Feb, £116-17; April, £115.50-19.50. Sales: 101 lots.

WOOL: Greasy futures were steady (pence per kilo).—May, 229-35; July, 227-32; Oct, 232-35; Dec, 234-37; March, 238-39; May, 238-42; July, 238-43; Oct, 238-47. Sales: nil.

JUTE was steady.—Bangladesh white "C" grade, afloat, $485 per long ton. "D" grade, afloat, $465. Calcutta was steady.—Indian, spot, Rs595 per bale of 400lb. Dundee Tossa Four, spot, Rs595.

GRAIN (The Baltic).—**WHEAT**.—Canadian western red spring No 1, 13½ per cent: April-May £93.75 Tilbury. US dark northern spring No 2, 14 per cent: April, first half May, £85; May-June, £85.50.

MAIZE.—No 3 yellow American/French: April, £104.75; May, £105 trans-shipment east coast. South African yellow: May, £76.50 quoted.

BARLEY was unquoted. All per tonne cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta). EEC origin.—**BARLEY**: Old crop firm, new crop fully steady: May £80.70; Sept, £79.60; Nov, £82.10; Jan, £84.70; March, £87.15. Sales: 223 lots. **WHEAT**: Old crop firm, new crop fully steady: May, £92.20; Sept, £83.95; Nov, £87.55; Jan, £90.10; March, £92.60. Sales: 156 lots.

Home-Grown Cereal Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
S. Lincs	—	£86.30	£76.20
Wilts	—	—	£76.00

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on April 6: GB: Cattle, 67.58p per kg lw (−1.10). UK: Sheep, 140.3p per kg est dcw (−1.5). GB: Pigs, 62.6p per kg lw (−0.5). England and Wales: Cattle numbers up 9.6 per cent, average price 67.56p (−1.50). Sheep numbers down 9.7 per cent, average price 141.1p (−0.2). Pig numbers up 2.5 per cent, average price 62.6p (−0.5). Scotland: Cattle numbers up 17.0 per cent, average price 67.26p (−0.45). Sheep numbers down 0.01 per cent, average price 138.4p (−5.2).

Recent Issues

	Closing Price
Automated Sec 8% Cnv Pf (£1)	143
Kensington Chel 11¾% 85-7 (£100)	£101¼
Do Variable 1982 (£100)	£100⅛
Mid Sussex Wtr 7% 1983 (£)	[illegible]
Pearson S 10¼% Prfy Cnv 1993-98	[illegible]
Saga Holidays 20p Ord (105)	120
Tameside 10¾% 1984-85 (£98½)	[illegible]
Do Variable 1983 (£99¾)	£100
York Wtr 11% 1986 (£98)	£25

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
Com Bnk Aust ($A1 75)	Mar 10	128-2

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £10 paid. b £30 paid. c £15 paid. d £50 paid. e £25 paid. f Fully paid. g $41 paid. h £65 paid. i £45 paid. j £60 paid.

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

	Bid	Offer
US STRAIGHTS ($)		
Australia 7½ 1984	95⅞	96⅜
Australia 8¼ 1992	94⅞	95⅛
Aust Mining 9¼ 1992	98	98⅞
Avco 9¼ 1983	99¼	100⅜
Avco 9⅞ 1986	98⅞	99
Barclays 8½ 1992	97	97⅞
Bowater 9½ 1992	97⅞	98⅛
British Gas 9 1981	101¼	102
Citicorp 6¾ 1980	97	97⅛
Citicorp 6⅞ 1980	97	97⅞
CECA 8⅞ 1987	96	96⅞
DSM 8⅞ 1987	97⅞	98
EIB 8¼ 1988	96½	97⅛
EIB 8¾ 1993	95⅞	96⅛
Eurofima 8¼ 1988	96⅞	97⅞
Fisons 8¾ 1992	92⅞	93⅞
ICI 8¼ 1987	97	97⅞
INCO 8⅞ 1984	96⅞	97⅛
INCO 9 1992	96⅞	97⅛
IU O'seas 8⅞ 1987	96	96⅞
Light-Services 9 1982	97⅛	98
ITEL 9¼ 1988	98⅛	98¾
MacMillan Bloedel 9 1992	96½	97
Midland Int 8⅞ 1992	98⅛	99
NCB 8 1987	94⅞	95⅛
Nat West 9 1986	101	101⅜
NZ Forest Prod 9 1986	98⅞	99⅞
Norsk Hydro 7½ 1982	97⅞	98⅞
Occidental 8½ 1983	97⅞	98⅛
Occidental 8¾ 1987	97⅛	98⅛
Offshore Mining 8½ 1985	98⅛	99⅛
Rank Hovis 9 1992	93⅛	94
R J Reynolds 7½ 1982	97⅞	98⅞
Shell 8¼ 1990	96⅞	97⅛
SNCF 8¾ 1984	98⅞	99⅞
Sparbankernas 8⅞ 1988	97½	98⅛
Sweden 7⅛ 1982	97⅞	98
Sweden 8⅞ 1987	95⅛	96⅛
Tauernautobahn 8⅞ 1987	97⅞	98⅛
Walter Kidde 8⅞ 1985	97⅛	98
FLOATING RATE NOTES		
Andelsbanken 7 11/16 1981	97½	98
CCF 7¾ 1985	98⅛	99⅛
IBJ 7 11/16 1982	99⅛	100⅛

	Bid	Offer
LTCB 7 15/16 1982	99⅞	100⅛
OKB 7⅛ 1985	100	100⅛
Williams & Glyns 8 1/16 1984	99⅞	100⅛
CANADIAN DOLLARS		
Avco 9½ 1982	97⅛	98
DM-RT 8⅞ 1982	96⅞	96⅞
Ford 8½ 1984	95⅞	96⅞
British Columbia MFA 9 1997	96⅞	97
Rank 9⅛ 1982	98⅞	99⅛
Walter Heller 9½ 1984	98	98⅞
DEUTSCHEMARKS		
CFP 6½ 1.7.84	103⅛	103⅞
ICI 6⅞ 1.5.87	105⅛	105⅞
New Zealand 6⅞ 1.5.84	106⅛	106⅞
Phrym 6⅞ 1.9.89	102⅞	103⅛
Quebec Hydro 6½ 16.8.87	102⅞	103⅛
US $ CONVERTIBLES		
American Express 4½ 1987	83	84⅞
Beatrice Foods 4½ 1992	92	93½
Beatrice Foods 6⅞ 1991	109⅛	111
Beecham 6½ 1992	97⅛	98⅛
Borden 6½ 1991	104⅛	104
Carnation 4 1988	76½	78
Chevron 5 1988	123	125⅛
Eastman Kodak 4½ 1988	81½	83

	Bid	Offer
Fairchild Camera 5½ 1991	91	92⅛
Ford 5 1988	89	90⅞
Ford 6 1986	95	96⅞
General Electric 4½ 1987	83½	85
Gillette 4¾ 1987	79½	80
Gould 5 1987	109½	111
Gulf & Western 5 1988	84⅛	86
Honeywell 6 1986	88⅛	90
ICI 6⅞ 1987	86⅞	87⅞
INA 6 1997	95	96⅛
Inchcape 6¾ 1992	110⅞	111⅞
ITT 4½ 1987	79	80⅛
J. Ray McDermott 4¾ 1987	147½	149½
Mitsui Real Estate 6 1992	148½	150½
J. P. Morgan 4½ 1987	92	93⅞
Nabisco 5½ 1988	99	100⅛
J. C. Penney 4½ 1987	77⅛	79
Revlon 4⅞ 1987	105	106⅛
Reynolds Metals 5 1988	83	84⅛
Sperry Rand 4¼ 1988	85½	87
Squibb 4¼ 1987	78½	80
Sumitomo Elec 6 1992	146½	148⅞
Texaco 4¾ 1988	79	80⅛
Union Bank of Switzerland 4½ 1987	140	142
Warner Lambert 4½ 1987	81½	83
Xerox Corp 5 1988	78⅛	80

Source: Kidder Peabody Securities Limited.

nk Base Rates

ank	6½%
s Bank	6½%
Bank	6½%
dated Crdts	6½%
ondon Secs	6½%
e & Co	*6½%
Bank	6½%
Mercantile	6½%
l Bank	6½%
stminster ..	6½%
ster Acc's	6½%
s and Glyn's	6½%

deposits on sums of and under 3½%, up 5,000 [illegible] over

The Wall Street

New York, April 15.—The stock market rallied on hope for relief from problems of inflation and the declining dollar.

The Dow Jones industrial average was ahead 7.71 points to 763.08.

Volume totalled 27.26 million shares compared with 20.13 million yesterday.

Gold gains up to $1.40

GOLD closed up to $1.40 higher. NY COMEX: April, $178.50; May, $179.40; June, $180.40; Aug, $182.80; Oct, $185.30; Dec, $187.80; Feb, $190.40; April, $193.20; June, $196.10; Aug, $199.00; Oct, $202.00; Dec, $205.00; Feb, $208.00. CHICAGO IMM: June, $180.30-179.80; Sept, $183.90-183.50; Dec, $187.70-187.40; March, $191.40; June, $196.60; Sept, $199.80; Dec, $204.00.

The Wall Street and Canadian stock prices given in the table relate to Wednesday's close. Later publication is caused by the change to British Summer Time. This will continue until Eastern Daylight Time begins in the United States.

SILVER futures finished some 3.00 cents below the highs, up as much as 2.00 cents. April, 523.70c; May, 526.50c; June, 530.30c; July, 534.30c; Sept, 542.10c; Dec, 554.30c; Jan, 558.40c; March, 566.80c; May, 575.30c; July, 583.80c; Sept, 592.40c; Dec, 605.10c; Jan, 609.40c. Handy & Harman, 534.40c (previous 516.10c). Handy & Harman of Canada, $5.986 ($5.867).

COPPER closed barely steady. April, 60.40c; May, 60.90c; June, 61.40c; July, 61.90c; Sept, 62.90c; Dec, 64.40c; Jan, 64.90c; March, 65.90c; May, 66.40c; July, 67.90c; Sept, 68.90c; Dec, 70.40c; Jan, 70.90c.

SUGAR futures ended just under the highs on scattered trade buying from 0.12 to 0.04-cent on the moderate turnover of 2,975 contracts. Floor traders said the bulk of the market May, 7.76-78c; July, 8.09-10c; Sept, 8.32-33c; Oct, 8.45c; Jan, 8.70-90c; March, 9.23c; May, 9.46-48c; July, 9.67c; Sept, 9.80-88c.

COCOA futures closed firm. May, 159.75c; July, 154.60c; Sept, 151.40c; Dec, 145.80c; March, 142.00c; May, 139.40c; July, 137.00c.

COFFEE. Futures rallied on local short-covering towards the close to finish 3.29 cents up in July. May, 166.00c; July, 147.50-8.50c; Sept, 134.74-75c; Dec, 121.00-2.0c; March, 115.50-8.00c; May, 116.00-6.00c; July, 112.50-3.50c; Sept, 112.00-5.00c.

COTTON futures closed a relatively quiet session mixed—0.13 cent lower in May but generally 0.05 to 0.10 cent up in the back months. May, 56.00c; July, 57.35c; Oct, 59.20c; Dec, 60.05-10c; March, 61.45-55c; May, 62.00-10c; July, 62.50-70c.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS: Soyabean futures added 11 to 2½ cents a bushel at the close, with May up most. SOYABEAN OIL: May, 24.85-90c; July, 24.30-25c; Aug, 23.70-65c; Sept, 22.50-60c; Oct, 21.80-90c; Dec, 21.55-40c; Jan, 21.30c; March, 21.30c; May, 21.25-30c. SOYABEAN MEAL: May, $178.00-7.50; July, $180.00-179.50; Aug, $180.00; Sept, $172.50; Oct, $168.50-9.00; Dec, $169.00-9.50; Jan, $170.00-0.50; March, $172.50-3.00; May, $173.50-4.50. SOYABEANS: May, 682-83c; July, 677-75c; Aug, 664-65c; Sept, 635½c; Nov, 617-17½c; Jan, 622c; March, 628½c; May, 633½c.

CHICAGO GRAINS: Wheat futures jumped to new contract higs in early trading before retreating to close on a mixed note. WHEAT: May, 331½-32c; July, 321-20c; Sept, 325½-25c; Dec, 330½-30c; March, 336-36½c; May, 336c. MAIZE: May, 258½-59½c; July, 256½-¼c; Sept, 253½-54c; Dec, 255½-55c; March, 263c; May, 267½c. OATS: May, 143½-¼c; July, 148¼-½c; Sept, 152½c; Dec, 158.

	Apr 5	Apr 4
Allied Chem	37⅞	37⅛
Allied Stores	20½	20⅞
Allied Supermkt	3⅞	3⅞
Allis Chalmers	26⅜	26
Alcoa	40	39⅞
Amax Inc	34⅛	34
Amerada Hess	25¼	25¼
Am Airlines	9⅞	10
Am Brands	45⅛	45⅞
Am Broadcast	39½	39
Am Can	38⅜	37⅞
Am Cyanamid	25⅞	24⅞
Am Elec Power	23⅞	23⅞
Am Home	28⅞	27⅞
Am Motors	4⅜	4⅜
Am Nat Res	42⅞	42¾
Am Standard	37	38¼
Am Telephone	61½	61¼
AMP Inc	16⅜	18¼
Armco Steel	27	26⅞
Asarco	19⅜	19⅞
Ashland Oil	27⅞	27⅜
Atlantic Richfield	46½	45⅞
Avco	22⅞	22¾
Avon Products	48⅛	48⅞
Babcock & Wcox	59¼	59⅜
Bankers Tst NY	35¼	35½
Bank of America	22⅝	22¾
Bank of NY	31	31⅞
Beatrice Foods	23⅞	23⅞
Bell & Howell	18⅞	18
Bendix	34½	34¼
Bethlehem Steel	20⅞	20⅜
Boeing	34½	33⅞
Boise Cascade	25¼	25¼
Borden	28⅞	28⅞
Borg Warner	27⅛	27⅛
Bristol Myers	29⅞	29⅞
BP	14⅞	14⅞
Budd	33¼	33⅛
Burlington Ind	19	19
Burlington Nthn	37	37
Burroughs	69⅜	68¾
Campbell Soup	31⅞e	32½
Canadian Pacific	14⅞	14⅞
Caterpillar	48	47⅞
Celanese	37⅛	37⅞
Central Soya	14	13⅞
Charter NY	29⅛	28⅞
Chase Manhat	28⅜	28⅞
Chem Bank NY	39½	38⅞
Chesapeake Ohio	30	29½
Chrysler	11¼	11½
Citicorp	20⅞	20⅞
Cities Service	46⅞	47
Clark Equip	32½	32⅞
Coca Cola	38⅜	37⅞
Colgate	20⅜	20⅜
CBS	48½	48⅞
Columbia Gas	27⅞	27⅛
Combustion Eng	34⅜	33⅜
Comwlth Edison	27¼	27⅜
Cons Edison	23⅛	23⅞
Cons Foods	23½	23½
Cons Power	23⅞	23⅞
Continental Grp	30⅞	29⅞
Continental Oil	28¼	28⅜
Control Data	25⅞	25⅜
Corning Glass	46½	45⅞
CPC Intnl	45¼	44½
Crane	27⅞	28
Crocker Int.	26⅛	26
Crown Zeller	31⅞	32
Dart Ind	38⅞	38⅛
Deere	28⅞	28⅜
Del Monte	24	23½
Delta Air	39⅞	39⅞
Detroit Edison	16⅛	16
Disney	32⅞	31¾
Dow Chemical	23⅛	23
Dresser Ind	37⅛	38
Duke Power	20⅛	20⅛
Du Pont	104⅜	102¾
Eastern Air	7⅞	7½
Eastman Kodak	43⅜	42⅞
Eaton Corp	35	34⅛
El Paso Nat Gas	15	14⅞
Equitable Life	22⅞	22¾
Esmark	27⅞	26⅞
Evans P. D.	16⅜	15⅞
Exxon Corp	45⅜	44⅞
Fed Dept Stores	34⅞	34½e
Firestone	14⅜	14
Fst Chicago	17⅞	17⅞

	Apr 5	Apr 4
Fst Nat Boston	26⅛	26⅞
Fst Penn Corp	15⅜	15⅞
Ford	46⅛	45½
GAF Corp	11⅞	11⅞
Gamble Skogmo	29⅜	29⅜
Gen Dynamics	46⅞	43⅞
Gen Electric	46⅞	46⅞
Gen Foods	28⅛	28
Gen Mills	27⅛	27⅞e
Gen Motors	61⅛	60⅞
Gen Pub Util NY	19⅜	19⅜
Gen Tel Elec	30⅛	30
Gen Tire	24⅛	23⅞
Genesco	7½	7⅛
Georgia Pacific	25	24½
Getty Oil	157	159½
Gillette	29⅛	29⅞
Goodrich	20	19⅞
Goodyear	17⅛	17
Gould Inc	27	26⅞
Grace	28⅞	29½
Gt Atlic & Pacific	8⅞	8⅞
Greyhound	13⅛	13
Grumman Corp	16⅛	16⅛
Gulf Oil	25	24⅞
Gulf & West	12⅞	13
Heinz H. J.	34⅞	35
Hercules	14	14⅛
Honeywell	44⅛	44⅞
IC Inds	22⅛	22⅛
Ingersoll	53⅛	53⅜
Inland Steel	38⅛	38⅛
IBM	241⅞	238
Int Harvester	27	26⅞
INCO	16¼	16⅛
Int Paper	37	38½
Int Tel Tel	29⅞	29⅛
Jewel Co	18⅞	19
Jim Walter	29⅛	28⅞
Johns-Manville	29¼	29¼
Johnson & John	68	67½
Kaiser Alumin	29	29
Kennecott	25⅞	25½
Kerr McGee	48	47
Kimberly Clark	41⅞	41⅜
Kraftco Corp	44⅛	44⅛
K Mart	23⅞	23⅞
Kroger	29⅜	29⅜
Ligget Group	29⅞	28⅞
L.T.V. Corp	6⅛	6½
Litton	17⅞	16⅜
Lockheed	19⅜	17⅞
Lucky Stores	14	14⅜
Manuf Hanover	31¼	31½
Mapco	33⅞	33¾
Marathon Oil	40⅜	40
Marine Midland	15⅜	14¼
Martin Marietta	26	26
McDonnell	28½	28¼
Mead	18⅞	18⅜
Merck	49⅞	48⅞
Minnesota Mng	43½	43⅛
Mobil Oil	60⅞	60⅜
Monsanto	47⅜	46⅛
Morgan J. P.	43⅞	42½
Motorola	39	38⅞
NCR Corp	44⅞	43½
NL Industries	16⅛	16⅛
Nabisco	47⅛	47½
Nat Distillers	22⅛	22
Nat Steel	30⅞	30⅛
Norfolk West	27	26⅞
NW Bancorp	21⅞	21½
Norton Simon	18½	18⅛
Occidental Pet	21	20⅞
Ogden	25⅞	25⅜
Olin Corp	14	13⅞
Owens-Illinois	20⅛	20
Pacific Gas Elec	24	24⅛
Pan Am	5⅞	5⅞
Penney J. C.	38⅛	38
Pennzoil	28⅞	28⅜
Pepsico	26⅞	26⅞
Pet Inc	35⅛	35⅜
Pfizer	27⅛	27⅛
Phelps Dodge	22⅛	22
Philip Morris	58½	58
Phillips Petrol	28⅞	29½
Polaroid	27½	26
PPG Ind	25⅞	25⅜
Procter Gamble	74½	73⅛
Pub Ser El & Gas	22⅞	22⅛
Pullman	28⅜	28½
Rapid American	8⅞	8⅞

	Apr 5	Apr 4
Raytheon	36¼	35
RCA Corp	25⅞	25⅛
Republic Steel	24½	23⅞
Reynolds Ind	57⅞	58½
Reynolds Metal	29⅛	28
Rockwell Int	31⅞	32
Royal Dutch	59⅛	59¼
Safeways	39⅛	39⅛
St Regis Paper	26⅞	26⅞
Santa Fe Ind	34½	34½
SCM	18	18⅛
Schlumberger	68½	68
Scott Paper	12⅛	12⅞
Seaboard Coast	29⅞	29¼
Seagram	23	22⅞
Sears Roebuck	22½	22½
Shell Oil	31	31
Shell Trans	39	39
Signal Co	32¼	32⅞
Singer	18½	18⅞
Sony	7¼	7⅛
Sth Cal Edison	25⅛	25⅛
Southern Pacific	31⅞	31½
Southern Rly	45½	44⅞
Sperry Rand	34⅞	34½
Std Brands	23⅞	23⅞
Std Oil Califnia	38⅛	38⅛
Std Oil Indiana	46⅞	46⅛
Std Oil Ohio	60¼	59¼
Sterling Drug	14	13⅞
Stevens J. P.	15⅜	15⅞
Stude Worth	49⅛	40½
Sunbeam Corp	19⅞	19⅞
Sun Comp	39⅜	39⅞
Teledyne	75⅞	74½
Tenneco	30⅞	30⅛
Texaco	25⅞	25⅞
Texas East Trans	39⅞	39½
Texas Inst	64⅛	63⅞
Texas Utilities	20	19⅞
Textron	26	25⅛
TWA	15⅜	16⅛
Travelers Corp	30⅞	30⅞
TRW Inc	35⅛	35
UAL Inc	22	22⅛
Unilever Ltd	37⅛	37⅛
Unilever NV	56⅞	55⅛
Union Bancorp	14½	14⅛
Union Carbide	39	38⅞
Union Oil Calif	46⅞	46⅛e
Un Pacific Corp	44⅛	43⅞
Uniroyal	7⅛	7⅞
United Brands	7⅛	[illegible]
US Industries	9⅞	8⅞
US Steel	25⅞	25½
Utd Technol	36	35⅞
Wachovia	16⅜	16½
Warner Commn	33⅛	33
Warner Lambert	26⅞	26⅛
Wells Fargo	25⅞	25⅞
West'n Bancorp	33¼	33⅛
Westnghse Elec	17⅛	17
Weyerhaeuser	22½	22⅛
Whirlpool	21½	21⅞
White Motor	7⅞	7½
Woolworth	18⅛	18⅛
Xerox Corp	42⅞	41⅞
Zenith	15⅜	14⅞

Canadian Prices

	Apr 5	Apr 4
Abitibi	12½	12⅞
Alcan Alumin	29⅛	28⅞
Algoma Steel	18⅜	18¼
Bell Telephone	54⅛	53⅞
Cominco	26⅞	26⅛
Cons Bathurst	25⅞	25½
Falconbridge	19⅜	18½
Gulf Oil	28½	27⅞
Hawker/Sid Can	5.87	5.87
Hudson Bay Min	16½	16½
Hudson Bay Oil	44	44⅛
Imasco	30⅜	30⅞
Imperial Oil	19⅛	19⅛
Int Pipe	14	13⅞
Mass.-Ferguson	11¼	10½
Royal Trust	17¼	17⅛
Seagram	26⅞	27⅛
Steel Co	23⅞	23⅞
Talcorp	7⅝	9
Thomson N 'A'	12⅞	12⅞
Walker Hiram	33	32⅞
WCT	33½	33½

•Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot, 1.8762 (1.8703); three months, 1.8746 (1.8690); Canadian dollar [illegible] (87.74).

The Dow Jones spot commodity [illegible] up 1.50 at 361.08. The [illegible] was up 1.64 at 349.94.

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 763.08 (755.37); transportation 206.27 (205.40); utilities 105.31 (105.04); 65 stocks, 267.55 (265.68).

New York Stock Exchange index, 51.00 [illegible] industrials [illegible] transportation [illegible] utilities [illegible] (39.38); financial, 51.00 (52.39).

H. Nightingale & Co. Limited
Threadneedle Street London EC2R 8HP Tel: 01-638 8651
The Over-the-Counter Market

Company	Last Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E
Airsprung Ord	48	—	4.2	8.8	8.9
Airsprung 18½% CULS	155	—	18.5	11.8	—
Armitage & Rhodes	35	—	3.3	9.4	14.9
Bardon Hill	152	−1	12.0	7.8	10.5
Deborah Ord	113	—	5.1	4.5	9.1
Deborah 17½% CULS	225	+5	17.5	7.7	—
Frederick Parker	135	+2	12.4	9.1	5.3
George Blair	147	−1	15.0	10.2	5.9
Jackson Group	47	—	5.0	10.6	5.5
James Burrough	101	−2	6.0	5.9	9.2
Robert Jenkins	315	—	26.7	8.4	5.3
Twinlock Ord	17	—	—	—	—
Twinlock 12% ULS	82	+2	12.0	14.6	—
Unilock Holdings	75	−2	7.0	9.3	9.3
Walter Alexander	101	+1	6.4	6.3	7.5

adies Pride
ufacturers of High Quality Fashionwear

	1977 £000	1976 £000	
up Turnover	5.842	4.678	+ 24.9%
up Profit			
ore taxation)	1.020	808	+ 26.1%
r taxation)	490	381	+ 28.6%
ort Turnover	1.421	924	+ 53.8%
ings per share	10.55	*8.21	
l Dividend (net)	1.56	*1.41	
i Dividend (net)	2.32	*2.10	

*adjusted for 1977 Scrip Issue.

sted by currency gains (£65,000) and interest ed on short-term deposits (£87,000) we show profit of £1,020,000 for the year ended ovember 1977. This represents a profit increase % with turnover 24.9% higher at £5,842,000. stantial profit increases were achieved by all s of the group.

orts were 24.3% of turnover at £1,421,000 and profitable margins; however future export will be less profitable in view of the hardening pound though we remain confident of steadily ling our overseas markets.

year again demonstrated the high quality of rkforce. No effort was spared to ensure the ssible sales and production performance with products and dedicated service to customers. garment production is fully booked for the t spring/summer season and whilst forecasting rends is unwise in these uncertain times, v our future with confidence.

re again proposing the maximum permitted vidend of 1.56p per ordinary share absorbing 2.55. A further scrip issue of one ordinary or every five already held is also proposed in with our policy of keeping issued capital in h the capital employed in the business. latest scrip issue brings our total issued capital he level required for trustee status.

F. A. Robson
Chairman

pointments also

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

1977/78 High Low — Bid Offer Trust — Bid Offer Yield

Authorized Unit Trusts

[illegible]

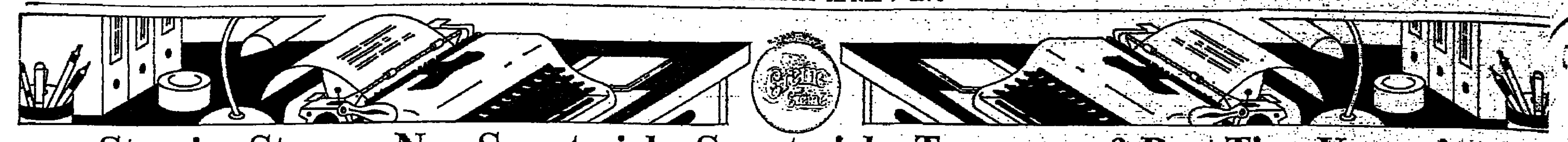
Insurance Bonds and Funds

[illegible]

Offshore and International Funds

[illegible]

•Ex dividend. * Not available to the general public. † Guernsey gross yield. ‡ Previous day's price. [illegible] Dealings suspended. [illegible] Sub-divided. f Cash value for £100 premium. g Ex bonus. h Estimated yield. k Yield before Jersey tax. p Periodic premium. s Single premium. Dealing or valuation days—(1) Monday. (2) Tuesday. (3) Wednesday. (4) Thursday. (5) Friday. [illegible]



—Stepping Stones—Non-Secretarial—Secretarial—Temporary & Part Time Vacancies—

LA CREME DE LA CREME

THE HAGUE

A large oil company giving support facilities to their operations in Saudi Arabia requires an Administrative Assistant/Secretary to liaise with UK agents and process recruitment information between the UK and Saudi Arabia using a data base system.

You should be intelligent, with a logical mind, preferably 25+, with good shorthand and typing speeds. Experience with computers desirable but not essential.

Good salary, bonus and relocation allowances. To find out more about this unusual appointment, please telephone Angela Ludlow on 01-937 6586.

Webb Whitley Associates Ltd.,
International Recruitment Consultants,
45 Kensington High St.,
London, W.8.

Knightsbridge

Secretary

around £4,000

Calm, competent and skilled personal secretary for a director of a major management consultancy. Experience of working at partner or director level essential. Hours could be flexible. Salary around £4,000.

Please contact Miss Kay Hubble,
168 Sloane Street SW1X 9QF.
Telephone: 01-235 6121.
Applications are invited from either sex.

LEGAL SECRETARY

£3,500 +

The Financial Times Newspaper has a vacancy for an experienced Secretary to work for its Legal Executive in attractive modern offices near The Monument. Good shorthand/audio skills essential, with previous experience in a legal environment an asset for this position. Range of responsibilities include reports and correspondence, contracts and general office organization. 4 weeks' holiday. Luncheon vouchers and other benefits available.

Please telephone Susan Smith on 248 8000, ext. 290, for an application form or write with full c.v. details to Personnel Department, Bracken House, 10 Cannon Street, EC4P 4BY.

TOURISM

£3,500-£4,300

Do you have sound administrative experience and fast typing coupled with initiative, patience and the ability to work under pressure? We need someone, aged 25-35, to help run our small Guide Activities section which is responsible for training and registration of London Guides. A large amount of telephone and clerical work is involved. 4 weeks holidays. Flexi hours.

Ring 730 3450 ext. 209

NATIONAL HOUSING CHARITY

In Holborn seeks PA/Secretary to Chief Executive. No shorthand required. Good typing speeds/audio. Use own initiative for responsible position. Salary £3,800. LVs. Good holiday and pension arrangements.

Ring Sara Turnbull
01-405 6783
for application form.

KUWAIT

£6,000 p.a. Tax Free

Major Trading Co. is looking for a top class P/A Secretary. Excellent secretarial skills. Immaculate appearance and good command of French and/or Italian is essential. Lots of travel. Age 25-35. Accommodation, etc. Contact:
Gabrielle De Bois,
OVERSEAS RECRUITMENT SERVICES LTD.,
37 Golden Square,
London, W.1.
01-439 9481

AUDIO SECRETARY/PA

for young Director, City area. Driving licence and pleasant personality essential. Must be capable of taking responsibility and acting on own initiative. Money virtually unlimited for the right person (min. £3,500).

Tel: Paul Fletcher,
01-248 0781

SECRETARY

£3,500-£4,000

Aged 21-35, for busy friendly firm of Surveyors near Piccadilly Circus. Accurate Shorthand/Typing and ability to work on own initiative essential. 4 weeks holiday.

Please call Pat Davis on
01-437 0474

SECRETARY

required by major Japanese Financial Institution. English-speaking, preferably with knowledge of another language and experience in securities business.

Tel: (01) 606 2744

SECRETARY TO M.D.

Small, busy office near Victoria Station, organising Fund-raising Campaigns for Schools and Charities. Secretarial skills are essential.

£3,500-£4,000, 4 weeks holiday and BUPA.

TELEPHONE 01-730 9980

BRAZIL

A major Brazilian law firm seeks a young person to join a team translating Portuguese legal work into English in pleasant offices in Sao Paulo. The successful applicant must have exceptional command of English and a good knowledge of Portuguese. Knowledge of legal terminology in either language not necessary initially although some experience of English legal style an advantage. An attractive salary is offered for the right person.

PLEASE TELEPHONE
MR. ANTHONY CLARE ON
606 8261

MATURE PA/SEC

Mature, experienced and dependable Secretary/P.A. required for Chairman of West End Wine Company. Knowledge of Spanish desirable but not essential. Interesting and varied work. Excellent salary in pleasant working conditions.

Contact Sue on
01-637 1591

£3,500 FOR YOUR 2nd JOB

Working in this friendly Advertising Agency for young executives. Good typing is required but your shorthand can be average. Lots of fun and involvement plus a tax free clothes allowance.

'THAT AGENCY'
165 Kensington High St., W.8
01-937 4336
Open till 7 on Thursday.

£3,500 SECRETARY/ P.A.

Required for small friendly property company with superb offices in Cavendish Square. Must be able to work on own initiative and be adaptable. Lots of client contact. Plenty of scope for right person with intelligence and sense of humour. Age 25+.

Phone Tricia Cairns on
636 3276

REALLY RESPONSIBLE JOB!

International Company in Richmond seeks mature bilingual Secretary/P.A. (fluent German/English). Must have good organizational skills; experience in travel helpful. Excellent career opportunity. Top salary for Top person.

Please telephone 948 0202.

FRENCH SPEAKING SOCIAL SEC/PA

wanted for executive based in E.C.4. Must be free to travel, Europe and Middle East. Experience in research preferred.

Immediate availability essential. Please ring Sue Crump, 831 6861 after 11 a.m. with a view to arranging interview.

PRESTIGE MOTOR MANUFACTURER

requires person to work on exclusive mobile hospitality unit, attending major sporting events, preparing meals for up to 40 people. Normal working week will be 4 days including weekends. Contract to run from May until December (Option 1979).

£100 PER WEEK
excluding expenses

Applications to Judith Scott or Pam Barker
01-568 9155

RESIDENTIAL NEGOTIATOR

Established, dynamic Mayfair Estate Agents offer unique opportunity for a person with a flair for selling to head a new department specializing in luxury, central London homes. Current working experience essential.

Call Goldenberg & Co.,
01-491 4101
and ask for Mr Stewart

LA CREME DE LA CREME

CAN YOU HANDLE A PARTNER

and assist in the general running of the office? Small friendly firm of Holborn Solicitors require experienced Audio Secretary. Legal experience not necessary but initiative, tact and discretion are. You should be over 24 and capable of earning a

Salary of at least £3.750

Please telephone 405 1361
(Miss Martin) for details.

LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD

Secretary

£4,161-£4,507 plus pension and 4 weeks holiday.

The Chief Executive and Town Clerk of a busy London Borough requires a "top" Secretary on the retirement of his present Secretary in June, 1978.

This is a responsible position, calling for an experienced *Secretary* with a good education, excellent shorthand typing skills, the ability to use her/his own initiative, a pleasant personality, and an ability to cope with people at all levels.

Informal enquiries to Mr. McLeay. 01-366 6565, ext. 2483.

An application form is available from the Chief Executive and Town Clerk, P.O. Box 50, Civic Centre, Silver Street, Enfield EN1 3XA. Closing date 21st April, 1978. Please quote reference BLE/436.

MANAGING DIRECTOR

Heinemann Group of Publishers

Requires a Secretary/P.A. Apart from usual secretarial duties, the post also involves considerable administrative responsibilities including personnel work, organizing parties etc. The successful candidate is likely to have a good accademic background and have several years secretarial experience preferably in publishing. Competitive salary, luncheon vouchers.

Ring Avril Walker on 493 9193

SECRETARY

A British Multi National Company with new offices, in Victoria, requires from June 1st, a Secretary for its Chief Executive. In addition to first class secretarial skills a working knowledge of Spanish would be useful. Excellent salary. 4 weeks' holiday per annum.

Please telephone:
01-493 6842

THE DEEP

As a competent young secretary you will be part of a small friendly team in this American company in S.W.1. dealing with oil exploration. £4,000 + and good overtime pay.

SKILLED SECRETARIES
402 2235
Recruitment Consultants

Juliana's

If you are German speaking, attractive and lively and *would* like to be a Disc Jockey we would like to train you. Salary of £3,700 p.a. for the right person. Starting end of April.

Please call Caroline on
937 1555 today.

W3—GERMAN MOTHER TONGUE

£4,000

Use your excellent Secretarial skills with your German for this internationally known luxury *kitchen* appliance company. 4 weeks holiday, very good pension scheme.

SKILLED SECRETARIES
402 2235
Recruitment Consultants

THE ECONOMIST NEWSPAPER

ART DEPARTMENT
requires a
designer typographer

whose duties would include editorial page make-up through to print and some picture research. Experience in publishing would be useful.

Salary £3,500 to £4,500.
Please write with c.v. to Michael Kenny, The Economist Newspaper, 25 St. James's St., London, S.W.1.

AMERICAN LAW FIRM

Busy International practice located in modern City offices seeks secretary with good formal skills (shorthand). Initiative more important than legal experience. Own office, generous salary, LVs, BUPA. For further details please ring:

01-600 6691

£3,500 +

Responsible Secretary required seeking career in rapidly expanding college, Central London. Interesting and lively position with good prospects. Sound knowledge of English essential. Good shorthand and typing.

Tel. Miss M. Keane, 437 0883

W.1 PROPERTY COMPANY

require an experienced Secretary/P.A. to work for Senior Partner. Good audio typing is essential as well as formal secretarial skills. Salary up to £4,000 p.a. Excellent working conditions.

Please contact
Nicola Manton on 935 4499
for immediate interview.

SECRETARIAL

3 mins. walk from Knightsbridge

A very varied job in a small busy office. You'll be answering the telephone, taking letters and helping us to plan educational holidays for thousands of foreign students. For this demanding but interesting job you need first class secretarial skills, knowledge of French and/or German, a good sense of humour and an interest in people. We are offering a good salary, 4 weeks' holiday and LVs. Please write with full details and c.v. to:

THE DIRECTOR,
JUNIOR TOURISM LTD.
31a SLOANE STREET,
LONDON S.W.1.

VICTORIA BASED

American - based Petroleum Equipment Manufacturing Company only one minute from station, offers position for responsible Secretary/ Audio / Typist. Reporting directly to the Marketing Manager of the Eastern Hemisphere.

This interesting position offers varied work, IBM Golfball, Telex, 4 weeks' holidays and an annual season ticket loan. Hours 9-5 p.m. Salary £3,000+, depending on experience.

TELEPHONE CHRISTINE ON
01-730 2272.

TOP CLASS SECRETARY/P.A.

required by leading International Bloodstock transporters based in S.E. England. Energetic person with sense of humour and driving licence required. Apply to:
Telephone: 0892 39244.

DEMONSTRATOR/SEC. A rare chance to enjoy split duties as you will be responsible for showing Customers the range and skills of this well known Co's activities. Audio or s'hand skills are required and a liking for lots of client contact. New offices in Charing X. Good large Co. perks. From £3,300.—Covent Garden Bureau, 53 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 353 7696.

DO YOU WANT TO WORK on She magazine? The Editor needs an organised Secretary with a well developed sense of the ridiculous. Initiative, good (electric) typing and at least a modicum of shorthand essential. Please ring Beverlie Flower on 854 2331.

BI-LING. SEC. Spanish/English, prefer sh/typ. in both languages, for City bank. Age 20 plus. Salary to £4,500 plus perks.—Judy Freeman Employment Agency. 248 3443.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SECRETARY for well-known Management Consultancy. Opportunity to assist with research: £4,000. — COVENT GARDEN BUREAU, 53 Fleet St., E.C.4. 353 7696.

EDITORIAL SEC./P.A. for African Monthly, W.C.2. £3,500 p.a. Stella Fisher Bureau, 110 Strand, W.C.2. 836 6644 (also open Sats., 10 a.m.-12.30 p.m.).

LITERARY and General Secretary required in Scotland, permanent situation. Free to travel Scotland and France. Free time available for own work. Replies to Box 1154 K, The Times.

ARCHITECTS REQUIRE efficient secretary with intelligence and initiative. Preferred age over 35. Salary £3,500 p.a. Tel.: 730 0313. Chelsea.

SECRETARY required for small West End office of film production company. Situation would probably suit person age 30/35 in fairly quiet office. Knowledge of French an advantage. Excellent salary for right applicant. Tel.: 01-493 8292.

YOUNG PROPERTY DIRECTOR of large Retail Co., based in Camden, is seeking an intelligent, cheerful, P.A. First class Secretarial skills essential. Knowledge of accounts an advantage. Must be able [illegible] work on [illegible] will [illegible] Salary

SECRETARIAL

SECRETARIAL OPPORTUNITIES IN THE NATIONAL HOSPITALS FOR NERVOUS DISEASES, QUEEN SQUARE, LONDON WC1 3BG

(near Holborn and Russell Square Underground Stations)
If you are interested in a career in the Health Service, one of the following may be the opening for you.

(a) TWO SENIOR MEDICAL SECRETARIES

Required to work for some of our top Consultants. Good shorthand and audio essential. Previous similar experience would be an advantage. These posts offer excellent opportunities for people who like working in busy departments and who enjoy responsibility. Salary scale £2,987 to £3,524 inclusive plus proficiency allowances for recognised secretarial qualifications.

(b) MEDICAL AUDIO SECRETARY

This is an interesting training post in the Department of Medical Correspondence, working for a team of doctors. Duties include the typing of case records and discharge letters, and there will be opportunity to use shorthand. Salary scale £2,759 to £3,206 inclusive plus proficiency allowances for recognised secretarial qualifications.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN THE ABOVE VACANCIES PLEASE WRITE TO MISS L. FREEDMAN, PERSONNEL OFFICER, TELLING US ABOUT YOURSELF, INCLUDING THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF 2 REFEREES, OR TELEPHONE HER ON 01-837 3611 EXT. 55.

DOGS BODIES

Smart young dogs body desperately needed to type perfectly and to run secretarial department of one other in busy architects office in St. James's Street. Driving licence a positive disadvantage as the partners will use you to remove their cars from double yellow lines to a meter! Salary negotiable but above £3,500.

Also one other (see above) smart young junior dogs body needed to be bossed around by above. Salary negotiable but above £2,700.

Ring: Rho Fletcher
on 930 8926

The National Hospitals for Nervous Diseases

PERSONAL SECRETARY

Salary Scale £2,989—£3,534 inclusive

Required for the Deputy Secretary to the Board of Governors of the National Hospital, Queen Square, WC1.

The assistant will be required to provide a full secretarial and administrative service to the Deputy Secretary.

The work involves contact with all departments in the Hospital including Medical and Nursing as well as Catering, Domestic, Engineering, etc.

IBM Golf Ball Typewriter is provided

The National Hospital is situated near to Russell Square and Holborn Tube stations and is convenient for West End shopping. Facilities for staff include a restaurant, library and social club.

If you are interested in the above vacancy please write to **Miss L. Freedman, Personnel Officer,** telling us about yourself, including the names and addresses of two referees, or telephone her on **01-837 3611 Ext. 55.**

WEST END TRAVEL COMPANY

MSW Travel require 2 PA/Secs to work in young busy travel department with good shorthand/typing, high standard of education and lots of initiative. Travel experience and knowledge of a language an advantage. Salary £3,000 — neg. in accordance with age and experience. If interested please ring

Joan or Janet on 01-439 3528 for further information.

SENIOR SECRETARY

for

Chartered Surveyor

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Also less senior Sec. S/H and/or Audio, about £3,250.

Phone: 01-235 6442

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SECRETARY with shorthand and audio-typing required for interesting work in Chemistry Department, Birkbeck College, University of London, in pleasant, central situation in Bloomsbury. Excellent holidays. Salary within scale £2,759-£3,311 (shortly to be reviewed). Apply, stating age, qualifications and experience, to Administrative Assistant (T6/4), Birkbeck College, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HX or telephone 01-580 6622, ext. 271 for application form.

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24+, sought by 2 Directors of an expanding Group of Companies for their modern offices in the West End. Must have good shorthand and typing speeds.

Hours 9.30-5.30. Salary c. £3,500. Write with full c.v. to N. Moger, 101 Jermyn St., London, SW1 Y6EE.

SKI CLUB of Great Britain offers two interesting and varied jobs. Secretarial ability (shorthand not essential), skiing interest paramount, languages helpful. (1) Helping organise specialised skiing parties, including taking bookings: (2) in editorial office, June to December.—Apply with C.V. to SCGB, 118 Eaton Sq., London, SW1 W9AS.

HOLIDAY TRAVEL? Well known Knightsbridge Travel Agents need bright, well organised person with good typing and driving licence to help run very active office. From £3,000 and travel perks.—Covent Garden Bureau, 53 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 353 7696.

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CONSULTANT SURGEON requires experienced Medical Secretary for Harley Street practice in new consulting suite. Salary by arrangement. Please reply to 10 Lorian Close, London, N.12.

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SENIOR (22-30) SHORTHAND SECRETARY to Managing Director of well-known, long-established, West End Travel Company with discerning clientele: successful applicant will need to enjoy being busy, and experienced in using own initiative: work is varied and interesting with excellent conditions: salary £3,750 (reviewed after 3 months, plus LVs).—Write Box 0638 K, The Times.

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in our well-known bookshop. Would suit a young person keen to make a career in this interesting and rewarding trade. We also have a vacancy in our DESPATCH DEPARTMENT. This would suit a young person looking either for a temporary position lasting for 6 months to 1 year, or a permanent position.

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Mary Vreede 409 2908
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PART-TIME Audio Secretary required for small but busy Concert Agents in Kew. Interest in classical music a help. 16-20 hours p.w. £1.75 p.h. Tel.: 940 2342.

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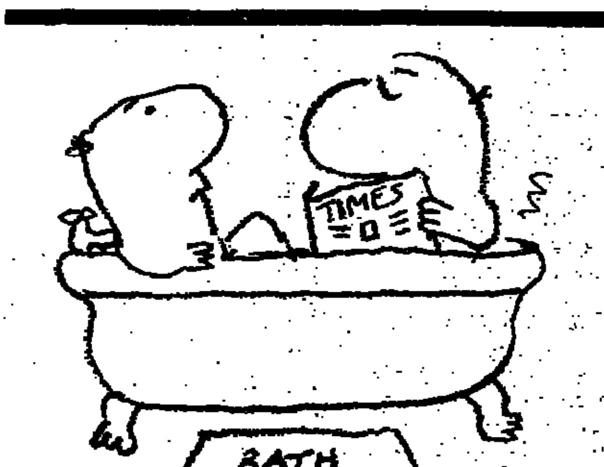

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Volkswagen Van. Overland conversion, bench seat/double bed. Ample storage. 25 gallon fuel tank. 1974. 32,000 miles. £1,350. Tl.: Rustington (Sussex) 5456.

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With beige interior, 'S' registered, 5,000 miles only. Blaupunkt Berlin electronic radio/cassette. £11,850.

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TALENTED ARTIST. — Original designer, seeks work at home (South Wales).—Box 1217 K, The Times.

RELIABLE and presentable young Merchant Naval Officer on leave requires temporary employment for four weeks. London based and has own car—telephone 01-[illegible] 8408 after 9 a.m. today.

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YOUNG MAN seeks crew position on Med. yacht, July-Sept. Experienced.—0624 82 5988.

2 SHIPS OFFICERS, 25, single, well-travelled, seek opportunity abroad, pref. S. America. Temp./perm. basis. Box 1243 K, The Times

casting

The final final before the grand final in the Young Musician series is tonight's contest by five brass players.

The Money Programme takes a look at Britain's million and a half self-employed, albeit from the partisan standpoint of "Can we afford them?"

The first of the divided cities to be examined in BBC 2's first-class trilogy is Berlin, East and West. A television report on television's relevance, role and record.—I.R.R.

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.55, The Action
.45 pm, News.
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Harry Andrews,
Cook, Lionel

ons (BBC 1):
[illegible]

BBC 2

6.40 am, Open University: Multiplexing; 7.05, Sweden: Industrial Democracy. 7.30-7.55, Rich Law, Poor Law? 11.00-11.25, Play School. 4.55 pm, Open University: Cognitive Maps. 5.20, Chemistry of Carbon Compounds; 5.45, Air Traffic Control: 6.10, Brain Structure and Behaviour; 6.35, Electrolysis and Oxidation.

7.00 News Headlines.
7.05 Indoors, Outdoors.
7.30 Newsday.
8.10 Heads and Tales.
8.25 Money Programme: Can We Afford the Self-Employed?
9.00 Pot Black '78: Graham Miles v Ray Reardon.
9.30 A Tale of Three Cities (new series): Berlin—East and West.
10.30 Portrait: Twiggy painted by Peter Blake.
10.55 News.
11.05-11.15, Michael Kilgarriff reads The Castle, by Michael Roberts.

Southern

9.35 am, Skippy. 10.00, Sinbad Junior. 10.15, Ten Times Empty. 10.35, The Invaders. 11.30, Winning With Wilkie. 12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Southern News. 1.30, ATV. 2.00, Women Only. 2.25, Thames. 5.15, Weekend. 5.20, Crossroads. 5.45, News. 6.00, Day by Day; Scene South East. 6.30, Challenge of the Sexes. 7.00, Selwyn Froggitt. 7.30, London. 8.00, Emergency. 9.00, London. 10.30, Southern Report. 11.00, Southern News. 11.10, Film: The Abominable Dr Phibes, with Vincent Price. 12.55 am, Weather; Kenneth Williams.

Tyne Tees

9.30 am, The Good Word. 9.35, Stars on Ice. 10.05, Welcome to the Ceilidh. 10.30, Breaktime. 10.55, Electric Theatre Show. 11.20, Skippy. 11.45, Oscar. 12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, North East News. 1.30, Out of Town. 2.00, Thames. 5.15, Mr and Mrs. 5.45, News. 6.00, Northern Life. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, Selwyn Froggitt. 7.30, London. 8.00, Emergency. 9.00, London. 10.30, Sportstime. 11.05, Film: Portrait of Jennie, with Jennifer Jones. 12.40 am, Epilogue.

Scottish

10.00 am, Aesop's Fables. 10.30, Breaktime. 10.55, Electric Theatre Show. 11.25, Lookout. 11.45, Oscar. 12.00, Thames. 1.25 pm, News and Road Report. 1.30, Out of Town. 2.00, Thames. 5.15, Teatime Tales. 5.20, Southern. 6.00, Scotland Today. 6.30, The Better Sex. 7.00, Selwyn Froggitt (r). 7.30, London. 8.00, Charlie's Angels. 9.00, London. 10.30, Ways and Means. 11.15, Late Call. 11.20, Baretta. 12.15-12.30 am, Love American Style.

Westward

9.20 am, West Country Job Finder. 9.30, Skippy. 10.05, Welcome to the Ceilidh. 10.30, Breaktime. 10.55, Electric Theatre Show. 11.25, Lookout. 11.45, Oscar. 12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Westward News Headlines. 1.30, Thames. 6.00, Westward Diary. 6.35, Southern. 7.30, London. 8.00, The Bionic Woman. 9.00, London. 10.35, Late with Danton. 10.50, Film: Sylvia, with Carroll Baker, George Maharis.* 12.45 am, Faith for Life.

Yorkshire

9.30 am, Canada. Five Portraits. 10.25, Captain Nemo. 10.30, Film: Double Confession.* 12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Calendar News. 1.30, Winners and Losers. 2.00, Thames. 5.15, Calendar Sport. 5.45, News. 6.00, Calendar. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, Selwyn Froggitt. 7.30, London. 8.00, Streets of San Francisco. 9.00, London. 10.30-11.55, Film: Fear in the Night, with Judy Geeson.

Thames

9.30 am, Conquest of the Sea. 10.20, Film, Spaceflight LC-1. 11.20, Drive-In (r). 11.45, Beany and Cecil. 12.00, The Learning Tree. 12.10 pm, Daisy, Daisy. 12.30, Look Who's Talking. 1.00, News. 1.20, Help! 1.30, Beryl's Lot (r). 2.00, Money-Go-Round. 2.25, Racing from Doncaster. 4.15, Snacker (r). 4.45, Magpie. 5.15, Emmerdale Farm.

5.45 News. 6.00, Thames at 6.
6.35 Crossroads.
(r) repeat.

London Weekend

7.00 pm, On the Buses (r).
7.30 Mixed Blessings.
8.00 Hawaii Five-O.
9.00 People Like Us.
10.00 News.
10.30 Police 5.
10.40 Within These Walls.
11.40 How To Stay Alive.
12.10 am, George Hamilton IV.
12.40 Epilogue.

Granada

9.30 am, Sesame Street. 10.25, To the Wild Country. 11.15, Clapperboard. 11.40, A Place to Live. 11.55, Cartoon. 12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, This Is Your Right. 1.30, Kreskin. 2.00, Thames. 5.10, This Is Your Right. 5.15, Crossroads. 5.45, News. 6.00, Granada Reports. 6.30, Kick Off. 7.00, Southern. 7.30, London. 8.00, West Side Medical. 9.00, London. 10.30, Reports Extra. 11.00-12.40 am, Film: The Moon is Down, with Sir Cedric Hardwicke.

ATV

9.45 am, Angling (r). 10.10, Boney (r). 11.00, Puzzle Party. 11.25, Westway (r). 11.50, Professor Balthazar. 12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, ATV News. 1.30, Indoor League. 2.00, Thames. 3.50, The Sullivans. 4.15, Thames 5.15, The Squirrels (r). 5.45, News. 6.00, ATV Today. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, The Many Wives of Patrick. 7.30, London. 8.00, Rafferty. 9.00, London. 10.30-12.40 am, Film: The Oscar, with Stephen Boyd, Elke Sommer, Milton Berle, Eleanor Parker, Joseph Cotten.

HTV

10.05 am, Welcome to the Ceilidh. 10.30, Breaktime. 10.55, Electric Theatre Show. 11.25, Lookout. 11.45, Oscar. 12.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, Indoor League. 1.00, News. 1.20, West Headlines. 1.25, Wales Headlines. 1.30, Ten Years on—in the West Country.* 2.00, Women Only. 2.25, Thames. 5.15, Captain Nemo. 5.20, Southern. 6.00, Report West. 6.15, Report Wales. 6.30, Emmerdale Farm. 7.00, Southern. 7.30, London. 8.00, Quincy. 9.00, London. 10.35, Report Extra. 11.05, 12.40 am, Film: Mia Farrow and Robin Bailey in Blind Terror. HTV CYMRU/WALES.—As HTV except: 1.20-1.25 pm, Penawdau Newyddion y Dydd. 1.30-2.00, Ten Years on—in Wales. 4.15-4.45, Camau Cantamil. 6.00-6.15, Y Dydd. 10.35-11.05, Outlook. HTV WEST.—As HTV except: 1.20-1.30 pm, West Headlines. 6.15-6.30, Report West.

Channel

1.18 pm, Channel News. 1.30, Thames. 6.00, Report at Six. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, Selwyn Froggitt. 7.30, London. 8.00, The Bionic Woman. 9.00, London. 10.35, Late With Danton. 10.50, Film: Sylvia. 12.45 am, News.

Radio

1

5.00 am, News. Ray Moore.† 7.02, Noel Edmonds. 9.00, Simon Bates. 11.31, Paul Burnett. 2.00 pm, Tony Blackburn. 4.31, Dave Lee Travis. 7.02, Syd Lawrence and his Orchestra.† 8.02, Angela Morley.† 8.45, Music Night.† 9.55, Sports Desk. 10.02, John Peel.† 12.00, News. 12.05 am, Brian Matthew. 2.00-2.02, News.

† Stereo

2

5.00 am, News. 5.02, Ray Moore.† 7.32, Terry Wogan† (8.27, Racing bulletin). 10.02, Jimmy Young.† 12.15 pm, Waggoners' Walk. 12.30, Pete Murray.† 2.30, David Hamilton.† 4.30, Waggoners' Walk. 4.45, Sports Desk. 4.50, John Dunn. 6.45, Sport. 7.02, Radio 1. 10.02, Treble Chance. 10.30, Let's Go Latin. 11.03, Brian Matthew. 2.00, News.

3

6.55 am, Weather. 7.00, News. 7.05, Smetana, Dvorak.† 8.00, News. 8.05, Beethoven, Haydn, Mendelssohn.† 9.00, News. 9.05, Nielsen.† 10.00, Fanfare.† 10.20, Bach.† 10.45, Young Artists' Recital: Faure, Schubert, Respighi.† 11.45, Rupert Foundation Competition: Elgar, Strauss, Berlioz, Ravel.† 1.00 pm, News. 1.05, Playbill.† 1.20, Women as Composers: Caccini, Strozzi, de la Guerre, Amalia.† 2.00, Royal Repertoire: Hérold, Donizetti, Rossini.† 4.00, Piano recital: Schumann.† 4.45, The Young Idea.† 5.45, Homeward Bound. 6.05, News. 6.10, Homeward Bound. 6.30, Get By in French. 7.00, Get By in Spanish. 7.30, Rupert Foundation Competition, part 1: Beethoven.† 8.40, Poetry Now. 9.00, Concert, part 2: Beethoven. (9.45, Announcement of the winner).† 9.55, English Eloquence. The Regicides with Harold Innocent. 10.15, Roberto Gerhard.† 10.30, Isaac Bashevis Singer, interview with Paul Bailey. 11.25, News. 11.30-11.35, Schubert Song.

4

6.15 am, News. 6.17, Farming. 6.35, Up to the Hour. 7.00, News. 7.10, Today. 7.35, Up to The Hour. 8.00, News. 8.10, Today. 8.35, Yesterday in Parliament. 9.00, News. 9.05, Local Time. 9.35, Popular Music. 10.00, News. 10.05, Checkpoint. 10.30, Service. 10.45, Story. 11.00, News. 11.05, The Bombers. 12.00, News. 12.02 pm, You and Yours. 12.27, Quote . . . unquote. 12.55, Weather.

1.00 pm, News. 1.30, The Archers. 1.45, Woman's Hour. 2.45, Listen with Mother. 3.00, News. 3.05, Play: The Staffordshire Knot. 4.00, News. 4.05, Literary Gent, talk by David Higham. 4.35, Story: Kes. 5.00 PM Reports. 5.40, Inquire Within. 5.55, Weather.

6.00, News. 6.30, Going Places. 7.00, News. 7.05, The Archers. 7.20, Pick of the Week. 8.10, The Spinners. 8.30, Any Questions? 9.15, Letter From America. 9.30, Kaleidoscope. 9.59, Weather. 10.00, News. 10.30, Week Ending . . . 10.55, My Delight with Claire Rayner. 11.00, A Book at Bedtime: The Great Railway Bazaar. 11.15, The Financial World Tonight. 11.30, Today in Parliament. 12.00, News. 12.20-12.23, Inshore Forecast.

SITUATIONS WANTED

26-YEAR OLD, experienced in personnel, finance, administration, just returned to the United Kingdom after 18 months in the Middle East, seeks a position as P.A. to the Chairman or Managing Director of a company where his experience might be of value. Please reply to Box 1010 K, The Times.

FIRST CLASS P.A. seeks temporary position. Experienced in accounting, secretarial and organising activities.—Tel. 603 2118

FEMALE seeks interesting lucrative position, home/abroad. P.A. Admin. secretarial experience. Will consider anything legal.—Box 0650 K, The Times.

YOUNG INDIAN, 31, Mechanical Engineer with B.E., D.M.I., A.M.I.E., got 7 years' experience at top level, seeks challenging and absorbing position preferably in Kuwait but will consider other locations. Please contact M. S. Tarwalla, 23 Sarang Street, Bombay 400 003, India.

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SHARE A FLAT for profs. 175 Piccadilly. 493 1265.
FLATMATES specialists — 313 Brompton Rd., S.W.3. 589 5491
BELGRAVIA.—Single room in beautiful environment. £[illegible] p.w.—[illegible]
N.W.5.—Own room (male late 20s-30s). Close to facilities, diversions, culture. £18 p.c.m.—[illegible] 8521, eves.
PIANIST seeks own room. Phone Renée, 994 6905 morns. before 10 a.m., eves until 11.00 p.m.
CAMPDEN HILL, W.8.—Bed-sitting room and kitchen for graduate or professional man or woman. £[illegible] a week, exclusive.—Apply Box 0629 K, The Times.
W.8.—Lovely room for prof. over 30. £27 p.w. incl. c.h.—01-[illegible] 1671
MALE for flat, 30s, own room. Maida Vale: £[illegible] inc.—Phone 286 8804 (eves.)
W.1. Male, own room, £80 p.c.m.—Tel. 387 0047.
S.W.4. Young professional people to share newly acquired flat. Around £65-£70 p.c.m.—629 8074 day: 720 8375 evenings.
S.W.4. Girl, own room, luxury flat: £15 p.w.—[illegible]
HOLLAND PARK Room for short let avail. April 17th for 6 weeks £2[illegible] p.w.—221 5857.
S.W.6. Own room, sharing house overlooking common. £40 p.c.m.—736 0621.
GIRL for own room in luxury flat, Putney: £15 p.w.—Tel [illegible] 4587.
KING'S LANGLEY.—3rd girl to share luxury house in the country, own room, all mod. cons., station ½ mile. 25 mins Euston; £78 p.c.m. inc.—Tel. 40-63836, after 6.30.
WIMBLEDON. Own room/s, £20 and £15 each incl. Clean and quiet person.—787 9204, after 6 p.m. & W.E.
KNIGHTSBRIDGE. Girl. C.H. Luxury Flat, share. £14 incl.—589 4305.
ISLINGTON. Own room for prof in Georgian house. £20 p.w.—226 7225.
S.W.10. Male, mid-20's, to share flat with couple, own room. £55 p.c.m.—352 5487, after 6.
CHISWICK (riverside). 2nd prof. person, share modern flat. Own room. £60 p.c.m. Share expenses.—994 4256, after 6.30
BARNES, S.W.13.—2nd person, very nice, 5 roomed flat, k. & b., garden, own room. £15 inc p.w.—Tel: 995 8056 day, 748 [illegible], eves.
S.W.16. Prof. person, share journalist's spacious flat. Own room. £56 p.c.m.—769 7476, eves.
N.W.8. Prof person, own room in luxury, modern, flat. £85 p.c.m.—722 1231 (day): 328 1458 (eves.).
2ND GIRL. Share flat, S.W.17 £15 p.w. excl.—Phone, office hours, 240 1101
KENSINGTON. Nice girl, own charming bedsit in flat, use k. & b. £17 p.w.—603 4875.
CHELSEA FLAT. Comfortable room avail. Suit mature prof business person. Refs essential, £35 p.w. 352 5329, 6-10 p.m.
S.W.10. Second person, own room. £65 p.m. inc.—352 7430, after 6.30.
OWN ROOM, Mortlake, SW14, 1 person share spacious s/c flat. £17 p.w.—876 9608, after 6.
W.14. Dble room lux. flat, by tube. Breakfast, bath, parking, 2 persons £3[illegible] p.w., 1 person £26 p.w.—603 7946.
FLATSHARE. 213 Piccadilly. 734 0318. Professional people sharing.
PROFESSIONAL MAN. Own room. Reasonable rent. SW5. 370 2062.
S.W.3. Own room in large Chelsea flat. Suitable prof. person. £25 p.w.—Tel. 353 7820.
N.W.8. Prof. male, 25+, own room, garden flat. £15 p.w. excl. 01-624 8784.
WIMBLEDON PK. RD. 3rd person (30s), own large room, share pleasant house near Southfields tube. £17 p.w.—Tel. 874 7400.
ROOM for Super Girl in garden flat, S.W.8. £12 p.w.—735 0055
W.2. Mews House, girl 25+, share room, telephone, TV, etc. £48 p.c.m.—Paula, day 01-408 1591, eves 229 1160.
W.2.—Luxury block, 2 rooms, kitchen and bathroom. 4 weeks let. £45 p.w.—229 9202.
W.9.—Quiet bedsit in luxury flat. Share k. & b. £70 p.c.m. incl.—286 6807.
COMFORTABLE, NOISELESS Chelsea flat. Large garden. 3 own rooms, £24 p.w. and £18 p.w. inc.—352 5688.
MORTLAKE.—Single room in family house, offered in exchange for some baby-sitting. Children 10 and 5 years old.—876 6537.
S.W.7.—Room in very attractive flat. £25 p.w. inc. 584 7364 after 6.30 p.m.
WANDSWORTH.—Professional girl mid 20's for own room to share with one other. Newly decorated ground floor flat, patio, garden, c.h., h.w. £15 excl.—870 8701.
HIGHGATE.—2nd person. Own room. £15 p.w. excl. Tel.: 348 4327 (eves.).
LARGE ROOM, luxury Hampstead flat, £20 p.w. incl.—794 2125.
HOLLAND PARK.—Large [illegible] room in luxury flat. Female. £21 p.w.—221 1804.
PROF. GIRL.—Own room. 4-5 nights weekly. C.H. flat, W.11. Temporary £14 p.w.—727 5873 home.
W.8. FLAT.—Own room. 24+. Pref., male prof., £17 p.w. 623 8080 ext 2393 (day).
W.6.—C.H. Flat. 2nd girl, own room. £87 p.c.m. £50 returnable deposit.—741 0912 eves.
W.14.—Professional person, non-smoker, share house. Own C.H. room. £18 p.w. excl.—01-602 5669 evenings.
W.8. 3rd girl, own room, in large flat. £19 p.w.—937 1973.

RENTALS

ST JOHN'S WOOD.—1 large bed double, recept., k. & b.: £60 p.w.—Estis, 487 5857.
BARNSBURY, N.1. — Modernised period house. 3 beds, bath, through L/room, diner, kit., w.c., garden. To let furn., 1/2 year. £434 p.m.—Copping Joyce, 359 0922.
HAMPSTEAD, N.W.3.—1-bed flat in the village for 3 months. £55. Nathan Wilson, 01-794 1161.
ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Lovely bright flat with garden, 2 beds., recpt., kit. and bath, avail. now for 6 mths., £85 p.w. neg.—KAL 01-723 5616.
MAYFAIR.—Luxury 2/3/4 bed. flats now avail. West Trend. 262 6204.
HAMPSTEAD.—Super modern flat. 2 beds., dble. recept., k. & b., balcony, C.H., parking. £110 p.w.—Anscombe & Ringland, 499 0912.
KIDBROOKE ROAD, S.E.3. Tasteful decor., 1 double bedroom, large recept., k. & b., £35 p.w. Ruck & Ruck, 584 3721.
LOWER SLOANE ST., S.W.7.—Attractive purpose-built mod. block. 2 beds., recept., k. & b. Wash. machine. Mod. decor. 6 months. £100 p.w.—Ruck & Ruck, 584 3731.
CHELSEA, S.W.10.—Comfortable mod. maisonette, 1 double, 1 single recept., large k. & b.—Ruck & Ruck, 584 3731.
SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.7.—Very attractive 4th floor flat. 2 dble. beds., large recept., k. & b., shower room. C.H., col. T.V. £200 p.w.—Ruck & Ruck. 584 3721.
HAMPSTEAD PANORAMA. — Delightful second floor flat. 4 beds., recept., k. & bath. and separate shower room. well equipped, lovely view. £150 p.w. Long let.—Phillips Kay & Lewis. 629 8811.
KENSINGTON, W.10.—Brand new and lovely! Double bedroom, recept., fitted kit., col. t.v. Ideal executive couple. £65 p.w.—960 1300.
W.8.—Cosy newly dec 1 bed. flat avail. short or long let in block with lift and porterage. £75 p.w.—At Home in London. 581 2216.
COBHAM, SURREY.—Luxury country house, 3 double bedrooms, etc. £82 p.w. Cobham 2362.
PARK LANE.—A small selection of well furn. flats in an exclusive block of luxury apartments have become available for 3/12 months renewable. Efficient 24 hr. porterage, lifts, c.h. and c.h.w. are part of the unique service provided. Rentals from £100 p.w. Hampton & Sons, 01-493 8222.
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WOKING.—Unfurnished and furnished houses to let easy commuting London. Pilgrims Ltd., Byfleet (91) 48620
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WITH COMPLIMENTS. London's largest selection of luxury flats and houses short or long lets. Diplomatic Management Services Ltd., 22 Manchester St., W.1. 486 3524.
GERMAN DOCTOR and his wife seek s/c one-bedroomed c.h. flat for 6-9 months. Pref. Fulham, Chelsea. Phone: 731 0911.
N.W.3.—Luxury apartment, 2 beds., large recept., k. and b., c.h., c.h.w., lift, porterage. £95 p.w. 402 3856.
S. KEN.—Attractive studio flatlet, k. and b., £42 p.w. 373 0667.
REGENT'S PARK.—Luxury furnished flat, suit 1/2. Lounge, diner, double bedroom, porter service. £96 p.w. Telephone: Day, 247 8158; evenings and weekends, 459 4838.
BELGRAVIA.—Luxury furnished flat, suit 1/2. Large lounge, twin bedded room, kitchen, bathroom, c.h., £85 p.w. Telephone: Day, 247 8158; evenings and weekends, 459 4838.

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HIGHGATE, close to the centre of the historic Village is this Georgian house which has been thoughtfully refurbished to provide a modern living style while retaining its period features. The large garden includes mature fruit trees, a grape vine, rambling roses and a cedar tree. Fine living room with Adam fireplace cosy dining room, kitchen/breakfast room with full range of appliances, 4 comfortable bedrooms, 2 bathrooms and a laundry room. Gas-fired CH. Available now for long let at £200 pw.

MOD. TOWN HSE., W.14.—3 dble., 2 sing. beds., garage, 6/12 months, company let preferred, £350 p.w.

MAYFAIR.—2 dble. bdrms., 3 months, £250 p.w.

SLOANE ST.—2 dble., 1 sing. beds in modern block, all amenities. 1 year £256 p.w.

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S.W.18 Ground floor flat 1 double bedroom, sitting room, dining area, k. & b., c.h., phone. Well equipped Small garden Convenient buses and Clapham Junction. Long let, preferably suit couple. £75 p.w. exc.

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VERY UNUSUAL

Luxurious furnished house in Eton Terrace with 2 double bedrooms and 1 single, 3 bathrooms, fully fitted kitchen with all facilities including washing machine and dishwasher, etc. Unusually decorated. In especially quiet location. Available immediately at £200 p.w.

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KENSINGTON PLACE, W.8.—Mod. Town House, rec., dining rm., 3 bedrms., American kitch, bathrm., sep. cloakrm., Large cellar playrm; patio garden and roof terrace; £150 p.w.—Cavendish Consultants. 01-289 5176.

PEEL ST., W.8. Delightful terraced house on 3 floors, 2 dble. beds., 2 recepts., 2 baths, kitchen, utility room, gas c.h., roof terrace, garden. Long let £120 p.w. Marsh & Parsons, 937 6091.

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WE DO NOT CLAIM to be magicians. We do try harder to find good properties for good tenants. Telephone us to discuss your requirements. Long/short let.—Cutlass & Co., 589 5247.

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PELHAM ST., S.W.7. Charming flat in super area suit couple for 3 mths or more. Avail. now. £60. Around Town Flats, 229 0033.

LADBROKE WALK, W.11. Pretty 3 bedroom mews house avail. from mid April for 4 mths. A bargain at £100. Around Town Flats, 229 0033.

OVERSEAS VISITORS holiday flats in Belgravia avail. 2-6 months: 1 bed., lounge, k. and b., from £70 p.w. incl. of elec. h.w. and heating.—Tel. Bellaria. 01-[illegible]

NR. HARRODS.—Small s/c furnished single Service Flat. Resident staff. Prestige address. 'Phone Ideal pied-à-terre. £30 p.w.—584 8646.

FINCHLEY, W.—Near Tube shops, smart new luxury flat. 2 fitted beds., pile carpeting, s./level cooker. £75 p.w. 628 5518: 794 8640 eves.

REGENT'S PARK PENTHOUSE. Brand new, 3 bed., huge recept., nice kit., 2 baths., modern flat. Avail. now. Long/short lets.—Palace Properties, 486 8926.

BELGRAVIA.—Attractive, spacious 3 bed. house in quiet mews, avail. now. Long let. £220 p.w. At Home in London, 581 2216.

HEYCOCK & COMPANY will help you find or let your flat or house.—Please ring 01-584 6863.

WANTED by consulting engineer: Furn. flat. Thames, between Putney, Twickenham. Box 1172 K, The Times.

HAMPTON & SONS offer a varied selection of quality furnished houses and apartments in the central London areas, specializing particularly in Mayfair. Please phone: 01-493 8222 for assistance.

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CHISWICK.—Self-contained newly decorated and furnished garden flat in private Georgian house. Open aspect, ample accomm. single person, £35 p.w. 994 4165.

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LUXURY PENTHOUSE style flat by Regents Pk. Fully equipped, porter and parking. £120 p.w. 623 0382 after 6 p.m.

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RUCK & RUCK 584 3721.—Quality furn. flats houses for long lets needed urgently and available. Ideal tenants looking.

SHERIFF & CO. Luxury flats and houses, short and long lets. Visitors. To £1,000 229 6527/6800.

UNFURN. FLATS wanted, f. & f. purchased.—602 4671. Dixon & Co.

MAYFAIR ANTIQUE DEALER seeks pied-à-terre in W.1. Tues., Wed. & Thurs. nights.—Box 1245 K, The Times.

ANSCOMBE & RINGLAND urgently require luxury furnished houses and flats in the S.W., N.W. and Central London area. Applicants from international banks, companies and embassies. £175-£350 p.w. Please phone 499 0912, or call in and see us at our office in the London Hilton Hotel.

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KENSINGTON, W.8. Pleasant mews flat. S/c, fully furn. C.H. Dble. bed., sitting room, k. & b. £70 p.w. 229 2310.

ONSLOW SQ. Luxury town house. 2 bedrooms, balcony, sitting room, kitchen, bath, gardens. £160 p.w. 352 7403 or eves. 352 4174

KENSINGTON, S.W.5. Luxury serviced holiday flat. T.V. From £100 p.w. Cowan & Kumar. 373 7737/8.

APARTMENTS immediately available. Short/long lets. Serviced and unserviced. Central London. Luxury Flats Ltd., 581 3543.

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MUSWELL HILL, N.10.—Modern 2-bed flat in block with garage, only £45, hurry!—Nathan Wilson. 01-794 1161.

RENTALS

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Magnificent period house directly overlooking Thames at Mortlake.

Fully furnished, available now until August. 3/4 receptions, 5 bedrooms, swimming pool. Ideal holiday or short stay. For details:

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Beautifully furnished. Minimum 2 years. Quiet, light cul-de-sac. New pine kitchen and decoration. Gas C.H., 2 baths, 4 beds., 2 recept. Valued at £[illegible] p.w. but £175 p.w. to impeccable tenants. Please write, giving background to.

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Charming top floor flat. 2 double bedrooms, 1 reception, fully fitted kitchen, 1 bathroom with separate w.c. Newly furnished and carpeted, private 'phone, colour TV and entryphone.

£75 P.W.

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S.W.7.—Luxury furnished flat, fully equipped, use of garden, C.H., lift, suit couple, £90 inc. 584 0386.

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WANTED

WANTED.—Early copies of Fortune Magazine. Must be pre-1950, good condition. Offers to G. Florman. TLJ Ltd., 135 New Bond Street, London, W.1.

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WANTED for overseas visitor, Box for Royal Ascot. Please ring 01-493 7336 between 9.00 a.m.-5.30 p.m.
RUGBY FOOTBALL ANNUALS wanted for 1913-14, 1921-22, 1922-23 seasons only. Box 1171 K, The Times.
COLLECTOR WANTS Royal Doulton figurines, miniature bottles, Hummel plates and figurines. Harold Goetz, Park Court Hotel, Lancaster Gate, London. April 6th-10th.
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WIMBLEDON Debenture tickets. Four seats required Centre Court, second Friday and Saturday. Cash payment.—Ring Mickleton (Glos.) 521, office hours.

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SPETSE.—One word says it all. One Greek Island for a holiday that means only one thing—value. Spetse Holidays, 837 2116. 24hr. brochure service. Atol 700B.
SKI WHERE the snow is still falling. Chalet, Verbier. Available 8th April for 2 weeks. Sleeps 8 persons. £75 p.w. inclusive for groups or individuals. For information contact 01-589 5236
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LUXURY VILLAS. Mediterranean and West Indies. Please ask for brochures. Continental Villas, 01-245 9181.
JO'BURG, NAIROBI. Middle/Far East and all world wide destinations.—Travel Centre, 119 Oxford Street, W.1. 01-437 2059/9134. ATOL 1138.
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CANARIES, MALTA, Tunisia, Costa del Sol, S. France. Apt. & hotel holidays inc. flights. Malta Specials 16/30 April & throughout May. Brochure: Bon Aventure, 01-937 1649 (24 hrs.). ATOL 879 B.
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CORFU.—Secluded sandy bay, Greek houses 2/8; small beach hotel.—Slough 46277.
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CHALET SKI BARGAINS.—Courchevel 1850, Meribel & Verbier. Mark Warner Travel, 01-828 5555. Agents ATOL 349B.
EXPLORERS 3-week expedition in Central Sahara. One of many expeditions described in our 32-page booklet. Explorers, 1 Ludgate Circus Buildings, London, EC4. Phone 01-248 9082
SECOND HONEYMOON.—Venice, 29 April—May 1. De luxe hotel and flight, £105. 01-734 3826. Pan Pacific. Agent ATOL 175B.
VIENNA, £69; ITALY, £53; Geneva, £60; Frankfurt, £55; Dusseldorf, £52.50.—Riteprice Holidays (Air Agents). 01-486 7301.
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LUXURY VILLAS, Mediterranean and West Indies. Please ask for brochures.—Continental Villas. 01-345 9181.
PIANOS & HOLIDAYS in "For Sale" under "Piano Hire Services".

(continued on page 32)

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". . . Do not they err that devise evil? but mercy and truth shall be to them that devise good."—Proverbs 14: 22.

BIRTHS

ABEL SMITH.—On April 3rd in York, to Anne and James—a son.

ALLISON.—On March 26th to Ruth and James Allison—a daughter (Elizabeth Ann), sister for Catherine.

BAKER.—On Monday, 3rd April, at Cambridge, to Veronica (née Lloyd) and John—a daughter (Anstice Elizabeth), a sister for Alys.

CAMPLIN.—On 4th April at Queen Mary's, Roehampton, to Beryl (née Stirk) and Jamie—a son (Hal Dominic Jamie), a brother for Beth.

CHAPMAN.—On the 4th of April at Queen Mary's, Roehampton, to Joan (née Abbott) and Barry—a daughter (Sarah Elizabeth).

CHUTER.—On 25th of March, to Jenny (née Barrow) and Jonathan—a son (William Arthur Maclehose).

COOK.—On April 4th at Mount Alvernia, Guildford, to Ursula (née Townsend) and Stuart—a son (Julian Andrew), a brother for Alastair.

DEWHURST.—On April 3rd to Jonathon and Primrose—a son.

BIRTHS

GARDNER.—On March 20th, 1978, to Marcelle (née Burton) and Rodney Mark—a son (Benjamin Maxwell Lee), brother to Oliver Simon.

GUBBINS.—On 30th March, 1978, at John Radcliffe Maternity Hospital, Oxford, to Felicity (née Hay) and Nicholas—a son (Andrew), brother for Natalie.

HILL.—On March 31st, 1978, at 129 Linwood Circle, Princeton, New Jersey, U.S.A., to Margaret (née Purdon) Coote and Colin—a daughter.

INGE.—On 4th April at Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital, Hammersmith, to Joyce (née Leinster) and George—a son (Charles).

JAMES.—On 31st March at Cheltenham Maternity Hospital, to Gillian (née McAllister) and Nicholas—a son (Robert Coram).

KEVILLE.—On March 26th to Virginia (née Riddle) and Christopher—a son (Alexander Morley), brother to Adam and Henry.

MARTELL.—On April 4th to Susan Matilda (née Rycroft) and Ian—a son (Jonathan Newton).

SHAND.—On 5th April, 1978, to Elizabeth (née Ponsonby) and Roddy—a son (Anthony Dennis).

TALLON.—On April 1st at St. Thomas's Hospital, to Birdie (née Rowntree) and John—a daughter (Lucy Parma).

ADOPTIONS

CUMMING-LATTEY, by Susan (née Exell) and Peter—a daughter (Alison Judith): now aged 7 months—a sister for Jonathan.

MARRIAGES

SAYCE : RAYNER.—On 5th April in London, Peter Ben to Brigid Avril (née Bromilow).

SWINFEN GREEN : DUSSEK.—On April 1st, 1978, at St. Peter's, Caversham, Jeremy Swinfen Green to Gillian Dussek.

DEATHS

ADAMS.—On April 4, peacefully, in hospital, Thomas Leonard Adams, M.B.E., aged 57, beloved husband of Olive and father of Carol and Margaret. Cremation at Chelmsford Crematorium at 2 p.m., Tuesday, April 11. Flowers to L. R. Hurry, 35 Bradford St., Braintree, Essex, before noon, on April 11, or donations to Cancer Research.

BALLARD.—On 5th April, 1978, peacefully, at Hastings, in her 91st year, Florence Mary, beloved Nanny and friend to the Dundas, Coates, Reid and Colville Families. Funeral, Mountfield Church, Mountfield, Robertsbridge, Sussex, at 12 noon, Tuesday, 11th April.

BLACKBURN.—On March 19th, Commander John F. Blackburn, R.N., D.S.O. (of H.M.S. Ladybird in Tobruk Harbour, 1941), R.I.P.

BROWNE-WILKINSON.—On April 5th, at home, Mary Teresa Caroline, aged 88. Much loved mother, grandmother and great grandmother. Funeral at 1.30 p.m., on April 10th, at Christ Church, Turnham Green, Chiswick, W.4.

BRYAN.—On 2nd April, 1978, peacefully after a short illness in hospital, Constance Robinson, loving wife of John Malcolm Bryan of 25 Halsey St., London, SW3. Funeral private. No letters or flowers please. "I know not where his islands lift their fronded palms in air, I only know I cannot drift beyond his love and care."

CALDWELL, ELLIS, of 1 Whitehill Close, Lower Hardres, near Canterbury, on 3rd April, 1978. Memorial service, 10th April, 3.45, at Lower Hardres Church; cremation 4.30 at Barham.

CAMMACK, TERRY.—Suddenly, at Edinburgh on April 3rd, adored husband of Margaret and father to Sean and Jamie. Rest in peace my love.

CAMPBELL.—On 4th April, at 18 Knowefield Avenue, Stanwix, Carlisle, Rose Isabella (Rosabelle) Campbell. Service and cremation at Carlisle Crematorium at 10.30 a.m. on Tuesday, 11th April. Flowers and enquiries to W. H. Reeves & Sons, funeral Directors, Carlisle.

CAVE-BROWNE-CAVE.—On April 5th, 1978, Margaret Royston, M.B.E., of Birket Houses, Winster, Windermere. Beloved wife of Bryan, devoted mother of Claire, Myles and Elsie, and grandmother of Stefan and Laura. Cremation private. Family flowers only. Donations to Help the Aged.

CLAYTON.—On April 3rd, after a short illness, Florence Caroline, aged 83, widow of Rear Admiral J. W. Clayton and beloved mother of Jocelyn and Richard. Cremation private. No flowers please.

CRANE, REGINALD BERTRAM, beloved husband of Hildegard, peacefully, on 5th April, at British Hospital, Lisbon. Funeral at British Cemetery, Lisbon, on 6th April.

CRICK, FLORENCE ALICE.—On 24th March, 1978. Funeral took place on March 31st at The Crematorium, Pontefract.

DOUGLASS.—On Wednesday, April 5th, suddenly, at his home, 5 The Chase, Stanmore, Lord Harry Douglass of Cleveland, in his 77th year, beloved husband of Edith, father of Jean and much loved grandfather of Robert, Margaret and Caroline. Service on Tuesday, April 11th, 3.00 p.m. at Locket Road Methodist Church, Wealdstone, Middlesex. Committal service, Golder's Green Crematorium 4.00 p.m. Flowers to 5 The Chase, Stanmore.

EHRENFEST-EGGER.—On April 4th, peacefully, in hospital, Marianne, of 38, Sandall Close, London, W.5, aged 77 years, dearly beloved wife of Frederick (Fritz). Sadly missed by all relatives and friends. Service and committal at Mortlake Crematorium on Thursday, April 13th, at 2 p.m.

FRANCES, ERNEST THYER, of Bush Wood Oak, Irelands Lane, Lapworth, Warks, suddenly on April 1st, 1978. Service and cremation at Robin Hood Crematorium, Solihull, West Midlands on Friday, April 7th at 11 a.m. No flowers by request.

HANKEY, MURIEL.—On 3rd April, aged 82 years 11 months, admired and dearly loved mother of Denise Iredell, 34 Court Royal, Carlton Drive, London S.W.15. She will be greatly missed. Funeral 12 noon, Friday, 7th April, at Putney Vale.

HARPER.—On April 2nd, 1978, at his home, 21 Pembroke Court, Hove, Ernest Edward Harper, C.B.E., in his 93rd year. Treasured husband of Lilian. Service at the Downs Crematorium, Bear Road, Brighton, today, Friday, April 7th, at 11.30 a.m. Flowers may be sent to Hannington, 4-6 Montefiore Rd., Hove.

DEATHS

HOWARD.—On 31st March, 1978, after a long illness borne with courage and dignity, Vernon Simon, dearest husband of Hilla and beloved father of Angela. Funeral service has taken place.

JERVIS-READ.—On April 5th, Brigadier John V. B. Jervis-Read, O.B.E., D.L., Legion of Merit, Légion d'honneur, Croix de Guerre, of Willow House, Wylam, Northumberland, dearly loved husband of Valerie and dear father of Lancelot, Robin and Diana. Funeral service at Wylam Parish Church on Wednesday, April 12th, at 1.15 p.m., followed by private cremation. Flowers may be sent to J. Bardgett & Sons, Westgate Rd., Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

LIDDELL.—On Sunday, April 2nd, in a flying accident, William Heron, aged 43, much loved husband of Elizabeth and father of Caroline, Jane and Susannah, and youngest son of Professor and Mrs E. G. T. Liddell. Funeral at Oxford Crematorium on Monday, April 10th at 3.30 p.m. Family flowers only, please.

MASON, BRUCE VERNON BOARDMAN, ex. Det. Chief Insp., Met. Police, on 4th April, 1978, dearly loved husband of Christel and father of Carol and Ralph. Cremation at Breakspear Crematorium, Ruislip, Monday, April 10th, at 10.30 a.m. No flowers please, but donations to M.R.C. Leukaemia Funds, Royal Marsden Hospital, Chelsea, c/o Dr Humphrey Kay.

MORGAN.—On 4th April, 1978, Morien Bedford, K.B., C.B., F.R.S., F.R.Ae.S., aged 65, very suddenly at home, The Masters Lodge, Downing College, Cambridge, beloved husband of Sylvia, father of Carol, Deryn and Gwyn, and much-loved grandfather. Details of funeral and memorial service to be announced later.

PERFECT.—On 31st March, at her home in Seaford, Lilian Rose, aged 78 years, mother of Gay and Jennifer. Service at Seaford Parish Church on Monday, 10th April at 2.30 p.m. followed by burial at Seaford Cemetery. Enquiries and garden flowers only to Seaford Funeral Service. Tel. Seaford 893889.

PLUMMER.—On April 3rd, Peacefully, at home, Norman Swift Plummer, M.D., F.R.C.P., beloved husband of Helen, father of Susan, Richard, Christine and Jane. Funeral private at his request.

ROBERTON.—On April 4th, 1978, peacefully in hospital, Eileen Roberton, of Hammercliffe Lodge, Ulverscroft, Leicester, the dearly beloved wife of William, dear mother of Robert and Jean and grandmother of nine grandchildren. Requiem mass and funeral service at the Sacred Heart of Jesus Catholic Church, Loughborough, Leicester, today, Friday, April 7th at 12 noon, interment following at Newtown Linford Cemetery, Leicester. All flowers and enquiries to Ginns & Gutteridge Ltd., Funeral Directors of Leicester. Tel. 0533 56117.

ROBSON.—On April 5th, 1978, peacefully, at home, John Osborn Robson, in his 84th year, dearly loved husband of Dorothy. Funeral service at The Surrey and Sussex Crematorium at 10.30 a.m. today, Friday, April 7th. No flowers, please. Enquiries to W. Hodges & Co., Sevenoaks 54457.

RUTHERFORD.—On April 4th, 1978, in Clatterbridge, Elspeth Marjorie, widow of Laurence Edgar Rutherford and much-loved mother of John and Leo. Cremation at Landican Crematorium, Birkenhead, on Monday, April 10th, at 3.00 p.m. No flowers by request. All enquiries to The T.A. Ball Funeral Service, Woodchurch Rd., Birkenhead, 051-652 4974.

STILEMAN.—On 4th April, 1978, in a nursing home at Broadstone, Dorset, Reginald Croughton (Rex) Stileman, F.C.A., aged 71 years, of Rose Cottage, Yetminster, Sherborne, Dorset, beloved husband of Iris, beloved father of Penelope, Alan and Richard, father-in-law and grandfather. Funeral service at The Parish Church, Yetminster, on Tuesday, April 11, at 2.30 p.m., followed by cremation at Yeovil. Cut flowers only please, and enquiries to A. H. Griffin (C. E. Bunn), Funeral Directors, Broadstone, Dorset. Tel: 693275.

TAYLOR.—On April 4th, John Knox, of Old Newton, Stowmarket, Suffolk, formerly of Leighton Park, Reading, very dearly loved by Isabel, the late Nicholas, by Simon, Crispin, Penny, Mark and Ben. Memorial service, Friends Meeting House, Reading, Sunday, April 16th, 2.30 p.m.

TOMLINS.—On April 4th, peacefully, Col. Leonard Tomlins, R.E., age 72, of Cheltenham, beloved husband of Josephine and a dearly loved father and grandfather. Funeral service at Cheltenham crematorium on Saturday, April 8th, at 11.30. Friends welcome but family flowers only.

VAUGHAN-PRYCE.—On 30th March, at Welshpool, Marion Frances Violet, aged 103, widow of Harold, F.R.C.S., and daughter of Rev. Walrond Clarke, of Clayhidon, Devon.

WINCHESTER.—On April 1st, at his home, 803 Hawkins House, Dolphin Sq., London, SW1, Denton Claude, second son of the late Mr and Mrs Claude Winchester, of Adelaide, Australia, brother of Bobbie, Bronte, Warren and John, dearly loved by Doreen (Toffee) Cousins. Service at Randalls Park Crematorium, Leatherhead, on Wednesday, April 12th, at 3.30 p.m. Flowers and enquiries to Kenyons, 74 Rochester Row, S.W.1. 01-834 4624.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

BATTERSBY.—A memorial service for Edmund James Battersby will be held in Liverpool Cathedral on Wednesday, 3rd May at 12.15 p.m.

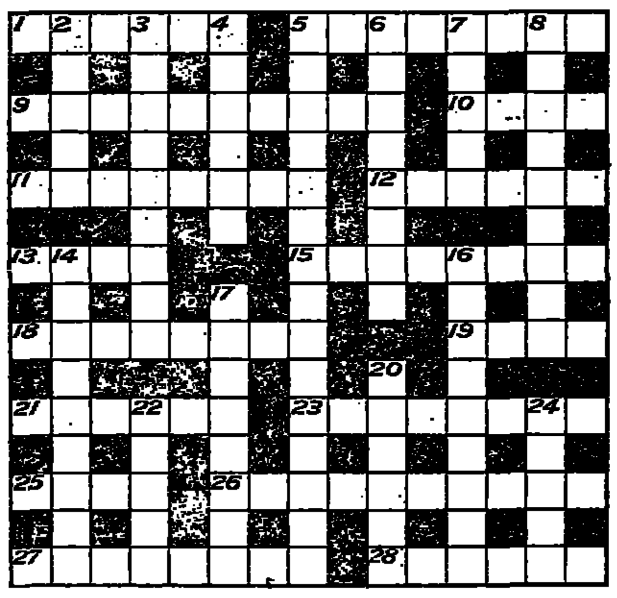
BELYAVIN.—A service of thanksgiving for the life of Professor George Belyavin, M.D., F.I.M.L.T., F.Inst., Biol., will be held at the university church of Christ the King, Gordon Square, London, W.C.1, on Monday, April 10, 1978, at 2.15 p.m.

DIGBY.—A service of thanksgiving for the life and work of Pamela Lady Digby, O.B.E., will be held at noon on Saturday, 22nd April, 1978 at Sherborne Abbey.

EDGAR.—A service of thanksgiving for the life of Gilbert Harold Samuel Edgar, C.B.E., will be held at St. Lawrence Jewry, Gresham Street, London, E.C.2, at noon on Wednesday, 3rd May, 1978.

SCOTLAND.—A service of thanksgiving for the life of Rear Admiral John Earl Scotland, C.B., D.S.C., D.L., will be held on Friday, April 14th, 1978, at Chelsea Old Church, at 1.30 o'clock.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 14,868



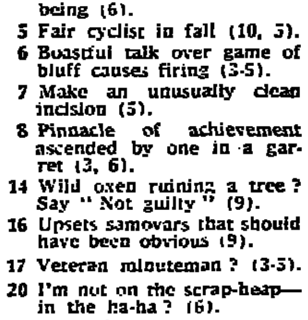
ACROSS

1 Thanks to the French, a kingdom (6).
5 Margaret came down with that which shouldn't be dropped—big stone (8).
9 Leggy beaters (10).
10 Short drinks cause to whirl round (4).
11 Where's Cecilia ? (8).
12 Only about two penny pieces got in an honest way (6).
13 Fuel for the German quintet (4).
15 Contradictory commands to Rover—let him keep quiet (3, 5).
18 No lass of Limerick was she to tether a lamb (8).
19 Swallows veered east (4).
21 Mountain stream and outlandishly turbulent, this one (6).
23 Reducing brother's eye trouble perhaps (8).
25 Wiry horse (4).
26 Lewis's seaside address ? (4, 6).
27 Precipitate fruit (8).
28 Ran after Dot ? (6).

DOWN

2 A hole with poles (5).
3 Giant-killer's quarters, a first citizen's retreat (4, 5).
4 'tis in his skill he has his being (6).
5 Fair cyclist in fall (10, 5).
6 Boastful talk over game of bluff causes firing (3-5).
7 Make an unusually clean incision (5).
8 Pinnacle of achievement ascended by one in a garret (3, 6).
14 Wild oxen ruining a tree ? Say " Not guilty " (9).
16 Upsets samovars that should have been obvious (9).
17 Veteran minuteman ? (3-5).
20 I'm not on the scrap-heap—in the ha-ha ? (6).
22 It might to some extent choke baby (5).
24 Perhaps cine-orientated, relatively (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 14,867



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ALSO ON PAGES 30 AND 31

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ARTHUR T. POLLAK of 65 Warwick Sq., London SW1V 2AL, wishes to thank all his friends and colleagues in this country and abroad for the good wishes he received on the occasion of his 90th birthday which hath made that day a very memorable event.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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B.B.C. T.V. is planning to make a documentary film on the life of Paul Robeson and needs to talk to people who met and knew him during his stay in this country. The loan of film, photographs, theatre programmes and letters, concerning Paul Robeson would be greatly appreciated. Please contact us on 01-743 1272, Ext. 6211, or by letter, including a phone number if possible to

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SECRETARY £3,500 +, W.1 area. See Sec. Appts.

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AMERICAN LAWYERS looking for exceptional person. See Sec. Appt.

HELICOPTER IMPORTER, Belgravia, needs unflappable person. See Non Sec.

DOGSBODIES desperately needed. See Sec. Appts.

SUN AND SEA in Corfu. See main ad in " Holidays and Villas ".

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HAPPIER LIVES for lonely old people can be provided by your Will. Please include a bequest for the National Benevolent Fund for the Aged, 12 Liverpool Street, London, E.C.2.

SELL YOUR best friend ? See Wanted.

CAN YOU HANDLE a Partner ? See Crème de la Crème.

COSTA SMERALDA HOLIDAYS.—Secretary required—See Tempting Times.

ACCOUNTANCY TUTORS LTD. require qualified Accountants and barristers.—See Gen. Vacs.

CREATIVE DIRECTOR Copywriter required—See £8,000+ Appointments.

CHUCK - ELMFIELD. 1967-71 approx. Richard Wesson has just heard tragic news and would like to communicate —0590 75071.

A.—For nothing this wide universe I call save thou, my rose; in it thou art my all —G.

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NATIONAL HOUSING CHARITY requires P.A. Sec.—See la Crème.

TEACHERS FOR IRAN. September, needed.—See Pub. and Ed.

COMMITTEE SECRETARY, S.W.1, required.—See General Vacancies.

W.1 PROPERTY CO. need Sec. P.A. Up to £4,000.—See Crème.

CLUE FLOATING. Snap ID preview. Weld an era in valley (8).—R.S.

ROSE.—Thank you for a wonderful year, today, tomorrow and forever.—Pete.

A NATIONAL MUSEUM urgently needs biographical information about these artists for an exhibition of children's book illustrators: Sybil Barham, Doris Rowden, A. L. Bowley, Phyllis Cooper, Linda Edgerton, Florence Hardy, Norman Hartridge, Helen Jacobs, Joyce Mercer, Olwen Morgan, Kathleen Nixon, Ethel Parkinson, Susan Pearse, Chloe Preston, Agnes Richardson, Constance Symonds, W. E. Webster, Dorothy Wheeler, Flora White.—Reply to Peter Cope, 12 Camden Row, London, S.E.3.

GERMAN-SPEAKING 17-year-old, son of high international Civil Servant, seeks to spend 4 to 5 weeks as paying guest with nice, educated British family so as to improve his English. Prior contact between parties is desired.—Write Mr Lindenberg, 22, Tarantelalaan, 1960 Sterrebeek-Belgium.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

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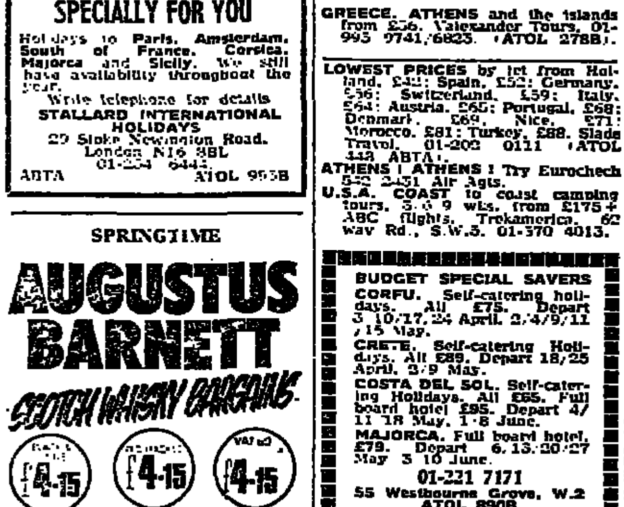

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